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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

TO THE HONORABLE JOHN DRYDEN, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit herewith the eighth annual report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, consisting of :

- I. The Weather and the Crops ;
- II. Live Stock, the Dairy and the Apiary ;
- III. Values, Rents, and Farm Wages ;
- IV. Labor, Wages and Cost of Living ; and
- V. Loan and Investment Companies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BLUE, Secretary.

TORONTO.

PART I.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

The chief agencies which influence the growth and condition of plant life, apart from the nature and cultivation of the soil, are temperature, precipitation and sunshine. Experience and observation enable us to know with some degree of certainty what to expect from the soils under different kinds of cultivation, for the conditions are constant. But within certain ranges the weather is changing almost daily, and although we now possess for Ontario the data of fifty years, we cannot foretell the weather of a single season, or even of a single week. Records of temperature, rainfall and sunshine are of great interest to the agriculturist and horticulturist, however, in so far as they show causes of success or failure in any direction, and an accurate knowledge of them is valuable, especially in testing new varieties of seeds, fruits and plants. The history of a crop may be read in the weather tables.

TEMPERATURE.—The growing period for the greater part of the crops of the province is found in the six months April-September. The ten stations appearing in the following table (some of them being at extreme points of the province) are well distributed geographically, and the average for the province which they show may be regarded as a fairly representative one :

Months.	Saugen.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.	Province average.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
April.. { 1889	40.1	43.4	45.8	43.8	45.4	43.5	42.2	41.6	45.0	40.0	43.1
{ 1882-9	38.3	41.8	42.3	41.4	42.0	40.4	38.7	37.3	39.3	36.3	39.8
May .. { 1889	50.9	54.1	57.0	55.4	57.4	54.0	54.8	54.8	57.8	53.3	54.9
{ 1882-9	49.6	54.5	54.9	53.7	53.6	52.2	52.8	52.1	56.0	51.3	53.1
June .. { 1889	55.0	61.3	63.7	62.3	62.2	59.7	59.4	58.8	63.1	57.5	60.3
{ 1882-9	59.0	63.5	64.1	64.0	64.2	62.3	62.6	62.0	65.5	60.5	62.7
July .. { 1889	65.2	67.2	71.0	68.8	71.5	68.9	67.1	68.0	69.6	65.3	68.2
{ 1882-9	63.6	67.7	68.4	68.1	70.0	67.5	66.4	66.3	69.0	64.5	67.1
August { 1889	62.8	66.3	68.7	65.9	68.8	65.0	62.2	62.8	65.2	59.4	64.5
{ 1882-9	62.6	65.7	65.3	64.8	67.9	65.4	63.4	63.3	65.5	61.3	64.5
Sept'r . { 1889	57.3	60.5	62.5	59.9	61.8	60.0	58.0	59.3	59.6	54.1	59.3
{ 1882-9	56.5	59.5	58.6	58.4	60.6	58.4	55.9	56.1	57.0	53.3	57.4
Av. for 6 m'ths. { 1889	55.2	58.8	61.4	59.3	61.2	58.5	57.3	57.6	60.1	54.9	58.4
{ 1882-9	54.9	58.8	58.9	58.4	59.7	57.7	56.6	56.2	58.7	54.5	57.4

The average of the province for the six months shows an increase in temperature of 1° compared with the average for the eight years 1882-9, an increase being observed at

every station excepting Birnam, where the temperature was the same as the average of eight years. The greatest difference, 2.5° , was registered at London, which station had the highest average for the six months, the lowest being at Rockliffe. The temperature of the province for the month of August was exactly the same as that of its average for the eight years, but the month of June fell 2.4° below its own average. An increase took place in the other four months as follows: April 3.3° , May 1.8° , July 2.1° , September 1.9° . The comparatively high temperature of April was general throughout the province, every station showing an increase over its average for the eight years. In May the same thing prevailed, except at Birnam, where the temperature failed by $.4^{\circ}$ to reach its average. In June not a single station rose to its average record, and there was a difference of 4° in the figures for Saugeen for the year and for the eight years. The highest average temperature for any month is credited to Stoney Creek, being 71.5° in July. The lowest temperature for that month is seen at Saugeen, in the northwest, where the figures read 65.2° , and at Rockliffe, in the northeast, where the temperature was only $.1^{\circ}$ higher. Every station recorded an increase in September, that at London amounting to 3.9° . The highest average temperature for each month was noted as follows: April at London, May at Ottawa, June at London, July at Stoney Creek, August at Stoney Creek and September at London.

PRECIPITATION.—The snowfall has an important bearing upon agriculture in this province, inasmuch as fall wheat, winter rye and clover depend greatly upon the shelter which it affords. In the following table the precipitation of rain and snow during the five winter months is given for 1888 and 1889, together with the average for the same months in the eight years 1882-9:

Months.		West and southwest.		Northwest and north.		Centre.		East and northeast.		Province averages.	
		Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
		inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
November ...	{ 1888	2.79	1.7	2.87	8.3	2.70	2.0	3.25	3.5	2.90	3.9
	{ 1887	2.50	5.6	1.54	18.4	2.35	6.3	1.51	8.7	1.98	9.8
	{ 1882-8	2.29	6.3	2.13	15.0	2.11	5.3	1.93	9.3	2.12	9.0
December ...	{ 1888	1.24	5.4	1.14	8.5	0.95	3.2	1.00	5.6	1.08	5.7
	{ 1887	2.16	13.9	1.55	18.9	2.09	15.4	1.47	11.1	1.82	14.8
	{ 1882-8	1.25	16.3	1.09	23.1	1.17	13.1	0.97	15.6	1.12	17.0
January	{ 1889	1.78	16.0	0.90	26.6	1.53	20.7	1.52	24.4	1.43	21.9
	{ 1888	0.86	15.5	0.27	21.5	0.95	15.6	0.22	15.2	0.57	16.9
	{ 1882-9	1.12	18.3	1.00	30.5	1.16	19.6	0.92	23.7	1.05	23.0
February...	{ 1889	0.41	19.8	0.18	30.6	0.31	16.8	0.15	27.1	0.26	23.6
	{ 1888	1.11	5.1	0.53	14.3	0.83	5.9	0.59	11.7	0.77	9.3
	{ 1882-9	1.67	11.9	0.71	22.6	1.27	12.1	0.72	19.3	1.09	16.5
March	{ 1889	0.29	6.2	R	6.9	R	8.3	R	4.5	0.08	6.5
	{ 1888	2.07	10.6	1.36	20.4	1.92	8.5	1.38	14.2	1.68	13.4
	{ 1882-9	1.28	10.7	0.88	14.0	1.12	9.9	0.86	14.4	1.04	12.2
Total	{ 1889	6.51	49.1	5.09	80.9	5.49	51.0	5.92	65.1	5.75	61.5
	{ 1888	8.70	50.7	5.25	93.5	8.14	51.7	5.17	60.9	6.82	64.2
	{ 1882-9	7.61	63.5	5.80	105.0	6.83	60.0	5.40	82.3	6.41	77.7

Both the rain and snowfall for the five months are below that of the previous year, and there are .66 inch of rain and 16.2 inches of snow less than the average for the eight years 1882-9. On the basis of an inch of rain being the equivalent of ten inches of snow, the combined precipitation was equal to 2.28 inches of rain less than the average of the province for the eight years. All the districts show a decrease both in rain and snowfall compared with the previous year and with the eight years, excepting the east and

northeast district, where the rain exceeds that of both periods and the snow that of 1888, although the latter falls short of the average precipitation of snow for the eight years by 16.2 inches. The greatest snowfall for the year is noted in the northwest and north district, a very common occurrence, although it is less than in the previous year and less still than the average for the eight years. The greatest total precipitation also occurred in that district. The snowfall in the latter part of 1888 was very light. In November only 3.9 inches fell, against an average for the eight years of 9 inches, and in December but 5.7 inches were recorded, compared with an average of 17 for the eight years. The previous year's snowfall was exceeded by 5 inches in January, yet the average of the month for 1882-9 was not equalled by 1.1 inches. In February 23.6 inches fell, compared with 9.3 inches in the previous year and 16.5 inches for the eight years. In March the snowfall was but little more than half its usual record. Rain prevailed to an unusual extent in November and January, but in February there was a considerable decrease compared with the average for that month. The light rainfall of March was something extraordinary, reaching only an average of .8 inch for the province. In three districts the fall was so light that measurement was not practicable. The greatest fall of snow in any month was recorded in the northwest and north district in February, amounting to 11.6 inches, and exceeding the average of any other month for the eight years.

The question of rainfall, however, is of much more importance during the six months forming the growing season. The following table affords an interesting comparison of the precipitation during the period April-September, compared with the average of the eight years 1882-9:

Months.	West and southwest.		Northwest and north.		Centre.		East and northeast.		Province averages.	
	1889	1882-9	1889	1882-9	1889	1882-9	1889	1882-9	1889	1882-9
	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
April	1.62	1.61	1.11	1.31	1.87	1.54	1.31	1.35	1.48	1.45
May	4.62	3.23	3.68	2.61	3.86	2.69	3.33	2.48	3.87	2.75
June	3.57	3.29	3.77	2.87	3.60	3.03	3.86	2.83	3.70	3.01
July	1.50	2.57	2.49	2.37	2.23	2.30	3.11	2.82	2.33	2.51
August....	0.58	2.65	1.60	2.49	0.75	2.22	1.60	2.51	1.13	2.47
September.	2.03	2.42	3.26	3.07	1.63	2.47	2.07	2.62	2.25	2.65
Totals.....	13.92	15.77	15.91	14.72	13.94	14.25	15.28	14.61	14.76	14.84

The rainfall for the province is .08 inch less than the average for the eight years. A decrease is observed in the west and southwest and the centre districts, while the other two districts exceed their averages for the eight years. May was the wettest month, there being 3.87 inches of rain, while June came next with 3.70 inches. April, May and June went over their respective averages, while the other three months were under theirs. The greatest precipitation for the six months is seen in the northwest and north district, and the lightest is noted in the west and southwest district. The heaviest fall of rain in any month was observed in the west and southwest district in May, when 4.62 inches were registered, and the lightest fall was experienced in the same district in August, when only .58 inch of rain came down.

SUNSHINE.—In studying the following table it is well to remember that the possible duration of sunshine for the six months (calculated for the latitude of Toronto) is

2,614.9 hours, being divided as follows: April 406.4, May 461.1, June 465.7, July, 470.9, August 434.5, September 376.3.

Months.	Woodstock.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Province averages.	Sun above horizon in latitude of Toronto.
	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
April....	1889....	178.9	189.8	170.1	209.5	197.1	189.1
	1888....	194.5	229.1	216.4	217.2	206.2	210.4
	1883-9....	191.3	192.3	165.6	202.9	189.7	188.4
May.....	1889....	197.1	202.3	197.6	198.3	204.1	199.9
	1888....	183.0	189.7	158.1	195.9	212.5	191.3
	1883-9....	205.1	225.0	202.3	224.9	219.7	215.4
June	1889....	169.3	181.3	111.7	171.9	187.9	164.4
	1888....	256.6	289.1	270.1	306.5	286.2	279.9
	1883-9....	237.6	263.0	224.5	258.0	242.1	245.0
July	1889....	274.1	303.2	271.2	298.4	274.6	284.3
	1888....	269.5	282.4	252.5	279.7	315.7	281.9
	1883-9....	265.5	287.7	257.6	282.1	266.2	271.8
August ..	1889....	240.7	229.8	215.6	229.3	222.9	227.7
	1888....	245.8	258.5	243.0	227.7	245.3	245.9
	1883-9....	229.4	254.2	214.2	236.9	250.1	237.0
Sept.....	1889....	189.8	203.9	159.2	198.9	177.6	185.9
	1888....	219.8	227.7	189.1	206.2	213.6	209.4
	1883-9....	198.4	212.8	139.8	204.6	200.1	191.1
Totals...	1889....	1,249.9	1,310.3	1,125.4	1,306.3	1,264.2	1,251.3
	1888....	1,369.2	1,476.5	1,329.2	1,433.2	1,479.5	1,418.8
	1883-9....	1,327.3	1,435.0	1,204.0	1,409.4	1,367.9	1,348.7

The number of hours of sunshine in the province for the six months is barely 48 per cent. of the possible. It will be seen that there is a considerable falling off compared with the previous year and with the average of the seven years 1883-9, the difference in the latter case amounting to 97 hours. None of the five stations registered as much sunshine as in the preceding year, or equalled their average for the seven years period. The least amount of sunshine for the whole six months was noted at Barrie and the greatest at Toronto. July was the brightest month, exceeding its figures for the previous year and the average for the seven years. April also surpassed its average for the seven years, but had less sunshine than in 1888. May was brighter than in the preceding year, but did not reach its average for the term of years. Absence of sunshine was experienced to an unusual degree in June, when the hours registered amounted to only 164.4, compared with 279.9 in the previous year and an average of 245.0 for the seven years. During that month only 111.7 hours were registered at Barrie, and the highest record (that of Kingston) was greatly below the average of the province for the previous year or for the seven years. August and September each fell behind their record for the previous year and the average for the seven years. The greatest number of hours of sunshine in each of the various months was registered at the following stations: April at Lindsay, May at Kingston, June at Kingston, July at Toronto, August at Woodstock, September at Toronto.

FARM LANDS OF THE PROVINCE.

RURAL AREAS ASSESSED.—The statistics in the table following are for townships which are municipally organised, and are compiled from the assessors' returns. The acreage assessed, and that of woodland, swamp and waste land are for 1889, and the

acres cleared are given for 1888 and 1889, the whole being shown by county groups and for the province :

Districts.	Acres assessed.			Acres cleared.		Acres woodland.	Acres swamp, marsh or waste.	Per cent. cleared.
	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total.	1889.	1888.			
Lake Erie....	2,281,632	61,630	2,343,262	1,366,784	1,334,460	866,679	109,799	58.3
Lake Huron.....	2,197,982	72,106	2,270,088	1,301,764	1,258,315	771,591	196,733	57.3
Georgian Bay....	1,937,597	86,624	2,024,221	1,027,155	1,008,510	787,759	209,307	50.7
West Midland ..	3,204,151	46,379	3,250,530	2,271,604	2,234,655	663,350	315,576	69.9
Lake Ontario....	3,008,240	41,297	3,049,537	2,270,818	2,273,085	538,657	240,062	74.5
St. Law. & Ottawa	4,997,318	279,709	5,277,027	2,284,429	2,245,912	2,189,722	802,876	43.3
East Midland ...	2,463,163	193,501	2,656,664	824,450	826,626	1,512,670	319,544	31.0
North'n Districts.	1,203,936	203,373	1,407,309	138,104	129,714	1,120,753	148,452	9.8
The Province. { 1889..	21,294,019	984,619	22,278,638	11,485,108	.....	8,451,181	2,342,349	51.5
{ 1888..	20,871,342	1,236,849	22,108,181	.....	11,311,277	8,663,293	2,233,611	51.2

The total rural area assessed is 22,278,638 acres, being 170,457 more than in the previous year, a number of new municipalities in the Northern districts having been organised. The acreage of non-resident land has decreased by 252,230, but this is chiefly owing to the fact that an extensive area in Haliburton owned by a land company has been assessed as resident, while in the previous year it was scheduled as non-resident. An increase in the acreage of cleared land is noticed in all but the Lake Ontario and East Midland groups, but in those latter groups the decrease is evidently a result of errors in the assessment rolls. The highest percentage of cleared land is found in the Lake Ontario counties, the West Midland group coming next.

AREA IN CROPS.—The number of acres under staple field crops is given in the appended table for each of the five years 1885-9, together with the averages for the last five and eight years respectively :

Field Crops.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1885-9.	1882-9.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Fall wheat	822,115	826,537	897,743	886,402	875,136	861,587	932,300
Spring wheat.....	398,610	367,850	484,821	577,465	799,463	525,642	565,385
Barley	875,286	895,432	767,346	735,778	597,873	774,343	772,245
Oats	1,923,444	1,849,868	1,682,463	1,621,901	1,543,745	1,724,284	1,613,631
Rye	90,106	84,087	68,362	67,779	78,293	77,725	108,179
Pease	708,068	696,653	726,756	703,936	646,081	696,259	644,495
Corn	187,116	222,971	163,893	156,494	167,831	179,661	186,732
Buckwheat.....	56,398	57,528	64,143	70,792	61,776	62,127	61,789
Beans	21,830	22,700	20,275	21,072	24,651	22,106	22,637
Potatoes	145,812	153,915	140,283	140,143	159,741	147,979	154,522
Mangel-wurzels.....	21,211	21,459	17,924	18,170	16,435	19,040	18,319
Carrots	11,261	11,524	9,110	9,267	9,024	10,037	10,300
Turnips	111,103	113,188	105,322	98,931	102,303	106,169	101,537
Hay and clover.....	2,386,223	2,292,638	2,280,643	2,295,151	2,268,091	2,304,549	2,236,622
Totals.....	7,758,583	7,616,350	7,429,084	7,403,281	7,350,443	7,511,548	7,428,693

The total area under crop is 7,758,583 acres, being 142,230 more than in 1888, and more also than in any other period in the table. A decrease, however, is observed in the

acreage of fall wheat, barley, corn, buckwheat, beans, potatoes, mangel-wurzels, carrots and turnips compared with the previous year. Spring wheat makes its first increase in four years. The area of hay and clover has been increased by 93,585 acres, and is now nearly 31 per cent. of the whole area devoted to field crops.

The area covered by the crops named in the preceding table (and for similar average periods), is here presented by groups of counties :

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1889.....	949,859	812,757	719,473	1,481,308	1,667,961	1,450,920	582,343	93,962	7,758,583
1888.....	958,486	801,218	690,243	1,489,263	1,635,315	1,402,502	551,102	88,221	7,616,350
1887.....	932,076	781,833	656,184	1,455,376	1,609,981	1,371,322	539,460	82,852	7,429,084
1886.....	920,626	772,120	647,156	1,426,069	1,597,507	1,396,090	562,249	81,464	7,403,281
1885.....	919,395	762,718	646,713	1,447,747	1,577,546	1,368,026	545,180	83,118	7,350,443
Average—									
1885-9.....	936,088	786,129	671,954	1,459,951	1,617,662	1,397,772	556,067	85,923	7,511,548
1882-9.....	918,820	771,833	662,301	1,450,294	1,607,816	1,380,039	555,058	82,532	7,428,693

Every group excepting the Lake Erie and West Midland Districts shows an increase compared with the previous year, and all go over their own figures in both the five and eight year periods.

AREA IN PASTURE.—The area given to pasture appears in the following table by county groups and for the province for each of the six years 1884-9 ; also the rate of pasture land per 1,000 acres of cleared land in 1889 :

Districts.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	Rate per 1,000 acres cleared in 1889.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Lake Erie	249,623	239,330	240,586	357,906	348,323	309,696	182.6
Lake Huron	319,428	307,879	296,316	355,981	327,942	328,101	245.7
Georgian Bay	221,087	213,925	204,903	230,088	214,957	212,444	215.2
West Midland	511,618	504,840	512,349	607,906	576,195	570,833	225.2
Lake Ontario.....	410,416	406,620	404,893	465,587	453,066	438,011	180.7
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	685,401	665,139	667,034	791,014	765,263	724,344	300.0
East Midland	191,194	179,823	186,850	200,968	208,254	195,076	231.9
Northern Districts	19,195	18,048	16,008	16,871	17,199	16,481	150.7
The Province	2,607,962	2,535,604	2,528,939	3,026,321	2,911,199	2,794,986	227.3

An increase has taken place in every group compared with 1888, and the total acreage of pasture in the province, viz., 2,607,962, is 72,358 more than that of the previous year. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties show the highest proportion of pasture per 1,000 acres cleared, the figures being exactly 300, or 30 per cent. The rate for the province was 227.3, being an increase of 3.1 over the ratio of the previous year. It should be stated that down to 1886 it was the practice of many farmers to include in their returns of pasture land all land used for grazing, whether cleared in part or whole, but since that year the schedule has called for area of pasture in cleared land only ; hence the reduced acreage in subsequent years.

PROPORTIONAL AREA UNDER CROP.—The relative distribution of the various crops per 1,000 acres of cleared land is given in the following table by county groups for the years 1888 and 1889, together with the averages for the eight years 1882-9 :

Districts.		Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Total.
Lake Erie....	1889	153.3	4.3	29.3	135.3	9.6	52.6	62.4	6.4	11.0	217.0	9.7	1.2	.6	2.1	694.8
	1888	164.7	4.4	30.3	137.2	10.3	52.8	81.2	6.9	11.7	203.1	11.5	1.3	.7	2.2	718.3
	1882-9	174.9	8.6	29.6	127.0	9.1	45.6	72.8	7.7	11.4	211.9	12.7	1.0	.5	1.7	714.5
Lake Huron..	1889	97.7	9.2	53.7	167.3	.8	68.1	7.6	.6	.4	197.5	8.8	2.0	.8	9.9	624.4
	1888	106.5	8.9	55.5	167.6	.8	69.9	9.5	.6	.4	193.3	10.3	2.1	.8	10.5	636.7
	1882-9	128.0	31.4	52.0	148.6	.7	65.9	8.2	.8	.5	193.6	10.8	1.9	.8	10.6	653.8
Georgian Bay.	1889	79.4	52.6	58.8	187.7	2.8	83.8	2.0	.5	.2	205.7	12.6	.7	1.0	12.7	700.5
	1888	72.5	49.7	62.6	181.3	2.8	82.5	1.9	.5	.2	201.9	13.6	.8	1.0	13.1	684.4
	1882-9	84.4	78.3	56.4	155.1	2.9	79.4	1.4	.6	.2	195.0	14.0	1.0	1.2	12.6	682.5
West Midland	1889	93.4	14.2	69.1	177.2	2.4	68.1	12.2	.8	.3	184.6	10.2	3.2	1.0	15.4	652.1
	1888	105.8	13.2	70.8	175.3	2.5	68.1	15.0	.8	.3	181.9	11.8	3.3	1.1	16.5	666.4
	1882-9	121.4	36.5	61.1	152.5	2.3	60.4	12.8	1.0	.6	186.2	12.2	2.7	1.0	15.9	666.6
Lake Ontario.	1889	64.4	54.0	155.3	143.1	13.4	71.7	14.0	7.8	.8	178.2	13.4	2.5	1.4	14.5	734.5
	1888	57.5	48.5	160.9	138.5	12.5	72.0	15.5	7.9	.8	170.0	14.3	2.5	1.4	14.6	716.9
	1882-9	73.7	72.8	134.2	125.9	14.9	66.1	13.1	6.8	1.0	181.4	14.1	2.3	1.3	12.9	720.5
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	1889	5.5	46.6	44.4	191.5	9.7	36.1	9.5	9.7	1.3	260.7	16.6	0.8	0.7	2.0	635.1
	1888	3.6	44.8	44.1	185.6	8.4	36.0	10.2	10.0	1.4	260.2	16.7	.7	.8	2.0	624.5
	1882-9	8.1	54.2	45.4	176.0	16.1	43.6	8.3	12.6	1.4	253.5	18.0	.8	.7	1.8	640.5
East Midland.	1889	39.2	71.4	111.9	168.7	17.1	63.2	10.2	5.5	.6	190.6	16.1	1.8	1.1	8.9	706.3
	1888	28.2	65.4	116.3	154.3	15.4	59.1	10.3	5.4	.7	184.9	15.1	1.8	1.2	8.6	666.7
	1882-9	35.3	93.1	108.9	145.6	23.6	64.1	8.7	6.4	.7	191.3	15.5	1.4	1.0	7.1	702.7
Northern Districts ...	1889	5.3	50.7	11.7	187.3	7.4	75.3	2.9	2.9	.8	348.6	25.0	.6	1.1	18.0	737.6
	1888	7.6	50.2	12.6	178.7	7.6	74.0	3.4	3.0	.9	365.9	25.2	.6	1.2	17.4	748.3
	1882-9	4.9	85.5	16.6	167.4	9.0	73.2	3.2	4.5	.7	374.6	26.4	.8	1.2	19.7	787.7
The Province.	1889	71.6	34.7	76.3	167.6	7.9	61.7	16.3	4.9	1.9	208.0	12.7	1.8	1.0	9.7	676.1
	1888	73.2	32.5	79.2	163.6	7.4	61.6	19.7	5.1	2.0	202.8	13.6	1.9	1.0	10.0	673.6
	1882-9	85.6	51.9	70.9	148.1	9.9	59.2	17.1	5.7	2.1	205.3	14.2	1.7	.9	9.3	681.9

Taking the whole province it will be seen that 676.1 acres per 1,000 cleared are under the crops comprising the table, being 2.5 more than in 1888, although not up to the average for the eight years. There is a decrease, however, in the Lake Erie, Lake Huron and West Midland groups, and also in the Northern districts, compared with the previous year. For the province, an increase is observed in the ratios of spring wheat, oats, rye, pease and hay and clover, but every other crop has declined in the rate per 1,000 acres, excepting carrots, which have not changed figures. The Lake Erie group exceeds all the others in fall wheat, although its rate is not as high as in 1888. The East Midland counties lead in spring wheat, and at an increased figure. The Lake Ontario district continues the pre-eminence in barley culture, although there is a shrinkage in the rate per 1,000 acres. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa district surpasses its own record and that of every other group in the proportion of oats grown, the Georgian Bay group and the Northern districts being well after. The Georgian Bay group shows the highest rate of pease per 1,000 acres cleared. Hay and clover and potatoes find their largest ratios in the Northern districts, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties ranking second for both crops. The West Midland counties make the best showing in roots.

FALL WHEAT.

The fall of 1888 was a most favorable one for wheat and the winter proved to be mild, but the spring was rather trying, owing to the alternate freezing and thawing weather of March and April. The May reports were on the whole hopeful, as there had been very little winter-killing and but a small area had been plowed up. One striking feature of the reports was the strong testimony from every part of the province on the benefits resulting from drainage, under-drained fields in every case being described as away ahead of those which had been neglected in this respect. The crop did not suffer greatly from insects. The wire-worm was the commonest enemy, but it was not as bad as in other years; the Hessian fly was named but once or twice, and the weevil appeared in Northumberland, but not to a serious extent. A new comer, the grain aphid, was reported in the west, a full description of which is given on another page. The frosts of the latter part of May, and the cold and wet weather following, had the effect of setting the crop back a week or so in harvesting. The July returns were most encouraging. On uplands the crop gave promise of a magnificent return; in fact the growth was so generous that early complaints were made of lodging. Rust was the rule later on, and complaints were also numerous that the lowest kernels of the head failed to fill out. Some correspondents attributed this to the effects of the frost, while others thought it was the result of the long-continued wet weather. The yield as shown at the threshing caused surprise and disappointment, for instead of the crop going over the average, as was confidently predicted just before cutting, the yield was much below the average. The quality of the grain was also inferior as a rule, a great deal being small and shrunken. The following table gives the acreage and yield by county groups for 1888 and 1889, and the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9:

Districts.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	209,474	3,155,221	15.1	219,836	3,765,875	17.1	224,978	4,140,297	18.4
Lake Huron.....	127,201	1,811,876	14.2	133,980	2,280,705	17.0	151,059	2,898,112	19.2
Georgian Bay.....	81,508	1,336,949	16.4	73,080	1,430,949	19.6	81,922	1,674,819	20.4
West Midland.....	212,155	3,264,999	15.4	236,339	3,829,210	16.2	264,047	5,151,952	19.5
Lake Ontario.....	146,250	2,686,377	18.4	131,063	1,880,292	14.3	164,534	3,318,090	20.2
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	12,521	231,359	18.5	8,036	151,412	18.8	17,367	313,092	18.0
East Midland.....	32,329	504,664	15.6	23,304	479,113	20.6	27,833	550,380	19.7
Northern Districts...	677	10,420	15.4	899	13,231	14.7	510	9,818	19.3
Totals.....	822,115	13,001,865	15.8	826,537	13,830,787	16.7	932,300	18,056,560	19.4

The total area of 822,115 acres in the province in 1889 is 4,422 less than in the previous year (the smallest recorded during the term of years covered by the Bureau's operations), and 110,185 acres below the average for the eight years 1882-9. The decline as compared with 1888 is confined to four of the eight groups, viz., the Lake Erie, Lake Huron, West Midland and the Northern districts, but a considerable increase is noted in the other groups. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties the area was more than 50 per cent. above that of the preceding year. The East Midland counties and the Northern districts are the only groups in which the acreage of fall wheat surpasses their respective averages for the eight years. Not only in acreage but also in yield fall wheat drops below its record. The average for the province is 15.8 bushels per acre, against 16.7 in 1888 and 19.4 for the eight years. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa and Lake Ontario groups give the highest average yields for the year, but neither of them touch the average of the province for the 1882-89 period. The Lake Huron counties show the poorest yield, the average being only 14.2 bushels. The Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence and Ottawa

and East Midland districts have each a larger total yield than in the previous year, but none of the groups excepting the newly settled Northern districts equal their average total yield for 1882-9.

LAKE ERIE COUNTIES.—The greatest injury sustained by fall wheat in the Lake Erie counties was from the lack of snow, which enabled the frost to do its work, late-sown fields suffering considerably from winter-killing, although there was very little plowed up. On well-drained soils there was but small loss from any cause, and the crop came through the winter in the most promising condition. The wire-worm was reported in Essex and Haldimand. The heavy frosts of the latter part of May did very little injury to the fall wheat in this group. Rust was reported in Kent, Elgin and Norfolk, and considerable damage was done to the growing crop by rain. The straw was unusually heavy, but in several counties, more especially in Haldimand, some of the heads failed to fill out at the base. The grain aphid appeared in several counties and swarmed over the heads of the growing wheat, but very little injury resulted. The crop did not turn out very satisfactorily in the threshing. The berry was more or less shrunken, and the yield was a varying one.

LAKE HURON COUNTIES.—In this group the crop looked promising on well-drained soils in the spring, but on low or undrained land it was in poor condition. A good deal of injury was caused in Huron and Bruce by smothering where the snow lay deep near the fences, but only an insignificant area was plowed up. The wire-worm was reported in Lambton, but there was not much harm done by it. Rain and frost in the spring did more damage in that county. In some places in Huron the wheat was badly lodged by the rain, but the crop generally was in a fair condition for cutting at harvest. Owing to the heavy rains complaints were made from Bruce of the water lying on low fields. According to the September reports the quality of the grain in Lambton was fair, but somewhat shrunken, and it was claimed that the crop had suffered from rust, mildew and the grain aphid. In Huron the berry was described as shrunken and small, and rust was general. An abundance of straw was reported in Bruce, but it was much rusted, and while the general condition of the crop was returned as fair, there were some poor fields.

GEORGIAN BAY COUNTIES.—With the exception of smothering by snow in places in the county of Grey, there was not much injury to fall wheat reported in the Georgian Bay district, and very little was plowed up. The wire-worm did slight damage, but no other insect was seriously complained of, although some mention was made of the Hessian fly. Late spring frosts did harm in Simcoe, but not sufficiently to render necessary the plowing up of any considerable area. As in the neighboring county, the greatest injury was from smothering by snow in spots. According to the July reports the fall wheat in this group suffered but little from frost, and to only a small extent from wet weather. It was much affected by rust, however, and when threshed the grain was found to be a rather small and shrunken sample.

WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.—The spring found the fall wheat crop rather backward in Middlesex, and considerable damage was done by the wire-worm, especially on newly plowed sod. On summer fallowed land and well manured fields the crop was at its best. In Oxford the crop was a very fair one to the eye, except on poorly drained fields, where the fall wheat had a sickly appearance. Spring frosts were injurious, but very little harm was reported by insects. The other counties of the group had a similar experience. The straw was long, in some places quite rank and soft, and easily lodged. Rust was general, and the berry was shrunken and small. The crop was cut and housed in good condition.

LAKE ONTARIO COUNTIES.—The fall wheat in this group came out of the winter in very good condition, although there was more or less injury on low and undrained land by ice. No mention was made of insect pests except in Northumberland, where the weevil appeared, but only to a slight extent. The frequent rains of early summer forced the growth of the straw, which resulted in a good deal of lodging, but in other

respects the crop promised to be a superior one before cutting. The threshing, however, did not bear out the expectations. The berry was small and shrunken as a rule, and some Peel correspondents reported it as deficient in weight. There was a heavy yield of straw, but it was considerably rusted, although harvested in good order otherwise.

EAST MIDLAND COUNTIES.—There is not a great deal of fall wheat grown in this group, although the area reported is 9,025 acres greater than that of the previous year. Some winter killing was reported, but only to a slight extent. Rust was quite general, particularly on low lands. As a consequence much shrinkage in the berry was reported, and many correspondents complained of the grain being below weight. The yield per acre was very light, being only 15.6 bushels, or 5 bushels less than in 1888, and 4 bushels below the average of the eight years 1882-9.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA COUNTIES.—The area of fall wheat is small in this group. What little was sown locked well in the spring, although reports came from Lanark that the fields had a rather patchy appearance. The July reports were favorable, but later statements showed that the great growth of straw was much rusted and that the grain was shrunken, although a few correspondents spoke of a good sample.

NORTHERN DISTRICTS.—Fall wheat is merely an experimental crop in the northern districts, and correspondents had little or nothing to say about its condition.

THE GRAIN APHIS.—A head of wheat infected with the grain aphis, sent to the Bureau by a correspondent, was forwarded to Prof. Panton of the Agricultural College, with a request that he should report upon it. Prof. Panton reported as follows, under date of July 5: "The insects sent belong to the family Aphidæ. The species infecting the ear is *Siphonophora avenæ*, or Grain Aphis. It must not be confounded with the so-called wheat weevil, which is an entirely different insect, belonging to the order Diptera. These tiny aphidæ live upon the sap of the plant, and unless in large numbers they are not likely to prove very injurious. They have many enemies, and are usually kept under by parasites. I think the wheat is too far advanced now to be much affected, for they cannot obtain sustenance much longer. Some species of this family affect plants in the green-house, but are easily kept under by smoking them from time to time. Some affect turnips, and in that case the application of a coal oil emulsion proves successful; but a remedy for grain fields I think has not yet been discovered. Some have dusted the young plants with lime, in case of an early attack, and obtained satisfactory results. Any dressing which is likely to increase the vigor of the plant will prove beneficial by enabling it to overcome the attack upon its vital forces. But where this insect has not appeared until late in the season I am inclined to think the attack will not be followed by serious results. Some of the principal characteristics of the plant lice are as follows:—They are found upon almost all parts of plants, and there is scarcely a plant which does not harbor some peculiar to itself. They are exceedingly prolific, and it often happens that a plant will be covered with them. They are usually wingless, consisting of the young and the females only. The winged forms appear only at particular seasons, usually autumn, but sometimes in the spring, and these are small males and larger females. After pairing, the latter lay eggs upon or near the parts likely to be affected, and then together with the males they die. The body of the insect is about the size of a pinhead, oval, soft, usually greenish, and furnished at the hinder extremity with two little tubes, knobs or pores, from which exude almost constantly minute drops of a sweet fluid. Their beaks are long and tubular, and are used to suck the juice from plants affected by them. The winged forms, usually seen at the close of the season, provide for a succession of the race by laying eggs in the autumn, from which arise a series of generations that give birth to living young, all of which are wingless females and all in a condition to perpetuate the species. Here you observe a strange phase in insect life,—young produced from eggs, and these producing living young several generations until the season advances, when eggs are laid again. They have many enemies, among others the little beetles known as Lady Birds and the Lace-winged Flies, and hence are pretty well kept down."

SPRING WHEAT.

In the first reports regarding spring wheat it was stated that the only injury worth mentioning had been done by water on low land. The rain and the accompanying cold weather were too much for it in such places, and the crop where so situated had a yellow and sickly look. On high and rolling land, however, spring wheat presented a fine appearance in the early part of July, and a good yield was then looked for, an expectation that was disappointed. In some quarters the straw was described as rather spongy, and there were signs of rust. Later reports verified the fears regarding an attack of rust, as the crop became badly affected by it. The Hessian fly was spoken of in the Georgian Bay district, and in a few instances mention was made of the midge, but very little actual injury was done by insects. Although the yield per acre is less than that of fall wheat, the sample is superior as a rule. An interesting comparison is afforded by the following table of acreages and yields :

Districts.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	5,911	85,808	14.5	5,822	102,558	17.6	11,030	165,194	15.0
Lake Huron	11,966	149,081	12.5	11,210	173,648	15.5	37,014	505,613	13.7
Georgian Bay	54,014	737,749	13.7	50,128	837,469	16.7	76,019	1,112,116	14.6
West Midland	32,206	426,573	13.2	29,478	485,812	16.5	79,488	1,160,478	14.6
Lake Ontario	122,676	1,841,946	15.0	110,580	2,203,519	19.9	162,483	2,677,886	16.5
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	106,498	1,559,737	14.6	100,624	1,804,316	17.9	116,847	1,943,630	16.6
East Midland	58,882	782,276	13.3	54,092	741,597	13.7	73,543	1,075,493	14.6
Northern Districts...	6,457	114,542	17.7	5,916	104,640	17.7	8,961	163,908	18.3
Totals	398,610	5,697,707	14.3	367,850	6,453,559	17.5	563,385	8,804,318	15.6

Whilst the area of spring wheat in the province is 30,760 acres greater than in 1888, it is less than in 1887, and is 166,775 acres below the average of the province for the eight years 1882-9. Every group shows an increase of acreage compared with the previous year, but not one has reached its average for the eight years period. In the Lake Erie, Lake Huron and West Midland counties, more particularly in the second named group, the ratio of decrease is most surprising. The yield per acre is very small for the province, being 3.2 bushels less than in the preceding year, and 1.3 bushels lower than the average for the eight years 1882-9. Only the northern districts exceed the average of the province for the eight years, that group having repeated its record of the previous year of 17.7 bushels per acre. The total yield of the province, as might be expected, is much smaller than usual, being 755,852 bushels less than in 1888 and 3,106,611 less than the average for the eight years.

BARLEY.

In the reports made under date of July 1st, barley was said to have suffered more than any other cereal from frost, although even in the case of this crop the injury was not serious. It was more badly affected by the wet weather than the other grains, much of it on low, undrained lands having been "drowned out." In the county of Grey some fields were plowed up and resown to oats. On high, well-drained soils the crop was reported to be in good condition, and there was a promise of an abundance of straw. While there was a remarkable unanimity in the reports, the least favorable returns came from the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay districts. The September returns were to the effect that the yield was fair, and that the sample was generally plump and of a good color, although in the eastern part of the province, where the bulk of our merchantable barley is grown, correspondents claimed that it was more or less stained by rains during harvesting. The November bulletin summed up the state of the crop as follows : "Barley has turned out a fair crop only, and is varied in quality, although the yield is a good one.

In the southwest it is reported as a light crop of a good, bright color. In the northern and midland counties the yield was large and the sample plump, but it was badly discolored owing to the heavy dews and rains that occurred about the time of harvest. Some consider that it was allowed to stand too long in the field, on account of the wheat maturing about the same time." The acreage and yield by county groups and for the province for different periods is given in the subjoined table :

Districts.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	40,070	964,925	24.1	40,419	1,243,627	30.8	38,041	958,515	25.2
Lake Huron	69,908	1,734,729	24.8	69,858	2,026,067	29.0	61,339	1,647,297	26.9
Georgian Bay	60,443	1,535,281	25.4	63,140	1,401,708	22.2	54,756	1,388,209	25.4
West Midland	156,880	4,533,985	28.9	158,314	4,832,267	30.5	132,991	3,788,903	28.5
Lake Ontario	352,678	9,760,205	27.7	367,101	9,647,764	26.3	299,530	7,933,071	26.5
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	101,545	2,461,962	24.2	98,958	2,171,491	21.9	97,836	2,382,379	24.4
East Midland	92,272	2,361,746	25.6	96,162	2,009,730	20.9	86,008	2,079,084	24.2
Northern Districts...	1,490	33,555	22.5	1,480	33,915	22.9	1,744	41,472	23.8
Totals	875,286	23,386,388	26.7	895,432	23,366,569	26.1	772,245	20,218,930	26.2

The crop makes a most creditable showing so far as yield is concerned. The total yield of the province is 19,819 bushels more than in 1888, and exceeds the average for the eight years 1882-9 by 3,167,458 bushels. Compared with the previous year this total increase is due entirely to the improved yield, but both acreage and yield are in favor of 1889 as compared with the average for the eight years. There is only a slight difference in the acreage of any of the groups compared with the previous year, but the net result is a decrease of 20,146 acres. The average yield per acre for the province is 26.7 bushels, being .6 more than in the previous year and half a bushel more than the average for the eight years. The average of the province for the year is exceeded in the West Midland and Lake Ontario groups, where most of the barley of the province is grown, and with the exception of the Northern districts every other group gives over 24 bushels per acre. The West Midland, Lake Ontario and East Midland groups surpass and the Georgian Bay counties equal their respective average yields for the eight years.

THE BARLEY MARKET.—The ruling quotations for barley in Ontario last year were lower than for any year of the present decade, and in many quarters a fear is entertained that the United States market for this cereal has ceased to be remunerative for our farmers. For the last eight years the average of the provincial quotations for the second half of the year has ranged from 65 cents in 1882 to 44 cents in 1889, and the average for the eight years has been 55½ cents. Yet although the price fell to a very low figure for the crop of 1889, it does not appear that the quantity exported to the United States has fallen off to any serious extent. The following statement, furnished by the chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, shows the quantity and value of imports of barley into the United States for the six months ending December 31, for the years named*.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	bushels.	\$
1887	7,689,091	5,796,901
1888	6,396,158	4,728,213
1889	6,146,494	3,263,283

*The imports of 1888 and 1889 are of Canadian barley only, while those of 1887 are from all countries. But practically the whole amount is received from Canada, as the statistics for the eight years 1882-9 show that only one-half of one per cent. of the total imports came from other countries.

The imports for the second six months of 1888 are thus seen to be 1,292,933 bushels less than for the corresponding period of 1887, and the entered value less by \$1,068,688, the average value per bushel being less by $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents. But while for the six months of 1889 the imports were less than in 1887 by 1,542,597 bushels, the entered value was less by \$2,533,618, and the average value per bushel less by nearly $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Before referring to the probable cause of the fall in price of barley, it is desirable to see the extent to which Canadian farming interests may be affected by the sudden change, assuming it to be permanent. The following table shows the quantity and value of imports of barley and barley malt from Canada into the United States for the eight fiscal years ending June 30, from 1882 to 1889, as given in the commercial tables of the United States :

Year.	Barley.		Barley malt.	
	bushels.	value.	bushels.	value.
1882.....	12,164,393	\$10,849,425	1,128,732	\$1,098,867
1883.....	10,021,116	7,707,915	1,354,836	1,122,336
1884.....	8,593,902	5,919,965	155,338	111,926
1885.....	9,984,870	6,520,827	378,806	267,796
1886.....	10,194,107	7,175,397	319,005	233,751
1887.....	10,351,895	6,170,660	206,203	149,444
1888.....	10,445,751	7,812,814	200,915	151,788
1889.....	11,365,881	7,721,475	136,256	100,314
Totals.....	83,121,915	59,878,478	3,880,091	3,236,222

The average values of grain and malt imports for the eight years was \$7,969,821, which is very close to the values for 1888 and 1889, but \$4,008,336 less than the value for 1882. The total imports from all countries for the same period of eight years was 83,568,622 bushels of barley valued at \$60,599,863, and 3,928,779 bushels of barley malt valued at \$3,281,726, so that of total imports of barley and barley malt imported by the United States in those years valued at \$63,481,589, Canada supplied to the value of \$63,114,700, or an average of \$7,889,337 yearly.

The following table presents the averages of market quotations of barley per bushel for the province of Ontario and of declared values as entered in the United States, with the difference between each for the eight years 1882-9.*

Year.	Ontario quotations.	U.S. declared value.	Difference.
	per bush.	per bush.	per bush.
1882.....	\$0 65	\$0 89.2	\$0 24.2
1883.....	0 57	0 76.9	0 19.9
1884.....	0 53.6	0 69.1	0 15.5
1885.....	0 55.2	0 71.8	0 16.6
1886.....	0 51.3	0 70.4	0 19.1
1887.....	0 56.7	0 59.6	0 2.9
1888.....	0 60.1	0 76.7	0 16.6
1889.....	0 44	0 67.9	0 23.9
Averages.....	0 55.5	0 72	0 16.5

*There is no constant uniformity in the relation of Ontario quotations and United States declared entry values, but obviously there is a mistake in the United States entry for 1887, which is only 2.9 cents per bushel above the average of Ontario market quotations for the same year against an average of 16.5 cents for the eight years.

The average of the quotations for those eight years has been very irregular, responding no doubt to the conditions of supply, demand and quality. The lowest prices were touched in the years 1884, 1886 and 1889, and the highest were reached in 1882 and 1888; and although there is a difference of 21 cents per bushel between the quotations of the first and last years, that fact of itself would not justify the conclusion that the price had fallen permanently, more especially as it appears that the difference in the quotations of 1882 and 1888 is less than 5 cents per bushel. There is a strongly grounded belief, however, that the recent fall in price is due to the use of cheap substitutes for barley malt in the production of beer, and if it is proved that these substitutes answer the purpose satisfactorily the depreciation of Canadian barley is likely to be permanent. In answer to enquiries made of a number of the leading barley dealers and commission merchants of New York state respecting the reduced imports of Ontario barley of the crop of 1889 and the drop in prices, the following statements have been received in reply:

W. H. Irwin, 124 Produce Exchange, New York:

While the manufacture and consumption of beer have increased steadily at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and is now 27,000,000 barrels, the consumption of malt has steadily increased owing to the use of substitutes. Formerly brewers used $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of malt to a barrel of beer, and now only 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; in other words they are using $33\frac{1}{3}$ to 50 per cent. of substitutes. This accounts for the falling off in the demand for Canadian or better qualities of malt, as with the use of corn and other substitutes they can get the required color and consequently can use a cheap and low grade of malt. In most cases it is a question of price and not of quality.

Evan Thomas, Produce Exchange, New York:

All cereals are very low, and there is no reason why your barley should not be likewise. Most of it is dark this year, and many brewers who formerly used Canada malt have proved to their satisfaction that American malt will do as well, especially for lager; and the consumption of lager is increasing each year at the expense of ale and spirits, and will, I think, so continue.

S. P. Knapp, 19 Whitehall street, New York:

The only cause I know of is the large quantity of corn that is used for brewing purposes. As near as I can ascertain there is from $33\frac{1}{3}$ to 60 per cent. cornmeal used as a substitute for malt, and the brewers say the yield is larger and costs considerably less. The decrease in consumption of New York State two-rowed barley this season has been very large; I should say one-fourth to one-third less than in previous years. We are expecting our Government to look into this substitute business very soon.

Franklin Elson, 435 Produce Exchange, New York:

You make enquiry as to the cause of the low prices of barley and the falling off in the demand for Canadian barley in the United States. In reply I have to say that the principal cause for the condition of things suggested by your inquiry is the extensive and increasing use of substitutes for barley malt in making ale and beer in the United States. The very low price of corn has greatly stimulated the use of it as a substitute for malt. I am informed, and I believe, that whereas malt was used almost exclusively a few years ago by brewers in the United States, there is now used from 30 to 50 per cent. of cornmeal. Another reason is that the barley crop of the west, especially in Minnesota, is of much greater value in quality as well as quantity than it was five years back, and the East is therefore applied very largely from that source with very satisfactory malt, as well as with the raw barley. There are other minor reasons which might be mentioned, but they would be, perhaps, rather results of the reasons I have already given than causes of any value in themselves.

W. H. Story & Co., Commission Merchants, New York:

One of the causes of the falling off in the demand for Canada barley is that brewers are using a much larger percentage of substitutes in the manufacture of beer than ever before. Another cause is the low price of State and Western barley and malt. Barley grown in Iowa and Wisconsin of equal color and weight has sold in this market during the entire malting season at an average of ten cents per bushel below Canadian. We have sold since January 1st 100,000 bushels of State barley at 45c. to 48c., while Canadian has been selling at say 58c. to 60c. Of course your product has the advantage in color, but the State barley makes a malt yielding fully as much extract as your barley. We think the large falling off in the demand for Canadian barley is summed up in a few words. Substitutes and cheap Western barley. We know of one malster who formerly used Canadian entirely, who has this year malted 300,000 bushels of barley, only 75,000 of which has come across the line. It seems to us that the proposed increase in the duty, if the McKinley bill passes, will close up our trade in Canada barley. It has certainly been poor enough for the past three years, and it can stand no increased burden.

These statements of well known produce merchants appear to be conclusive as to the fact that cheaper substances are taking the place of barley malt in the production of beer. It may be premature, however, to express a positive opinion on the ultimate effect of the use of substitutes upon the barley trade; some who have studied the question care-

fully maintain that sales and prices will continue as heretofore, subject to the usual fluctuations of trade. But in other industries there are numerous instances in which good or cheap materials have been substituted for poor or dear ones. Steel, for instance, has to a very large extent taken the place of iron; some of the aniline dyes have taken the place of vegetable dyes, and shoddy has largely taken the place of wool fibre. Brewers also will naturally seek to procure the cheapest raw materials for the production of beer, so long as the quality of the beverage is not greatly deteriorated in the opinion of their patrons.

The market of Great Britain is the largest in the world for barley, the average annual imports for the twelve years 1877-88 having been about 28,300,000 bushels, but it is chiefly for the two-rowed variety. The following table gives the imports from foreign countries and British possessions for the seven years 1882-8 :

Countries whence exported.	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Algeria	26,160	32,876	343,859	819,723	336,198	249,296	66,413
Austria	132,135	367,705	392,361	744,040	481,287	366,500	655,903
Bulgaria	97,498	79,730	43,617	124,496	37,314	.....	29,285
Canada .....	.....	36,901	400	8,870	344	2,816	.....
Chili	6,851	52,859	291,777	152,583	165,338	73,081	326,792
Denmark	1,062,914	750,034	226,874	612,119	973,306	822,305	1,005,402
Egypt.....	48,467	95,945	225,340	62,516	.....	44,493	64,771
France	909,685	1,475,713	1,281,262	1,424,600	1,033,323	624,552	410,014
Germany	2,175,536	1,794,914	724,532	609,142	1,205,750	931,951	2,427,669
Holland	78,846	7,049	118,087	57,592	67,633	55,525	39,727
India, British .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*201,060	69,211	539
New Zealand....	52,899	1,737	4,606	12,313	12,010	10,844	.....
Roumania	5,719,985	4,460,601	1,401,211	2,377,519	2,346,287	2,309,276	3,207,205
Russia :							
Northern ports. {	4,097,844	5,517,049	4,965,593	6,524,542	139,393	186,843	461,712
Southern ports. {	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,401,648	7,276,790	11,068,691
Sweden	556,685	397,502	176,088	169,648	540,256	602,236	518,903
Turkey	513,344	1,183,051	2,403,631	1,288,738	648,793	175,884	906,406
United States :							
Atlantic ports.. {	47,578	118,756	226,659	135,913	42,687	18,804	20
Pacific ports... {	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,122	350,365	52,400
Other Countries..	14,185	88,906	127,118	241,806	73,888	68,794	63,498
Totals.....	15,540,112	16,461,328	12,953,015	15,366,160	13,713,637	14,239,566	21,305,350

The total British imports of barley in those seven years was 219,158,336 bushels, being an average of 31,308,334 bushels yearly. Of this amount Russia, Roumania, Germany, France and Denmark supplied 179,884,772 bushels, or 25,697,824 bushels per annum, the average yearly imports from each of these countries being as follows : Russia, 13,039,887 bushels; Roumania, 6,234,881; Germany, 2,819,598; France, 2,045,471; and Denmark, 1,557,987. The Russian supply has increased almost steadily from 8,194,685 bushels in 1882 to 23,060,806 bushels in 1888. The total Canadian supply for the seven years has been only 98,662 bushels, and three-fourths of this quantity was received in a single year, 1883. There is apparently, therefore, no likelihood of our Canadian barley growing in favor for British consumption, unless a quality can be produced which will suit the requirements of that market. The standard weight of our

*British India was included with "Other Countries" prior to 1886.

six-rowed barley is only 48 lb. per bushel, whereas the two-rowed variety, with a standard of 56 lb. per bushel, is the one in chief demand by British malsters; and it remains to be proven whether in our comparatively dry and quick-maturing season the two-rowed barley can be grown to reach the British standard. The market is a large and important one, and should our farmers succeed in growing a grain to suit it the loss of the American market might not be seriously felt. But there is no assurance that the substitutes now so largely used by American brewers might not find favor with British brewers also, and in that case a change from the six-rowed to the two-rowed variety might result in no advantage to the Ontario farmer.

OATS.

This crop stood the weather better than any other grain, although it was considerably injured on heavy undrained soils. Early in the season the prospects were good for a large yield, and there was an extraordinary growth of straw. In the July returns there were reports of injury by wire-worm in Middlesex, Perth and Simcoe, and also in Victoria, Peterborough and Muskoka, but the general tenor of the reports was cheerful. According to the September returns the crop was rank in straw, but it was housed in good condition. The November reports confirmed fears expressed earlier as to the grain being light in weight, and also repeated the statement that the crop had suffered extensively from rust. Taken all together, however, oats may be regarded as one of the best grain crops of the year. The yield and acreage by county groups and for the province for 1889, 1888 and the average of the eight years 1882-9 is given below:

Districts.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	184,964	5,916,841	32.0	183,079	7,900,155	43.2	163,272	6,058,362	37.1
Lake Huron	217,777	6,636,698	30.5	210,927	7,771,246	36.8	175,437	6,259,380	35.7
Georgian Bay	192,786	6,293,753	32.6	182,853	5,316,724	29.1	150,480	4,956,686	32.9
West Midland	402,619	14,992,059	37.2	391,766	15,931,550	40.7	331,742	12,773,160	38.5
Lake Ontario	324,884	11,870,318	36.5	315,837	12,348,550	39.1	280,997	10,409,257	37.0
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	437,487	13,171,243	30.1	416,806	12,297,713	29.5	379,180	12,406,998	32.7
East Midland	139,070	4,730,060	34.0	127,531	3,288,305	25.8	114,983	3,620,836	31.5
Northern Districts....	23,857	735,329	30.8	21,069	612,668	29.1	17,540	556,356	31.7
Totals	1,923,444	64,346,301	33.5	1,849,868	65,466,911	35.4	1,613,631	57,041,035	35.3

The area in oats for the whole province is 1,923,444 acres, being 73,576 more than in 1888 and 309,813 more than the average for the eight years 1882-9. Compared with the previous year an increase in acreage is noticeable in every group. The yield per acre for the province is only 33.5 bushels, being 1.9 bushels less than in 1888, and 1.8 bushels lower than the average yield for the eight years. The best yields for the year are observed in the West Midland and Lake Ontario counties, the average for these groups being 37.2 and 36.5 bushels respectively, and the poorest returns are given in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and Lake Huron groups and the Northern districts. Notwithstanding the increase of acreage all around, only four of the groups exceed their total yield of the previous year, viz., the Georgian Bay, St. Lawrence and Ottawa and the East Midland counties and the Northern districts. The total yield for the province is 1,120,610 bushels less than in 1888, but 7,305,266 bushels more than the average for the eight years 1882-9.

RYE.

Winter rye is an important crop in Northumberland, Durham, Prince Edward and a few other counties, and the May reports regarding its condition were very encouraging. There was but little mention made of rye in the July reports, as the total area given to the crop, both fall and spring sown, is limited. The rain did very little hurt to the crop. Frost did injury in Haldimand, and an insect in Lennox threatened harm, but the returns generally were hopeful. The September and November reports concerning rye were each favorable. The heads were described as well filled, and the straw as long and of good quality. The table following gives the acreage and yield by districts :

Districts.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	13,142	161,139	12.3	13,694	241,768	17.7	11,763	183,692	15.6
Lake Huron....	981	17,758	18.1	1,008	20,470	20.3	885	15,378	17.4
Georgian Bay	2,903	52,181	18.0	2,826	47,851	16.9	2,807	51,449	18.3
West Midland.....	5,449	78,643	14.4	5,597	107,691	19.2	5,043	82,713	16.4
Lake Ontario	30,548	458,854	15.0	28,380	412,476	14.5	33,278	495,146	14.9
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	22,072	425,818	19.3	18,986	270,337	14.2	34,805	628,506	18.1
East Midland	14,074	220,020	15.6	12,697	180,530	14.2	18,659	291,666	15.6
Northern Districts....	937	17,266	18.4	899	14,179	15.8	939	18,217	19.4
Totals	90,106	1,431,679	15.9	84,087	1,295,302	15.4	108,179	1,766,767	16.3

While the area for the province is 6,019 acres more than in 1888, it falls 18,073 acres below that of the average for the eight years 1882-9. A decrease in the acreage of this crop, compared with the previous year, is observed in the Lake Erie, Lake Huron and West Midland groups. The average yield per acre for the province is .5 bushel more than in 1888, but is .4 bushel less than the average for the eight years. The yield in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group is very high, averaging 19.3 bushels to the acre, and the Northern districts, Lake Huron and Georgian Bay groups give 18 bushels or over ; but in the Lake Erie counties the average yield is only 12.3 bushels per acre. The total yield for the province is 136,377 bushels more than in 1888, but is less by 335,088 than the average for the eight years.

PEASE.

Frost injured pease slightly in some western counties, but more serious damage was done by flooding on low spots and on undrained level fields. In many places the crop was bleached from excessive rain, and in some cases the fields were "drowned out" and ruined. On high and well-drained lands, however, the crop presented a magnificent appearance when correspondents wrote in the beginning of July. When the September returns were received it was found that the reports varied considerably, according to the situation and nature of the land. On high land or well drained fields the crop was a splendid one, but on low fields, as already stated, it had been greatly injured by the heavy rains of the early summer months, and the pea was generally shrivelled. The most unfavorable accounts were received from the eastern portion of the province, where the rains were more injurious than in the west. The bug was again slightly troublesome in the

Lake Erie counties. The following table gives the acreage and yield by county groups for 1888 and 1889, together with the average acreage and yield for the eight years 1882-9:

Districts.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	71,837	1,243,765	17.3	70,492	1,681,649	23.9	58,620	1,119,057	19.1
Lake Huron	88,652	1,629,066	18.4	87,997	1,961,331	22.3	77,743	1,705,786	21.9
Georgian Bay	86,065	1,889,918	22.0	83,191	1,430,886	17.2	77,014	1,643,287	21.3
West Midland	154,671	2,697,323	17.4	152,082	3,818,156	25.1	131,445	2,840,518	21.6
Lake Ontario	162,758	3,029,343	18.6	164,308	3,279,080	20.0	147,536	2,929,785	19.9
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	82,426	1,677,185	20.3	80,945	1,299,102	16.0	93,868	1,813,391	19.3
East Midland	52,067	1,122,888	21.6	48,909	600,731	12.3	50,600	942,540	18.6
Northern Districts....	9,592	219,749	22.9	8,729	198,928	22.8	7,669	177,361	23.1
Totals	708,968	13,509,237	19.1	696,653	14,269,863	20.5	644,495	13,171,725	20.4

There is an increase in the acreage and a decrease in the yield of pease in the province compared with the previous year, the net result being a falling off of 760,626 bushels in the total yield. An increase in the acreage is noted in every district except the Lake Ontario group compared with 1888, and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group is the only one falling behind its average acreage for the eight years 1882-9. The average yield per acre for the province is 1.4 bushels less than in 1888, and 1.3 lower than the average for the eight years term. The Northern districts and the Georgian Bay and East Midland groups exceed the average yield of the province for the eight years, but the Lake Erie counties average only 17.3 bushels per acre, and the West Midland district, with the second largest area in pease, gives but 17.4 bushels per acre. Although in 1888 the Lake Ontario group had the largest acreage in pease, the greatest total yield was credited to the West Midland group, which had a very high yield per acre. This year, however, both the largest area and largest total yield are seen in the Lake Ontario district, although that yield falls below its own record in the previous year.

INDIAN CORN.

The accounts concerning the condition of corn received up to the 1st of July were described as monotonously doleful. The frost was injurious to the tender blade, while the rain rotted much of the seed. Some correspondents reported a total failure and all the rest a partial failure on account of frost, rain and cold weather. Cultivating was almost an impossibility except on high land. The September bulletin referred to corn as still unpromising. Owing to the seed rotting in the ground some of the fields had to be replanted once, twice and even three times. As a consequence the crop got a very late start, and being overtaken by the drouth in August it had a struggle for life. The November returns, however, showed that the corn which survived the heavy rains early in the season was harvested in very fair condition, but it could be considered only a little more than a half crop in the southwest, where it is chiefly grown. In the eastern part of the province it turned out a good crop, greatly surpassing the expectations of early summer. The following table gives the acreage and yield by county groups and for the province:

Districts.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	85,284	3,899,376	45.7	108,279	9,404,099	86.9	92,981	6,491,092	69.8
Lake Huron	9,877	402,988	40.8	11,975	949,259	79.3	9,294	569,452	61.3
Georgian Bay	2,003	96,414	48.1	1,913	119,325	62.4	1,281	67,306	52.5
West Midland	27,657	1,338,581	48.4	33,684	2,585,369	76.8	26,557	1,730,138	65.1
Lake Ontario	31,842	1,733,524	54.4	35,297	2,529,582	71.7	27,935	1,652,722	59.2
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	21,679	1,326,955	61.2	22,948	1,337,332	58.3	17,828	994,912	55.8
East Midland	8,404	433,625	51.6	8,480	497,165	58.6	6,611	337,632	51.1
Northern Districts....	370	16,736	45.2	395	14,649	37.1	316	12,887	40.8
Totals	187,116	9,248,199	49.4	222,971	17,436,780	78.2	182,803	11,856,141	64.9

The area devoted to corn shrank greatly in 1889, being 35,855 acres less than in the previous year, although slightly above the average for the eight years 1882-9. The greatest falling off in acreage is noticeable in the Lake Erie counties, where about half the corn of the province is usually grown. The average yield per acre for the province for the eight years was 64.9 bushels. This was greatly exceeded in 1888, when 78.2 bushels per acre were recorded, but it falls to the very low average of 49.4 bushels in 1889. Not one district touches the average of the province for the eight years, and the Lake Huron group gives only 40.8 bushels per acre. Excepting the Northern districts, where the crop is merely a nominal one, none of the groups reach their own total yield for the previous year. In the Lake Erie counties alone the falling off compared with 1888 amounts to 5,504,723 bushels. The total yield of the province is but little more than half of that of the preceding year, and is 2,607,942 bushels below the average for the eight years.

BUCKWHEAT.

The sowing of buckwheat was delayed in many sections of the province owing to the frequent rains and generally backward state of the weather up to July. Some correspondents claim that the crop was injured in the blossoming stage by the intense heat of the sun. In the eastern portion of the province buckwheat matured in good condition, very favorable reports being received concerning both the yield and sample. The acreage and yield by county groups and for the province for 1888, 1889 and the averages for the eight years 1882-9 are given in the following table:

Districts.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	8,773	164,100	18.7	9,243	190,411	20.6	9,717	194,719	20.0
Lake Huron	720	13,008	18.1	739	11,107	15.0	946	18,598	19.7
Georgian Bay	464	7,581	16.3	487	7,685	15.8	636	10,800	17.0
West Midland	1,743	32,473	18.6	1,759	33,395	19.0	2,227	43,426	19.5
Lake Ontario	17,614	344,931	19.6	18,037	445,646	24.7	15,582	340,709	21.9
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	22,149	596,859	26.9	22,471	434,452	19.3	26,450	624,456	23.6
East Midland	4,569	104,831	22.9	4,440	93,595	21.1	4,941	110,093	22.3
Northern Districts....	366	8,795	24.0	352	5,992	17.0	431	11,076	25.7
Totals	56,398	1,272,578	22.6	57,528	1,222,233	21.2	60,930	1,353,877	22.2

The number of acres of buckwheat in the province in 1889 falls 1,130 below the area of the preceding year and is 4,532 less than the average for the eight years 1882-9. The East Midland counties and the Northern districts are the only groups showing a larger acreage than in 1888, and the Lake Ontario is the only group surpassing its own average for the eight years. The average yield per acre of the province is 1.4 bushels ahead of that of the preceding year and .4 more than the average for the eight years. The total yield of the province is greater than in 1888, owing to the increased yield per acre, but is less than the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9 on account of the decrease in the acreage. The best average yield per acre, 26.9 bushels, is observed in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa district, where the largest acreage is also found, and the smallest average yield is to be seen in the Georgian Bay group, where only 10.3 bushels per acre were realized.

BEANS.

Early beans were killed by frost, and the crop was greatly injured by rains. Owing to the wet and backward weather planting had to be delayed in some places until it was almost too late for a crop. A considerable area had to be replanted in Kent, the great bean-producing county of the province. Many correspondents mentioned rotting of the seed from the excessive rain. A little later on the crop was arrested in its growth by drouth, but although the yield was much below the average, the quality was said to be very good. The acreage and yield by groups for 1888 and 1889, together with the average for the eight years 1882-9, are given in the following table :

Districts.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	15,069	232,362	15.4	15,600	376,417	24.1	14,550	281,689	19.4
Lake Huron.....	473	8,662	18.3	478	13,098	27.4	556	11,855	21.3
Georgian Bay.....	215	4,900	20.0	230	3,436	14.9	212	3,855	18.2
West Midland.....	695	13,297	19.1	692	17,481	25.3	1,093	22,804	20.9
Lake Ontario.....	1,741	32,632	18.7	1,882	43,576	23.2	2,020	43,976	21.8
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	2,999	70,656	23.6	3,129	66,890	21.4	3,142	76,321	24.3
East Midland.....	533	7,914	14.8	580	11,862	20.5	528	9,927	18.8
Northern Districts....	105	2,070	19.7	109	1,796	16.5	69	1,428	20.7
Totals	21,830	371,893	17.0	22,700	534,526	23.5	22,170	451,855	20.4

There is a falling off in the acreage of beans compared with 1888 and the average for the eight years 1882-9. The West Midland district is the only group showing an increased area compared with its record in the previous year. The average yield per acre for the province is only 17 bushels, being 3.4 bushels lower than the average of the province for the eight years period and 6.5 bushels per acre less than the generous yield of 1888. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties give 23.6 bushels per acre, and one or two other groups closely approach the average for the eight years, but in the Lake Erie group, where over 62 per cent. of the entire acreage of the province is found, the average yield per acre is only 15.4 bushels, the decrease in the total yield in that group alone being 144,055 bushels compared with the previous year. The total yield for the province is 161,831 bushels less than in 1888, and is 70,962 below the average for the eight years 1882-9.

HAY AND CLOVER.

The spring reports concerning clover fields were very unfavorable. There was a very poor "catch" in the previous year owing to the drouth, and what little had germinated stood a poor chance against the long-continued dry weather. The early spring was also against the plant, which was reported as being greatly injured by heaving in different sections of the province. Still there were a number of returns describing the condition of the crop as excellent. In the counties of Kent, Norfolk, Wellington and Waterloo especially clover passed through the winter and early spring with splendid prospects. Throughout the returns received in the early part of the season there was an absence of complaints about injury from insects to this crop, although later a mention was made of the midge. In the bulletin of July 1st it was said that the frosts of the last week of May had given a decided set-back to the crop, both timothy and clover having been nipped in several counties, although timely rains saved the fields. But there was too much rain even for hay, and some correspondents reported clover as rotting at the roots from excessive moisture. Clover was in a more prosperous condition than timothy, and while old meadows were rather poor, new ones were in first-class condition where not injured by too much water. The cold, wet weather delayed mowing a week or two later than usual. According to the July returns no part of the province seemed to be specially favored, as the returns were of a very even character. The following table shows the acreage and yield by county groups for 1888, 1889 and the average of the eight years 1882-9:

Districts.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.
Lake Erie	296,596	508,450	1.71	270,972	263,322	0.97	272,464	387,696	1.42
Lake Huron	257,147	399,795	1.55	243,207	243,616	1.00	228,512	310,936	1.36
Georgian Bay	211,275	309,338	1.46	203,618	172,659	0.85	189,210	235,955	1.25
West Midland	419,362	681,957	1.63	406,550	425,435	1.05	405,100	599,917	1.48
Lake Ontario	404,637	649,232	1.60	387,871	264,906	0.68	404,767	553,707	1.37
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	595,669	918,604	1.54	584,413	498,935	0.85	546,171	728,568	1.33
East Midland	157,131	206,714	1.32	152,869	98,468	0.64	151,151	178,378	1.18
Northern Districts....	44,406	54,223	1.22	43,138	41,676	0.97	39,247	45,920	1.17
Totals	2,386,223	3,728,313	1.56	2,292,638	2,009,017	0.88	2,236,622	3,041,077	1.36

In this crop there is an increase in yield per acre to be observed in every district compared either with their respective records in 1888 or their averages for the eight years 1882-9, and the same may be said of the area, except in the case of the Lake Ontario group where the acreage falls slightly below that of the eight years period. There is an increase of 93,585 acres in the area of the province over that of the preceding year, but the average yield for 1888 was so low, being only .88 ton, that the total yield for 1889 is 1,719,276 tons more than in the previous year, while it exceeds the average total yield of the province for the eight years by 687,236 tons. The Lake Erie, West Midland and Lake Ontario groups exceed the average yield of the province for the year, and the poorest yields are returned by the Northern districts and the East Midland groups.

CLOVER SEED.—The returns were somewhat conflicting with regard to seed clover. Some reported the yield as particularly good, while others declared it to be almost a complete failure. Many farmers did not reserve their fields for seed, but turned them to pasture on account of the drouth. The reports were generally favorable from Norfolk and Middlesex and several other southwestern counties, but there the midge was again troublesome. Frost and drouth also combined against this crop, as is more fully detailed.

in the paragraph relating to hay and clover. The general opinion respecting clover was that while it was light on the ground, the heads were well filled and of good quality. The total yield was small.

FIELD ROOTS.

None of the root crops have made anything like an average showing. The conditions at seed time were greatly against them, the season being very wet and backward, and the poor start handicapped them all the way through. The most encouraging statement made regarding all the root crops was that they were secured under favorable conditions and had been safely housed for the winter.

POTATOES.—Potatoes suffered greatly in the early part of the year. Early planted fields were cut down by frost and much of the seed rotted, which necessitated a good deal of replanting. The crop was very much injured in low places. The September bulletin stated that growth had been arrested in August by the drouth, and except in some of the northwestern counties, which were more favored with rain than elsewhere, the tubers were "small and few in a hill" throughout the western part of the province. Dry rot was reported from two places in Oxford. In the counties along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers the wet season continued down to the middle of August, and the rot did serious injury. The November reports were to the effect that potatoes, though small, had turned out to be of very good quality on high light soils, but on heavy clay lands the crop was generally a failure. Rot was so bad in the eastern part of the province that some fields were found to be almost destroyed by it. The acreage and yield are given by county groups in the following table :

Districts	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	13,295	836,971	63.0	15,356	2,314,015	150.7	16,280	1,768,078	108.6
Lake Huron.....	11,422	1,048,661	91.8	12,915	1,879,303	145.5	12,791	1,468,087	114.8
Georgian Bay.....	12,974	1,397,613	107.7	13,677	2,162,204	158.1	13,622	1,706,924	125.3
West Midland.....	23,228	1,958,035	84.3	26,341	4,264,170	161.9	26,612	3,102,129	116.6
Lake Ontario.....	30,545	2,928,942	95.9	32,686	5,082,761	155.5	31,404	3,515,844	112.0
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	37,938	3,870,337	102.0	37,474	4,783,693	127.7	38,787	4,853,440	125.1
East Midland.....	13,225	1,781,113	134.7	12,501	1,438,438	115.1	12,260	1,519,729	124.0
Northern Districts....	3,185	533,857	167.6	2,965	349,023	117.7	2,766	414,497	149.9
Totals.....	145,812	14,355,529	98.5	153,915	22,273,607	144.7	154,522	18,348,728	118.7

The area of the potato crop is 8,103 acres less than that of the preceding year, and 8,710 acres less than the average for the eight years 1882-9. An increase in acreage is noted in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups and in the Northern districts, compared with the previous year. The average yield per acre for the province is 20.2 bushels below that of the eight years, and is 46.2 bushels per acre less than in 1888. The consequence is that the total yield of the province is 3,993,199 bushels less than the average for the eight years period, and 7,918,078 bushels less than in 1888. The East Midland group and the Northern districts record an increased total yield, but in the West Midland counties the total yield is only 1,958,035 bushels as against 4,264,170 bushels in 1888, and an even greater proportionate decrease is observed in the Lake Erie district. The yield per acre in the Northern districts is the best of any group in the two years.

MANGEL - WURZELS.—Correspondents reported in July that it was difficult to sow mangels at the proper time owing to frequent rains, and that consequently the crop got a backward start. There was a slow growth until the beginning of September, when the crop picked up to a considerable extent, but not sufficiently to make anything like an

average yield. It was reported in November that the roots were well housed. The following table gives the acreage and yield by county groups for 1888, 1889 and the average for the eight years 1882-9 :

Districts.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	1,666	491,490	295	1,764	797,932	452	1,287	490,732	381
Lake Huron.....	2,638	945,326	358	2,644	1,133,801	429	2,273	971,266	427
Georgian Bay.....	770	321,398	417	788	280,984	357	979	409,496	418
West Midland.....	7,223	2,200,121	305	7,342	3,681,673	502	5,889	2,616,213	444
Lake Ontario.....	5,594	2,036,926	364	5,754	2,947,341	512	5,075	2,209,482	435
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	1,735	619,419	357	1,610	518,005	322	1,624	596,859	368
East Midland	1,513	590,423	390	1,485	646,523	435	1,108	435,132	393
Northern Districts....	72	18,375	255	72	14,400	200	84	21,694	258
Totals.....	21,211	7,223,478	341	21,459	10,020,659	467	18,319	7,750,874	423

The total acreage is slightly below that of the previous year, although an increase is noted in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups. The yield per acre for the province is 126 bushels less than in 1888 and 82 bushels less than the average for the eight years 1882-9, a fact which accounts for a decrease of 2,797,181 bushels in the total yield compared with the previous year and of 527,396 bushels compared with the average of the province for the eight years. In the West Midland group alone the total yield is 1,481,552 bushels below that of 1888. An increased total yield is observed in the Georgian Bay and St. Lawrence and Ottawa groups and in the Northern districts. The largest average yield per acre for the year is seen in the Georgian Bay group, yet the figures do not reach the average of the province for the eight years.

CARROTS.—Carrots were sown later than usual on account of the continued rains, but in the earlier stages of growth there were good reports sent regarding the crop. The September returns were also favorable. Although not a full yield, the November bulletin described carrots as being in a better condition than the other roots. The following table gives the acreage and yield by county groups for various periods :

Districts.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	882	204,078	231	932	295,100	317	684	188,430	275
Lake Huron.....	1,047	286,000	273	1,083	359,847	332	997	348,945	350
Georgian Bay	1,015	347,028	342	1,042	324,408	311	1,128	409,800	363
West Midland.....	2,355	664,267	282	2,437	857,836	352	2,235	817,007	366
Lake Ontario.....	3,157	1,055,037	334	3,224	1,281,328	397	2,853	1,063,612	373
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	1,723	496,109	288	1,702	418,532	246	1,472	447,399	304
East Midland	935	331,296	354	961	331,553	345	801	262,087	327
Northern Districts....	147	48,144	328	143	29,980	210	130	33,834	260
Totals.....	11,261	3,431,959	305	11,524	3,898,584	338	10,300	3,571,114	347

A decrease of 263 acres is noticed in the total area of carrots compared with the preceding year, although there are 961 acres more than the average for the eight years. The only groups

showing an increased acreage are the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties and the Northern districts. The average yield per acre of the province is 33 bushels lower than that of the previous year, and 42 bushels less than the average for the eight years. The East Midland group goes seven bushels over the average of the province for the term of years, but no other district reaches it. The total yield of the province falls below the average for the eight years, and is 466,625 bushels less than in 1888. The Georgian Bay and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties and the Northern districts exceed their respective total yields of 1888, and the two groups last named surpass their respective averages for the eight years.

TURNIPS.—The sowing of turnips was very much delayed by the wet weather, and the backward start could not be overtaken. Some Muskoka correspondents stated that the crop had to be let go altogether, as owing to the wet weather prevailing in the early part of the summer the seed could not be placed in the ground. The fly put in an appearance in some of the eastern counties, but in the sections where the crop is most largely grown the reports were most encouraging. According to the November returns turnips were not only low in yield, but also small in size. The acreage and yield are shown in the following table:

Districts.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	2,896	779,100	269	2,998	1,196,468	399	2,131	736,121	345
Lake Huron.....	12,948	3,978,598	307	13,197	5,161,444	391	12,540	4,737,328	378
Georgian Bay.....	13,038	4,536,222	348	13,270	4,867,595	367	12,194	4,788,640	393
West Midland.....	35,065	10,440,234	298	36,882	16,398,159	445	34,494	13,772,119	399
Lake Ontario.....	33,037	12,202,146	369	33,295	15,437,295	464	28,706	11,385,450	397
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	4,479	1,601,906	358	4,400	1,342,117	305	3,832	1,258,861	329
East Midland.....	7,339	2,662,901	363	7,091	2,643,262	373	5,575	1,917,807	344
Northern Districts....	2,301	820,153	356	2,055	593,897	289	2,065	643,523	312
Totals.....	111,103	37,021,260	333	113,188	47,640,237	421	101,537	39,239,849	386

Although the area in turnips in the province exceeds its average for the eight years 1882-9, it is 2,085 acres below the area of 1888. Compared with the previous year there is a falling off in the area of the first five groups in the table. The yield per acre for the province is 53 bushels lower than the average for the eight years, and 88 bushels less than that of 1888. Not one group reaches the average of the province for the eight years. The total yields of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland counties and the Northern districts are above their respective records in 1888, but the other groups fall far behind their last year's figures. The total yield of the province is 10,618,977 bushels short of that of the previous year, and is less by 2,218,589 bushels than the average for the eight years.

COMPARATIVE YIELD OF FIELD CROPS.

AGGREGATE YIELD OF CROPS.—Two elements, the acreage under crop and the yield per acre, enter into the comparison afforded by the following table. These variables lend a shifting character to the aggregate yield of crops, and are dealt with more particularly elsewhere. The total yield of the staple crops of the province are here

presented by county groups for each of the five years 1885-9, together with their averages for the five years and for the eight years 1882-9 :

Field Crops.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1885-9.	1882-9.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Fall wheat	13,001,865	13,830,787	14,440,611	18,071,142	21,478,281	16,164,537	18,056,560
Spring wheat.....	5,697,707	6,453,559	5,633,117	9,518,553	9,129,881	7,286,563	8,804,318
Barley	23,386,388	23,366,569	17,134,830	19,512,278	16,533,587	19,986,730	20,218,930
Oats	64,346,301	65,466,911	49,848,101	58,665,608	55,229,742	58,711,333	57,041,035
Rye	1,431,679	1,295,302	894,887	1,106,462	1,271,506	1,199,967	1,766,767
Pease	13,509,237	14,269,863	12,173,332	16,043,734	14,006,192	14,000,472	13,171,725
Corn	9,248,199	17,436,780	8,404,752	10,805,309	10,741,391	11,327,286	11,856,141
Buckwheat.....	1,272,578	1,222,283	1,025,353	1,678,708	1,530,675	1,345,919	1,353,877
Beans	371,893	534,526	275,975	482,072	496,564	432,206	451,855
Potatoes	14,355,529	22,273,607	10,678,000	16,012,358	21,091,144	16,882,128	18,348,728
Mangel-wurzels.....	7,223,478	10,020,659	5,695,761	8,787,743	7,660,729	7,877,674	7,750,874
Carrots	3,431,959	3,898,584	2,105,686	3,478,751	3,462,319	3,275,460	3,571,114
Turnips	37,021,260	47,640,237	31,413,456	47,061,053	41,137,735	40,854,748	39,239,849
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Hay and clover	3,728,313	2,009,017	3,093,610	2,994,446	3,252,155	3,015,508	3,041,077

The aggregate of fall wheat has steadily fallen every year, and the yield of spring wheat has been less than in any year of the five excepting 1887. Barley surpasses any year of the table in total yield, but oats fall behind the figures for 1888. Both of these crops are ahead of their averages for the two series of years. Rye never gave so heavy a yield before, but pease is behind every year excepting 1887. Corn is but little more than half of its total yield of the previous year, and is also greatly below its average for the series of years. Buckwheat has slightly increased its figures over the previous year, but does not reach the yields of 1885 and 1886. Beans are much below the yield of any year save 1887, and the same may be said of potatoes, mangel-wurzels, carrots and turnips. Haymakes a better showing than in any other year.

RATIOS OF AGGREGATE PRODUCTION.—In the table which follows is shown the ratios of aggregate production of the several crops in 1889, by county groups and for the province, as compared with the eight years 1882-9.

Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Lake Erie	76	52	101	98	88	111	60	84	82	131	47	100	108	106
Lake Huron	63	30	105	106	115	96	71	70	73	129	71	97	82	84
Georgian Bay	80	66	111	127	101	115	143	70	112	131	82	78	85	95
West Midland.....	63	37	120	117	95	95	77	75	58	114	63	84	81	76
Lake Ontario	81	69	123	114	93	103	105	101	74	117	83	92	99	107
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	74	80	103	106	68	92	133	96	93	126	80	104	111	127
East Midland.....	92	73	114	131	75	119	128	95	80	116	117	136	126	139
Northern Districts.....	106	70	81	132	95	124	130	79	145	118	129	85	142	127
The Province.....	72	65	116	113	81	103	78	94	82	122	78	93	96	94

The Northern districts are highest in fall wheat, oats, pease, beans, potatoes and carrots, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties in spring wheat, the Lake Ontario counties

in barley and buckwheat, the Lake Huron counties in rye, the Georgian Bay counties in corn and equal with the Lake Erie counties in hay and clover, and the East Midland in mangel-wurzels and turnips.

YIELD PER ACRE.—The following table gives the yield per acre by county groups and for the province for each of the field crops for the years 1888 and 1889, with the average for the eight years 1882-9 :

Field Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.			
									1889.	1888.	1885-9.	1882-9.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Fall wheat	15.1	14.2	16.4	15.4	18.4	18.5	15.6	15.4	15.8	16.7	18.8	19.4
Spring wheat ...	14.5	12.5	13.7	13.2	15.0	14.6	13.3	17.7	14.3	17.5	13.9	15.6
Barley	24.1	24.8	25.4	28.9	27.7	24.2	25.6	22.5	26.7	26.1	25.8	26.2
Oats	32.0	30.5	32.6	37.2	36.5	30.1	34.0	30.8	33.5	35.4	34.0	35.3
Rye	12.3	18.1	18.0	14.4	15.0	19.3	15.6	18.4	15.9	15.4	15.4	16.3
Pease	17.3	18.4	22.0	17.4	18.6	20.3	21.6	22.9	19.1	20.5	20.1	20.4
Corn	45.7	40.8	48.1	48.4	54.4	61.2	51.6	45.2	49.4	78.2	63.0	64.9
Buckwheat	18.7	18.1	16.3	18.6	19.6	26.9	22.9	24.0	22.6	21.2	21.7	22.2
Beans	15.4	18.3	20.0	19.1	18.7	23.6	14.8	19.7	17.0	23.5	19.6	20.4
Potatoes	63.0	91.8	107.7	84.3	95.9	102.0	134.7	167.6	98.5	144.7	114.1	118.7
Mangel-wurzels..	295	358	417	305	364	357	390	255	341	467	414	423
Carrots	231	273	342	282	334	288	354	328	305	338	326	347
Turnips	269	307	348	298	369	358	363	356	333	421	385	386
	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.
Hay and Clover..	1.71	1.55	1.46	1.63	1.60	1.54	1.32	1.22	1.56	0.88	1.31	1.36

Barley, rye, buckwheat, turnips and hay are the only crops which have increased their yield per acre compared with the previous year, and barley, buckwheat and hay are the ones exceeding their average for the eight years 1882-9. The greatest decrease in yield is to be seen in corn, beans and mangel-wurzels, and the largest increase is observed in hay.

RATIOS OF YIELD PER ACRE.—The per cent. ratios of the average yield per acre of the leading field crops compared with the average yield of the eight years 1882-9 are given by county groups and for the province in the following table, each group, of course, being compared with its own average :

Districts.	Fall Wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Lake Erie.....	82	97	96	86	79	91	65	94	79	120	58	77	84	78
Lake Huron	74	91	92	85	104	84	67	92	86	114	80	84	78	81
Georgian Bay.....	80	94	100	99	98	103	92	96	110	117	86	100	94	89
West Midland	79	90	101	97	88	81	74	95	91	110	72	69	77	75
Lake Ontario	91	91	105	99	101	93	92	89	86	117	86	84	90	93
St. Lawrence and Ottawa ...	103	88	99	92	107	105	110	114	97	116	82	97	95	109
East Midland.....	79	91	106	108	100	116	101	103	79	112	109	99	108	106
Northern Districts.....	80	97	95	97	95	99	111	93	95	104	112	99	126	114
The Province	81	92	102	95	98	94	76	102	83	115	83	81	88	86

For the province barley and buckwheat each show 102, and hay rises to 115, but the other eleven crops are more or less below the line of average, dipping in the case of corn to 76. Fall wheat, however, shows a higher percentage than the average in one group, oats in one, rye had 100 or more in four districts, pease in three, corn in three, beans in one, potatoes in two, mangels in one, carrots in one, and turnips in three.

ONTARIO VS. AMERICAN STATES.—The following table affords an interesting comparison of the average yield per acre in bushels of the principal cereals in Ontario and the best of the grain-growing states of the American Union, the figures being given for 1888 and 1889, together with the averages for the five years 1885-9, and the eight years 1882-9 :

Crops.	Ontario.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Ohio.	Michigan.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Wisconsin.	Minnesota.	Iowa.	Missouri.	Kansas.	Nebraska.	California.	Dakota.
Fall Wheat.															
1889.....	15.8	13.8	12.3	14.6	14.7	14.7	16.0	.....	.....	.....	13.0	18.4	.....	13.3	.....
1888.....	16.7	14.1	13.5	10.8	14.6	10.4	13.7	.....	.....	.....	12.0	15.2	.....	12.1	.....
1885-9.....	18.8	15.0	11.6	12.7	15.6	12.8	13.4	.....	.....	.....	12.4	13.0	.....	11.5	.....
1882-9.....	19.4	14.7	12.3	13.0	15.6	12.9	13.3	.....	.....	.....	11.9	14.9	.....	12.1	.....
Spring Wheat.															
1889.....	14.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.2	14.6	13.1	.....	.....	12.0	.....	9.4
1888.....	17.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.5	9.0	9.8	.....	.....	9.3	.....	9.7
1885-9.....	13.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.8	12.1	11.3	.....	.....	10.7	.....	11.5
1882-9.....	15.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.5	14.7	11.3	.....	.....	11.8	.....	13.0
Barley.															
1889.....	26.7	21.1	18.3	21.5	.....	21.3	21.6	24.5	25.6	22.4	21.0	24.0	22.7	20.3	...
1888.....	26.1	21.8	18.2	22.4	22.5	18.7	22.4	22.5	18.5	21.0	18.4	20.5	22.5	20.0	20.3
1885-9.....	25.8	21.4	18.2	22.4	22.0	19.3	21.7	22.8	21.8	21.6	20.5	21.4	22.3	20.2	17.1
1882-9.....	26.2	22.3	19.8	22.0	21.6	20.0	22.3	23.3	22.4	21.8	21.0	21.5	22.2	19.7	24.8
Oats.															
1889.....	33.5	24.5	26.2	32.3	33.7	27.7	37.5	35.5	28.0	34.5	25.5	31.5	31.6	25.0	15.5
1888.....	35.4	28.1	26.5	31.8	33.2	26.5	35.8	29.4	28.7	26.2	25.2	25.3	25.8	28.8	27.2
1885-9.....	34.0	26.5	26.6	32.8	32.3	27.7	33.5	30.3	31.2	31.8	25.1	28.3	29.7	27.3	27.3
1882-9.....	35.3	28.0	27.4	31.6	32.6	28.2	34.6	30.6	33.1	32.6	26.4	30.4	30.7	26.9	31.4

In studying this table of comparison it should be remembered that Ontario is pitted against those states only in which the cereals named in the table are staple crops. In fall wheat Ontario comes behind Kansas and Illinois in 1889, but in the averages for the series of years it is 3.8 bushels ahead of the highest state. Minnesota alone leads the province in spring wheat for the year, but the averages for the five and eight years are in favor of Ontario, which exceeds Minnesota, the highest state, by .9 bushel per acre. The province sweeps the field in barley, the average yield of 26.7 bushels for the year being 1.1 more than that of the best state, and this yield is fully maintained in the averages for the series of years. Four out of fourteen states surpass Ontario in the average yield

of oats in 1889, but as in the case of the other cereals the province leads in the averages for the five and eight years terms. Briefly stated, Ontario continues to head the list in the yields of each of the four grains for the five and eight years periods.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

The May bulletin, which was based on returns received up to the 1st of that month, stated that vegetation was a week or two in advance of the previous year. Orchards were very little injured during the winter, but in the case of peaches the blossoms were nipped by the early spring frosts. The usual chorus was heard regarding the destructive work of the black-knot among plum and cherry trees, but not a single note was uttered concerning any injury to trees from mice or other field vermin during the winter.

Correspondents next reported on July 1st, when the accounts received of injury to orchard and garden were alarming. Frosts in the later part of May caught the orchards in the height of their blossoming, and the result was destruction of the most extensive character. Apples suffered terribly. In many orchards it was hard to find a single specimen of fruit, in others there was perhaps half a yield, but nowhere was there anything like the ordinary bearing of fruit. It was pointed out by some correspondents that the Northern Spy escaped the frost better than any other variety. The tent caterpillar was reported in Carleton. Pears, plums, cherries and peaches were also injured in blossom. Grapes fell an easy prey to the frost, for while in a few favored situations the vines escaped harm, the general record was one of complete loss of the first bud. In some instances the wood was killed to the earth. Small fruits generally were more or less injured, strawberries being only about half a crop, while currants also gave a light yield. Raspberries, however, did remarkably well.

The summing up of the latest returns, given in the November bulletin, is as follows: "Fruit trees generally are reported to be in good condition. Here and there drouth appears to have affected them, and a sleet storm in October did damage in several western counties, but taken altogether the orchards are in a promising condition for next year's yield. Insect pests were not very bad, although the codlin moth was operating in Kent, York and some of the eastern counties, and the tent caterpillar showed itself in various portions of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups. Except in the counties of Essex, Kent, Elgin and Lambton, whence a considerable shipment of apples has been made, and in those portions of other towns skirting the lakes—the general product of fruit tree, bush and vine was light. The frost is accredited with causing the greater part of the damage. The quality of apples is below the standard. While some splendid specimens were shown at the fall fairs, the bulk of this fruit was small, deficient in flavor, and, in the case of the popular Fameuse (Snow apple) very scabby. In the county of Huron, where usually it is difficult to find buyers for the immense yield of apples, a considerable quantity had to be imported to supply the local demand. Pears turned out well in the western counties, and are steadily growing in favor with Ontario orchardists. In the county of Grey plums are said to have borne generously, and a scattering favorable report was heard regarding the cherry, but the majority of the reports were most discouraging regarding these fruits. Small fruits shared in the injury wrought by the heavy frost in the latter part of May; good yields were exceptional. In the Northern districts, where wild fruits are usually depended upon, the yield was fair, with the exception of cranberries. In Kent and one or two other counties complaints are made that nuts were also hurt by the frosts taking them when beginning to form."

AREA IN ORCHARD AND GARDEN.—The following table shows the area in orchard and garden by county groups and for the province for each of the years

1882-9, together with the average for the eight years, and the rate per 1,000 acres cleared in 1889 :

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1889	39,699	21,105	11,729	37,256	52,242	12,079	8,130	526	182,766
1888	38,015	20,342	11,620	36,524	53,881	11,733	7,839	603	180,557
1887.	37,067	19,874	11,129	37,402	54,080	12,401	8,911	578	181,442
1886	39,028	19,946	11,097	38,304	56,622	12,375	8,635	609	186,616
1885	39,844	19,925	11,555	40,593	56,796	13,145	8,838	570	191,266
1884	39,952	19,952	11,577	41,628	55,112	14,320	9,780	516	192,837
1883	40,084	19,907	12,228	42,800	57,358	14,760	9,950	363	197,450
1882.	42,700	21,478	14,347	44,987	58,559	19,028	12,285	462	213,846
1882-9	39,549	20,316	11,910	39,937	55,581	13,730	9,296	528	190,847
Rate per 1,000 acres cleared in 1889	29.0	16.2	11.4	16.4	23.0	5.3	9.9	4.1	15.9

The figures for the province show an increase of 2,209 acres over the previous year although a decrease is observed in the Lake Ontario group and the Northern districts. The ratio in orchard and garden per 1,000 acres cleared varies from 4.1 in the Northern districts to 29.0 in the Lake Erie group, but the average rate for the province is only 15.9.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following extracts are made from the general remarks of correspondents of the Bureau :

James Srigley, Pelee Island, Essex : We have grown some sweet potatoes and tobacco, and both have done very fairly.

Henry Davis, Mersea, Essex : I may say here that Hungarian grass is a paying thing to sow for feed for young cattle or old horses and colts. It may be sown any time in June or even into the first part of July. I have had it yield over three tons per acre, and it is better than timothy hay. It is splendid if the hay crop fails, and may be sown to great advantage even if the hay crop is good. Pumpkins are better than turnips for cows giving milk.

Denis J. Janisse, Sandwich E., Essex : A good many farmers have devoted their attention to grape growing in this locality, and a large number of vines have been planted.

Henry Morand, Sandwich E., Essex : Grape culture is being carried on on a large scale already, as this county is said by some old French vine growers to be one of the most favorable sections in the Dominion for the grape.

George Robinson, Romney, Kent : Tobacco is sometimes grown here, but the plants were very nearly all killed this year by June freshets. We are of the opinion that more money could be made in these townships by growing tobacco than by raising any other crop.

John Crawford, Howard, Kent : I have known orchards in Howard not more than five or six acres in extent which have commanded \$1,000 or \$1,200 for the apple crop.

Lewis Simpson, Dorchester S., Elgin : Flax is grown to a considerable extent in the vicinity of Belmont, and has been for the last twenty years. Where the business was managed with care it has proved remunerative. It pays the farmer well, as he is at no expense; he gets the money for his labor and the use of his land.

James Stitt, Charlotteville, Norfolk : Poultry are commanding more interest than formerly. Eggs find a ready sale and good prices in cash. They are taken right from the door and the cash paid for them.

Martin Watton, Bosanquet, Lambton : It has been a favorable season for flax altogether, though the fibre was a long time spread before the rains came. The seed is not so heavy as usual nor the fibre quite so long.

B. A. Howland, Bosanquet, Lambton : Flax is grown to the extent of about 500 acres, and has been this year a very fair crop. The dry weather during the curing season has been unfavorable, and as a natural consequence will be considerably more difficult to manufacture.

Wm. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Considerable millet is sown upon new land for winter feed. Some get the ripe seed ground, and find that it makes fattening feed.

John Watson, Morris, Huron: I may mention under this head that flax is sown to quite an extent here, and yields heavy crops at remunerative prices.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: One very valuable crop for the feeding of sheep or lambs for the Buffalo market is rape. I have tried it with most excellent results. Any farmer fattening a bunch of lambs for the Christmas market should make a trial of this valuable plant.

John Craig, Amabel, Bruce: I have found sheep the best paying investment on the place.

John Nicholls, Kinloss, Bruce: With us, bees are of more profit than all the rest—both farm and stock combined. A great many thousands of pounds of honey have been consumed in the locality. The demand has exceeded the supply, and prices have risen.

John Black, Bentinck, Grey: Corn fodder wherever sown has done well, and it would pay to grow it on a larger scale than heretofore, even, for feeding to cows in the fall when the pastures fail.

Samuel Taylor, Medonte, Simcoe: Farmers spend too much money in implements. The advantages of these machines are pressed upon them by agents, so they buy; then they put in a larger area of grain to pay for them, and not manuring more than previously they are beggaring their farms.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex: I think it would greatly improve our roads, and enable us to more easily take our produce to market, to abolish the antiquated system of statute labor and to have the road tax expended by commissioners, under either township or county councils, who would have trained men and proper tools and teams always employed on the highways.

John Dickson, Nissouri W., Middlesex: One farmer around here has raised hemp this year, and it has turned out splendidly.

E. H. Brown, Nissouri E., Oxford: The pork industry is attracting rather more attention than formerly.

Thomas Page, Wallace, Perth: Onions are largely grown in the neighborhood of Listowel.

Wm. Mountain, Downie, Perth: If farmers would patronise farmer's institutes to a greater extent it would be much to their advantage in the opportunity afforded to acquire knowledge from men who have made a particular line a life study.

Thomas Maguire, Wallace, Perth: Flax is a crop of considerable importance, and taking one season with another it appears to pay as well as other crops. The fibre with seed on sells at the mill for \$10 per ton.

J. H. Smith, Louth, Lincoln: This township is becoming famous for its vineyards. Our soil and climate seem well adapted for this industry, but this season has been an exception.

Samuel Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln: The farmers of this section are going largely into peach culture. Thousands of trees are being planted yearly, and where situated near the lake or river on suitable soil and properly taken care of they seem to be profitable. As much as \$500 has been got for the product of an acre during the past season. But the business may be overdone, and many are planting on soil that is in every way unsuitable.

Wm. Thompson, jr., Esquensing, Halton: Hops are grown to some extent in this locality. This year there is only about half the average yield of hops.

James Parnham, Gwillimbury E., York: A good deal of marsh hay is cut on the Holland river marsh near here, and is sold for upholstering purposes.

Wm. Clark, York, York: There are many farms in Ontario suitable only for sheep raising, and yet no sheep are found on them. The sheep industry is deserving of more attention.

C. B. Booth, Percy, Northumberland: Considerable golden millet is grown in this locality as a forage crop. It is good feed either green or cured. It is generally sown in low places, but this year was too wet for it. Those who chanced to sow on high land had splendid results. Drying fruit and corn is another industry that has paid well this last year.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward: A very large and important branch of industry in this country is the growth of seed pease—chiefly the early varieties—together with what is required for canning purposes, such as late pease, beans, tomatoes and the various kinds of berries.

Wm. B. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Hops are an important crop. Many are gradually going out of grain raising and are growing small fruits for profit. Fancy pease are a specialty of this county. Several firms lend garden pease to farmers to be sown, and the product returned at a fixed price. These are then hand-picked and shipped to Southern growers who supply the large cities with early green pease, but who do not raise their own seed. About 5,000 acres in this county was given to the crop the present year. The county of Prince Edward is counted the best place in America for growing seed pease. The canning factories use a great deal of produce in the shape of green pease, beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, etc., and many acres are given to raising these in this county.

R. J. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: Sparrows are very numerous, and are increasing rapidly. A premium should be offered for their destruction, as they consume a great deal of grain.

Alex. Farlinger, Williamsburg, Dundas: The English sparrow is the greatest nuisance, destroying large quantities of grain, especially wheat.

Alex. Dow, jr., Osgoode, Carleton: This year will be remembered because there has been quite a few very fine young thoroughbred Ayrshire cattle brought in by some of our leading men. In sheep some fine flocks of Downs and Shrops are already well established. Swine are receiving their share of attention; proximity to Ottawa market being an inducement to produce young pork, which is always in demand. There is a very large and profitable business done here in raising draft horses to supply the need of the Ottawa lumbermen and the draymen of the city.

R. W. Payne, Dummer, Peterborough: Hundreds of tons of Mammoth Sweet Corn have been grown in this locality to profit this year. There has been as high as 40 tons per acre grown.

STATISTICS OF
THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

TABLE NO. I.—Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean-highest, mean lowest and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario in 1889; also the annual mean for each station.

Temperature.		Saugeen.	Biram.	London.	Woodstock.	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January.	Highest	49.0	43.8	46.0	47.5	53.0	46.5	43.8	42.0	46.4	45.8
	Lowest	1.1	0.0	3.9	0.1	9.0	-0.7	-6.7	-12.8	-5.8	-19.6
	Mean highest	32.7	31.9	33.5	32.8	35.7	33.9	30.4	29.8	27.1	25.8
	Mean lowest	21.3	20.5	20.4	17.2	24.1	21.4	15.9	14.1	14.1	8.5
	Monthly mean	25.8	26.1	27.9	26.3	30.1	28.0	23.3	22.6	21.2	16.3
February.	Highest	41.0	45.2	42.0	40.7	43.0	39.8	39.3	38.0	40.0	39.1
	Lowest	-9.5	-24.1	-22.6	-13.6	-9.0	-11.3	-17.4	-33.0	-31.6	-37.4
	Mean highest	24.6	23.7	25.9	25.2	28.5	26.1	20.9	22.3	19.0	17.9
	Mean lowest	5.9	7.6	7.0	4.5	11.0	8.0	-0.8	-4.6	-4.0	-10.2
	Monthly mean	13.7	15.6	17.7	16.7	19.8	17.8	11.4	9.9	8.0	2.4
March.	Highest	56.2	58.3	58.1	59.6	63.0	54.8	51.4	51.0	49.8	55.9
	Lowest	10.1	11.2	15.0	13.4	17.0	11.1	4.7	-7.4	8.1	-5.6
	Mean highest	38.9	40.3	41.9	40.8	40.3	39.3	38.1	39.7	37.6	39.6
	Mean lowest	23.2	25.4	26.2	24.9	29.1	26.5	21.2	17.9	20.3	15.5
	Monthly mean	28.9	32.7	34.8	33.4	34.4	32.9	29.0	28.8	29.1	26.2
April.	Highest	73.5	77.7	77.9	76.4	81.0	67.3	74.8	71.0	79.9	78.7
	Lowest	24.1	15.0	19.9	21.6	25.0	25.5	19.8	21.0	22.1	16.9
	Mean highest	50.0	53.0	54.0	53.1	54.8	51.7	54.0	53.0	54.9	54.6
	Mean lowest	33.1	33.9	33.5	32.4	37.3	34.9	32.4	30.0	33.2	29.2
	Monthly mean	40.1	43.4	45.8	43.8	45.4	43.5	42.2	41.6	45.0	40.0
May.	Highest	88.2	86.3	84.5	85.2	89.0	80.8	87.6	88.0	91.3	95.1
	Lowest	28.3	27.9	28.9	26.0	31.0	30.7	28.7	26.0	31.2	27.1
	Mean highest	62.4	65.0	65.8	65.4	67.2	63.2	66.0	66.0	68.9	67.2
	Mean lowest	42.1	43.2	44.7	43.1	47.4	44.6	42.6	42.4	44.9	40.6
	Monthly mean	50.9	54.1	57.0	55.4	57.4	54.0	54.8	54.8	57.8	53.3
June.	Highest	81.0	83.6	83.5	82.5	83.0	78.3	83.5	84.0	89.3	87.8
	Lowest	41.6	38.6	40.0	39.0	44.0	44.2	39.6	39.0	36.5	32.1
	Mean highest	65.7	70.9	70.6	70.9	70.9	68.5	69.4	68.9	72.2	71.2
	Mean lowest	47.9	51.7	52.9	50.7	53.4	52.0	50.4	48.4	52.0	47.1
	Monthly mean	55.0	61.3	63.7	62.3	62.2	59.7	59.4	58.8	63.1	57.5
July.	Highest	86.0	88.1	89.0	90.0	96.0	88.7	90.6	91.0	91.7	89.7
	Lowest	42.1	40.5	46.1	45.0	47.0	47.7	43.0	45.0	43.4	41.8
	Mean highest	74.7	78.9	78.0	79.7	81.8	78.4	78.8	78.3	79.2	77.8
	Mean lowest	56.3	55.5	57.7	55.5	61.2	59.9	55.8	55.3	58.6	54.6
	Monthly mean	65.2	67.2	71.0	68.8	71.5	68.9	67.1	68.0	69.6	65.3
August.	Highest	82.1	86.9	87.0	89.5	88.0	83.9	82.9	86.0	87.6	84.7
	Lowest	43.1	39.2	44.1	42.0	40.0	45.8	40.4	43.0	46.0	39.4
	Mean highest	72.6	79.3	76.7	79.1	78.7	75.4	74.0	74.7	75.7	72.4
	Mean lowest	54.9	39.2	54.3	51.6	58.4	56.1	51.7	49.4	54.3	50.4
	Monthly mean	62.8	66.3	68.7	65.9	68.8	65.0	62.2	62.8	65.2	59.4
September.	Highest	86.8	90.4	86.8	91.3	91.0	81.9	84.8	85.0	88.9	86.7
	Lowest	36.5	33.7	34.1	31.0	34.0	35.3	30.2	35.0	33.6	31.2
	Mean highest	70.2	71.7	70.7	71.4	70.8	68.2	69.2	71.4	70.2	68.9
	Mean lowest	50.4	49.4	50.0	47.8	52.1	52.0	48.2	50.1	49.6	46.9
	Monthly mean	57.3	60.5	62.5	59.9	61.8	60.0	58.0	59.3	59.6	54.1
October.	Highest	63.0	63.1	63.1	64.4	68.0	61.5	60.6	66.0	64.2	61.8
	Lowest	12.1	19.0	19.0	15.0	17.0	22.6	16.7	16.0	16.5	11.0
	Mean highest	48.9	50.5	51.3	51.5	50.7	49.8	48.2	50.8	47.4	46.2
	Mean lowest	34.1	34.5	33.6	32.1	34.9	35.6	30.0	31.2	30.9	27.7
	Monthly mean	39.7	42.5	43.8	42.3	43.8	42.7	38.2	39.4	39.4	34.7
November.	Highest	57.5	59.0	59.0	61.0	63.0	56.8	59.0	58.0	57.8	50.0
	Lowest	8.9	11.0	14.5	14.5	16.0	16.9	4.0	9.0	6.3	6.1
	Mean highest	43.9	42.5	44.1	42.9	45.7	43.9	41.6	42.7	40.3	38.9
	Mean lowest	31.6	33.2	32.9	31.4	34.5	33.2	4.0	29.1	27.8	25.0
	Monthly mean	36.1	37.9	39.0	37.9	40.1	38.6	34.5	35.4	34.4	30.4
December.	Highest	60.1	60.0	57.1	56.0	60.0	56.1	49.6	47.0	43.7	47.0
	Lowest	0.9	6.5	3.8	2.1	9.0	3.2	-10.7	-10.8	-8.8	-16.6
	Mean highest	41.7	39.6	42.4	41.1	43.5	40.5	35.6	36.6	30.6	29.3
	Mean lowest	26.9	28.3	27.5	26.1	30.5	27.9	21.6	21.0	13.5	11.5
	Monthly mean	32.3	34.0	35.6	33.9	37.2	34.2	29.0	28.6	22.7	20.4
Annual mean		42.3	45.1	47.3	45.5	47.7	45.4	42.4	42.5	42.9	38.3

THE WEATHER.

TABLE NO. II.—Showing for each month the annual average of the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario derived from the eight years 1882-9; also the average annual mean at each station for the same period.

Temperature.		Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January.	Highest	44.7	45.7	45.9	46.1	51.0	44.0	41.8	42.3	39.7	39.0
	Lowest	-12.6	-13.5	-11.5	-17.6	-7.5	-12.2	-27.6	-30.8	-23.8	-38.1
	Mean highest	25.7	24.1	25.4	26.0	.....	26.5	21.9	21.6	17.4	16.7
	Mean lowest	9.9	11.0	10.6	7.5	.....	11.3	4.0	0.6	-1.0	-8.5
	Monthly mean	18.5	17.5	19.0	18.1	20.8	19.4	13.1	12.8	8.8	5.4
February.	Highest	45.0	47.1	45.7	46.2	45.8	43.0	42.6	42.4	38.5	41.8
	Lowest	-11.5	-19.6	-15.4	-14.5	-9.2	-10.2	-19.4	-25.0	-23.8	-34.6
	Mean highest	26.5	26.1	27.6	28.4	.....	28.2	25.1	24.7	20.1	20.6
	Mean lowest	9.9	10.1	9.9	8.6	.....	11.9	4.1	2.7	0.1	-5.8
	Monthly mean	18.3	18.1	19.4	19.8	21.1	20.6	15.2	14.6	10.7	8.4
March.	Highest	49.4	55.2	53.5	53.1	54.5	49.6	47.2	46.2	43.0	46.9
	Lowest	-5.7	-9.6	-6.6	-6.8	2.3	-0.1	-13.3	-16.5	-12.6	-25.1
	Mean highest	32.1	33.5	34.1	34.3	.....	33.5	31.3	31.3	29.1	30.3
	Mean lowest	15.2	16.9	16.7	15.6	.....	18.8	11.9	10.0	10.4	3.3
	Monthly mean	23.3	24.4	26.1	23.3	28.1	26.3	21.9	21.2	20.1	17.9
April.	Highest	74.0	79.4	77.8	77.2	79.0	69.2	74.6	69.9	73.9	73.1
	Lowest	11.9	14.3	16.9	15.1	23.3	20.4	11.8	8.1	10.8	2.9
	Mean highest	47.7	51.9	51.9	52.2	.....	48.8	49.5	47.7	48.1	47.9
	Mean lowest	29.5	31.7	31.5	30.1	.....	32.0	28.4	26.9	28.4	23.7
	Monthly mean	38.3	41.8	42.3	41.4	42.0	40.4	38.7	37.3	39.3	36.3
May.	Highest	78.9	83.7	81.0	80.4	82.8	75.6	81.5	80.5	81.7	86.0
	Lowest	27.5	27.7	30.5	29.1	37.3	31.6	27.4	26.5	30.2	23.9
	Mean highest	60.1	66.2	65.2	64.0	.....	61.3	64.9	63.5	66.0	64.5
	Mean lowest	40.1	42.8	43.9	41.6	.....	43.0	41.0	40.7	43.8	37.8
	Monthly mean	49.6	54.5	54.9	53.7	53.6	52.2	52.8	52.1	56.0	51.3
June.	Highest	83.4	87.6	85.3	87.3	88.8	83.6	88.3	87.3	87.3	88.2
	Lowest	36.8	36.0	40.2	38.0	46.8	42.3	37.2	36.7	40.4	34.3
	Mean highest	69.4	75.4	73.7	75.6	.....	72.1	75.3	73.9	75.6	74.1
	Mean lowest	49.0	51.5	53.0	51.2	.....	52.2	49.8	50.6	53.0	47.3
	Monthly mean	59.0	63.5	64.1	64.0	64.2	62.3	62.6	62.0	65.5	60.5
July.	Highest	86.0	90.8	88.8	89.0	94.2	88.8	91.4	88.1	89.8	90.4
	Lowest	40.2	41.4	46.2	44.9	52.3	48.4	43.1	43.4	47.7	40.5
	Mean highest	73.6	80.2	78.0	79.4	.....	77.2	79.7	77.8	78.6	77.3
	Mean lowest	53.6	55.2	56.9	54.6	.....	57.4	53.3	54.9	57.2	52.1
	Monthly mean	63.6	67.7	68.4	68.1	70.0	67.5	66.4	66.3	69.0	64.5
August.	Highest	85.7	89.5	86.9	89.1	91.0	86.1	89.8	88.0	87.9	88.4
	Lowest	40.1	38.4	40.4	41.9	48.2	45.6	38.0	40.2	42.4	37.6
	Mean highest	72.5	77.0	75.2	77.1	.....	74.8	76.4	74.9	75.4	74.2
	Mean lowest	53.2	52.8	53.8	52.4	.....	56.1	51.7	52.5	53.6	50.1
	Monthly mean	62.6	65.7	65.3	64.8	67.9	65.4	63.4	63.3	65.5	61.3
September.	Highest	83.4	87.0	84.0	86.6	88.8	81.7	85.7	83.3	82.6	83.6
	Lowest	32.2	31.8	33.0	30.7	37.7	36.5	29.0	31.7	30.8	29.1
	Mean highest	66.7	70.6	68.7	70.0	.....	67.4	69.0	67.9	67.1	66.6
	Mean lowest	47.1	48.2	49.2	45.8	.....	49.2	44.3	45.4	45.9	42.2
	Monthly mean	56.5	59.5	58.6	58.4	60.6	58.4	55.9	56.1	57.0	53.3
October.	Highest	72.3	76.2	72.7	74.3	73.5	69.7	73.3	70.8	66.9	70.4
	Lowest	20.7	21.1	22.4	20.9	24.3	24.9	17.9	20.0	21.0	16.3
	Mean highest	54.3	56.0	54.8	55.6	.....	53.8	53.7	53.6	50.8	50.1
	Mean lowest	37.2	38.4	36.9	35.6	.....	38.3	34.1	35.7	33.6	31.5
	Monthly mean	45.3	47.2	45.9	45.9	47.4	46.4	43.0	43.7	43.4	40.7
November.	Highest	62.0	64.2	62.3	62.8	65.5	59.8	61.5	61.3	58.4	57.3
	Lowest	10.9	13.3	14.2	9.8	18.0	13.0	2.9	6.1	3.7	-3.4
	Mean highest	42.3	42.9	43.7	42.7	.....	42.7	40.2	40.8	38.0	36.6
	Mean lowest	29.2	30.4	29.5	27.3	.....	30.1	25.3	24.7	24.8	21.6
	Monthly mean	35.6	36.6	36.9	35.8	38.6	36.7	32.4	33.1	32.1	29.3
December.	Highest	49.7	49.8	51.2	48.6	54.0	47.1	44.4	45.1	42.1	43.4
	Lowest	-2.2	-3.5	-4.1	-7.2	3.8	-1.7	-15.7	-13.1	-16.5	-25.3
	Mean highest	32.8	32.8	33.7	32.3	.....	33.3	28.7	29.7	24.8	25.0
	Mean lowest	20.4	20.4	19.9	17.5	.....	20.7	13.2	13.9	8.8	4.9
	Monthly mean	26.8	26.3	27.5	26.0	30.2	27.6	21.7	22.7	17.6	15.3
Annual mean		41.5	43.6	44.0	43.3	45.4	43.6	40.6	40.4	40.4	37.0

THE WEATHER.

TABLE NO. III.—Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario in 1889, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine and the total for the year; also the average derived for the eight years 1882-9.

Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the year.
	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
Hours of sun above horizon.	285.7	*291.4	369.9	406.4	461.1	465.7	470.9	434.5	376.3	340.2	286.9	274.3	4463.3
Woodstock { 1889..	67.7	80.6	160.1	178.9	197.1	169.3	274.1	240.7	189.8	128.4	62.3	86.7	1835.7
{ 1882-9	62.2	82.4	141.2	191.3	205.1	237.6	265.5	229.4	198.4	131.5	68.4	51.9	1864.9
Toronto { 1889..	76.4	99.0	150.9	189.8	202.3	181.3	303.2	229.8	203.9	127.6	67.9	77.1	1909.2
{ 1882-9	78.7	96.9	151.4	192.3	225.0	263.0	287.7	254.2	212.8	140.7	77.6	46.4	2026.7
Barrie.. { 1889..	57.0	81.5	146.2	170.1	197.6	111.7	271.2	215.6	159.2	119.5	60.3	39.3	1629.2
{ 1882-9	52.8	66.1	129.2	165.6	202.3	224.5	257.6	214.2	139.8	90.2	45.1	29.4	1616.8
Lindsay { 1889..	72.2	101.1	150.1	209.5	198.3	171.9	298.4	229.3	198.9	123.1	72.3	55.2	1880.3
{ 1882-9	78.9	97.1	158.8	202.9	224.9	258.0	282.1	236.9	204.6	132.5	73.6	51.8	2002.1
Kings- ton... { 1889..	63.9	110.0	156.9	197.1	204.1	187.9	274.6	222.9	177.6	100.5	55.8	73.9	1825.2
{ 1882-9	71.2	99.8	151.7	189.7	219.7	242.1	266.2	250.1	200.1	122.8	71.9	62.0	1947.3

* The average possible sunshine for February derived for the eight years 1882-9 was 294.5 hours.

TABLE NO. IV.—Monthly summary of inches of rain and snow precipitation in the several districts of Ontario in 1889; also the average derived for the eight years 1882-9.

Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the year.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
West and south-west:													
Rain { 1889..	1.78	0.41	0.29	1.62	4.62	3.57	1.50	0.58	2.03	1.01	2.91	3.99	24.31
{ 1882-9	1.12	1.67	1.28	1.61	3.23	3.29	2.57	2.65	2.42	2.45	2.37	1.59	26.25
Snow { 1889..	16.0	19.8	6.2	3.7	S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	9.1	0.3	55.2
{ 1882-9	18.3	11.9	10.7	4.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.3	6.6	14.3	66.3
North-west and north:													
Rain { 1889..	0.90	0.18	R.	1.11	3.68	3.77	2.49	1.60	3.26	1.58	1.76	2.35	22.68
{ 1882-9	1.00	0.71	0.88	1.31	2.61	2.87	2.37	2.49	3.07	2.85	2.08	1.24	23.48
Snow { 1889..	26.6	30.6	6.9	7.2	S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.4	13.6	13.2	101.5
{ 1882-9	30.3	22.6	14.0	4.6	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5	14.8	21.8	109.9
Centre:													
Rain { 1889..	1.53	0.31	R.	1.87	3.86	3.60	2.23	0.75	1.63	1.97	2.53	4.01	24.29
{ 1882-9	1.16	1.27	1.12	1.54	2.69	3.03	2.30	2.22	2.47	2.13	2.17	1.53	23.63
Snow { 1889..	20.7	16.8	8.3	3.9	S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.7	9.1	2.1	62.6
{ 1882-9	19.6	12.1	9.9	3.8	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.3	5.8	11.7	63.3
East and north-east:													
Rain { 1889..	1.52	0.15	R.	1.31	3.33	3.86	3.11	1.60	2.07	1.68	2.29	2.45	23.37
{ 1882-9	0.92	0.72	0.86	1.35	2.48	2.83	2.82	2.51	2.62	2.11	1.97	1.15	22.34
Snow { 1889..	24.4	27.1	4.5	3.0	S.	0.9	12.3	9.5	81.7
{ 1882-9	23.7	19.3	14.4	5.8	0.4	0.5	9.6	14.8	88.5

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TABLE NO. V.—Summary of the total fall of Rain and Snow, and of the number of days on which Rain or Snow fell in Ontario during the years 1888 and 1889 at Stations reporting for the whole year, and the averages for the province.

Stations.	Observers.	Rain.				Snow.			
		1889.		1888.		1889.		1888.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
ESSEX—									
Cottam	W. E. Wagstaff....	28.98	73	30.24	100	12.9	9	25.5	30
Maidstone.....	T. F. Kane.....	23.57	82	25.49	103	9.0	5		
KENT—									
Blenheim	W. R. Fellows. ..	33.15	72	31.12	84	33.0	21	24.0	14
Chatham	W. D. A. Ross....	25.79	73	26.03	58	30.2	29	31.4	29
Dealtown.....	S. J. Pardo.....	31.11	102	28.79	109	17.8	24	18.3	20
Ridgetown.....	Thos. Scane.....	27.41	115	25.59	124	50.5	30	36.0	36
ELGIN—									
Cowal.....	S. Maccoll.....	23.06	86	23.67	85	51.0	18	20.0	17
Lyons.....	W. McCredie.....	25.11	87	25.90	82	50.3	24	16.7	14
Port Stanley....	M. Payne.....	30.38	142	27.18	143	64.7	65	36.2	68
NORFOLK—									
Port Dover.....	H. Morgan.....	22.43	122	31.03	132	41.8	46	16.0	45
WELLAND—									
Niagara Falls So.	E. Morden.....	31.23	93	28.22	102	46.0	24	25.3	31
LAMBTON—									
Birnam.....	J. S. Mellor.....	29.98	91	23.63	97	73.3	30	81.8	46
Oil Springs.....	A. Smyth.....	20.57	49	24.95	75	49.0	27	36.5	29
Sarnia.....	Wm. Mowbray....	20.45	58	21.94	62	37.5	16	36.0	14
Thedford.....	Martin Wattson...	26.46	101	26.68	112	63.5	25	54.0	34
Watford.....	D. Ross.....	26.97	68	24.23	71				
HURON—									
Goderich, L. H...	R. Campbell.....	22.78	74	26.88	79	90.5	32	85.0	47
Sunshine.....	G. Hood.....	28.82	91	24.41	82	98.1	40	75.2	56
Zurich.....	G. Hess.....	29.21	89	25.87	89	96.3	37	70.4	49
BRUCE—									
Lucknow.....	M. Macdonald	30.09	120	25.99	103	111.6	67	100.7	69
Point Clark....	J. Ray.....	21.76	42	22.98	41	99.0	18	65.0	16
Saugeen.....	Mrs. J. R. Stewart	23.99	109	21.82	113	111.2	71	102.2	84
GREY—									
Bognor.....	C. H. Heming.....	21.86	62	21.82	86	88.5	24	73.5	31
Durham.....	J. Gunn, M.D.....	22.22	96	25.35	96	26.0	52	94.2	63
Owen Sound....	John McLean.....	24.50	62	23.53	62	110.9	36	71.0	35
Presque Isle....	J. McKenzie.....	27.99	90	23.83	80	115.8	49	88.2	48
SIMCOE—									
Coldwater.....	J. V. Lazonby....	23.58	76	21.08	77	122.6	56	86.3	50
Orillia.....	H. A. Fitton.....	20.98	105	14.70	98	129.0	68	75.3	66
MIDDLESEX—									
London.....	E. B. Reed.....	24.43	107	25.90	81	123.0	36	51.7	36
Wilton Grove....	H. Anderson.....	25.18	68	28.80	82	50.0	17	21.0	17
OXFORD—									
Princeton.....	D. Beamer.....	22.71	91	23.51	87	67.2	40	30.3	28
Woodstock.....	Prof. Wolverton...	22.77	100	20.63	95	93.9	40	58.4	44
BRANT—									
Paris.....	John Kay.....	27.76	107	25.60	97	49.3	22	28.1	29
St. George.....	E. E. Kitchen.....	25.98	105	20.70	109	62.1	40	31.0	43
PERTH—									
Listowel.....	A. Kay.....			23.36	86			67.5	86
St. Marys.....		28.85	88			77.0	35		
WELLINGTON—									
Elora.....	T. Connor.....	28.62	69	21.28	63	54.0	29	40.1	30
Fergus.....	A. D. Ferrier.....	24.20	112	20.49	107	98.4	53	81.9	63
Guelph O. A. C.	C. A. Zavitz.....	23.15	85	19.31	93	83.9	38	37.5	42

TABLE NO. V.—THE WEATHER—Continued.

Stations.	Observers.	Rain.				Snow.			
		1889.		1888.		1889.		1888.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
WATERLOO— Conestogo.....	G. A. McIntyre...	24.76	102	21.57	99	68.8	50	40.7	60
DUFFERIN— Orangeville.....	N. Gordon.....	24.25	62	21.85	62	88.5	24	78.1	36
WENTWORTH— Stoney Creek.....	C. F. Van Wagner.	27.40	94	30.25	92	66.3	29	31.0	27
HALTON— Georgetown.....	Jas. Barber, jr....	24.94	117	20.50	127	78.3	56	37.5	71
YORK— Aurora.....	R. W. Amos.....	22.76	79	18.91	74	62.2	25	39.1	42
Scarborough.....	R. Martin.....	25.42	118	23.95	108	42.8	51	24.1	55
Toronto.....	Observatory.....	24.58	127	22.82	133	66.5	60	34.6	83
ONTARIO— Oshawa.....	Rev. J. Middleton.	27.41	80	24.05	73	46.4	18	44.2	31
LEN'X & ADDINGTON Denbigh.....	J. Lane.....	25.96	61	19.09	61	98.0	27	75.0	34
FONTENAC— Kingston.....	A. P. Knight.....	26.71	124	25.90	114	88.4	49	68.1	65
LEEDS & GRENVILLE Merrickville.....	J. Burchill	23.17	90	21.70	80	63.9	30	66.0	29
CARLETON— Ottawa.....	W. J. Chisholm....	20.23	82	24.34	91	54.0	18	73.3	31
RENFREW— Clontarf.....	A. Schultz.....	22.78	103	20.33	97	97.5	46	95.4	68
Renfrew.....	W. E. Smallfield...	22.66	73	13.19	62	78.7	23	43.5	19
Rockcliffe.....	W. H. McIntyre...	22.67	64	16.72	77	75.4	34	79.9	54
LANARK— Oliver's Ferry....	W. J. McLean....	25.73	73	20.27	58	65.0	26	40.3	18
VICTORIA— Bobcaygeon.....	J. Stewart.....	22.07	84	23.04	80	73.0	38	54.3	48
Lindsay.....	Thos. Beall.....	27.19	121	19.90	98	100.4	59	72.0	66
PETERBOROUGH— Ennismore.....	Thos. Telford.....	27.15	97	22.42	87	69.5	51	47.0	55
Norwood.....	Rev. J. Carmichael	17.79	53	19.31	64	106.1	32	62.0	28
HALIBURTON— Haliburton.....	C. R. Stewart.....	24.13	94	23.70	97	82.9	48	67.7	63
HASTINGS— Deseronto.....	J. Russell.....	23.06	83	19.93	53	76.2	29	38.6	22
Shannonville.....	John Kemp.....	19.79	61	21.62	45	64.0	28	52.5	16
MUSKOKA— Bala.....	E. B. Sutton.....	25.53	117	25.16	90	85.7	63	68.5	36
Beatrice.....	J. Hollingworth...	25.27	99	27.86	79	105.0	41	162.4	74
Charlinch.....	C. J. Tisdall.....	27.81	116	29.11	102	96.6	62	121.9	81
Gravenhurst.....	T. M. Robinson...	24.81	92	18.64	90	100.5	45	95.8	52
PARRY SOUND— Uplands.....	P. Macdonald.....	33.75	111	31.26	82	104.8	67	123.4	70
Lynch Lake.....	G. Ambury.....	23.13	108	20.32	99	122.7	76	119.6	96
Parry Sound.....	Rev. R. Mosley....	24.55	108	24.16	108	88.7	68	84.6	80
Sprucedale.....	A. McKenzie.....	24.92	65	22.84	62	72.0	23	79.6	29
ALGOMA— Little Current....	R. S. Potts.....	43.77	65	31.77	50	77.8	29	108.1	35
Port Arthur.....	W. P. Cooke.....	18.40	91	20.12	87	61.0	45	62.4	42
Savanne.....	Agent C. P. R.....	12.02	39	15.89	60	145.2	47	96.1	43
Average for the Province.....		25.20	89	1.56	73	75.7	38	59.3	43

THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. VI.—Comparative Meteorological Register for the eight years 1882-9 as recorded at Toronto Observatory, in Latitude 43° 39.4' N, and Longitude 5h. 17m. 34.65s. W.

Register.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean Temperature	45.44	42.70	44.14	43.71	41.57	43.79	41.95	45.42
Difference from average (49 yrs.)	+ 1.36	— 1.38	+ 0.06	— 0.37	— 2.51	— 0.29	— 2.13	+ 1.34
Thermic anomaly (Lat. 43° 40')	— 5.58	— 8.32	— 6.88	— 7.31	— 9.45	— 7.23	— 9.07	— 5.60
Highest temperature.....	88.7	92.0	97.2	89.5	88.6	89.6	83.4	89.9
Lowest temperature.....	— 11.3	— 16.1	— 16.6	— 22.8	— 16.1	— 13.3	— 10.5	— 17.4
Annual range	100.0	108.1	113.8	112.3	104.7	102.9	93.9	107.3
Mean daily range.....	15.55	16.55	17.12	16.53	16.85	17.05	17.07	15.70
Greatest daily range....	42.8	37.7	34.0	32.6	39.2	34.8	38.4	36.0
Mean height of Bar. at 32° Fah...	29.6177	29.6448	29.6329	29.6255	29.5933	29.6273	29.6496	29.6515
Difference from average (48 yrs.)	— .0008	+ .0263	+ .0144	+ .0070	— .0252	+ .0088	+ .0311	+ .0330
Highest barometer.....	30.365	30.432	30.607	30.283	30.300	30.412	30.365	30.447
Lowest barometer	28.582	28.793	28.704	28.752	28.714	28.807	28.803	28.781
Annual range	1.783	1.639	1.903	1.531	1.586	1.605	1.562	1.66
Mean humidity of the air	74	74	75	77	77	76	77	74
Mean elasticity of aqueous vapour.	0.271	0.243	0.261	0.260	0.249	0.261	0.249	0.265
Mean of cloudiness	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.61	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.63
Difference from average (35 yrs.)	+ 0.01	+ 0.01	+ .01	— .01	— .01	+ .01	.02	+ .01
Resultant direction of the wind ..	N 63 W	N 59 W	N 46 W	N 56 W	N 62 W	N 65 W	N 77 W	N 47 W
“ velocity of the wind ...	2.04	2.67	1.92	2.13	2.60	3.30	2.39	2.11
Average velocity (miles per hour).	9.08	9.71	9.88	9.73	9.95	10.29	10.08	10.42
Difference from average (14 yrs.)	— 0.60	+ 0.03	+ 0.20	+ 0.05	+ 3.27	+ 0.61	+ 0.40	+ 0.74
Total amount of rain.	24.575	22.819	17.969	27.726	26.351	20.532	25.734	20.587
Difference from average (49 yrs.)	— 2.802	— 4.558	— 9.408	+ 0.349	— 1.026	— 6.845	— 1.643	— 6.790
Number of days of rain	127	133	106	112	103	123	124	110
Total amount of snow	66.5	34.6	77.9	73.5	65.6	80.2	84.0	42.5
Difference from average (46 yrs.)	— 3.7	— 55.6	+ 7.7	+ 3.2	— 4.6	+ 10.0	+ 13.8	— 27.7
Number of days of snow.....	60	83	78	66	73	69	74	62
Number of fair days	187	175	203	196	203	184	181	209
Number of auroras observed	6	21	25	29	31	20	46	60
Possible to see aurora (No. of nights).....	169	183	180	189	195	202	207	204
Number of thunderstorms.....	24	23	22	26	19	30	32	28
No. of hours of possible sunshine.	4463.3	4474.4	4463.3	4463.3	4463.3	4474.4	4463.3	4463.3
No. of hours bright sunshine ...	1909.2	2048.3	2063.5	2034.4	2018.3	1931.8	2038.8	2169.5
Difference from average (8 years)	— 117.5	+ 21.6	+ 36.8	+ 7.7	— 8.4	— 94.9	+ 12.1	+ 142.

RURAL AREA.

TABLE No. VII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Rural Area of Ontario as returned by Municipal Assessors for 1889.

Counties.	Acres of assessed Land.			Acres cleared.		Acres woodland.	Acres swamp, marsh or waste.	Per cent. cleared.
	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total occupied.	1889.	1888.			
Essex	411,297	19,279	430,576	202,984	194,695	205,491	22,101	47.1
Kent	546,396	23,717	570,113	294,498	283,404	250,465	25,150	51.7
Elgin	432,434	3,554	435,988	273,754	269,686	149,172	13,062	62.8
Norfolk	389,456	7,117	396,573	231,432	226,997	135,642	29,499	58.4
Haldimand	279,591	1,500	281,091	201,729	198,635	69,278	10,084	71.8
Welland	222,458	6,463	228,921	162,387	161,043	56,631	9,903	70.9
Totals	2,281,632	61,630	2,343,262	1,366,784	1,334,460	866,679	109,799	58.3
Lambton	627,073	34,105	661,178	295,376	282,322	349,796	16,006	44.7
Huron	785,082	14,428	799,510	554,226	537,325	153,262	92,022	69.3
Bruce	785,827	23,573	809,400	452,162	438,668	268,533	88,705	55.9
Totals	2,197,982	72,106	2,270,088	1,301,764	1,258,315	771,591	196,733	57.3
Grey	1,028,252	30,604	1,058,856	551,648	543,648	342,928	164,280	52.1
Simcoe	909,345	56,020	965,365	475,507	464,862	444,831	45,027	49.3
Totals	1,937,597	86,624	2,024,221	1,027,155	1,008,510	787,759	209,307	50.7
Middlesex	749,387	8,770	758,157	528,082	522,646	216,518	13,557	69.7
Oxford	469,422	2,808	472,230	343,550	338,861	101,059	27,621	72.8
Brant	212,877	2,530	215,407	172,562	168,940	24,158	18,587	80.1
Perth	512,064	6,140	518,204	363,787	356,591	91,946	62,471	70.2
Wellington	622,245	4,555	626,800	440,667	434,573	97,292	88,841	70.3
Waterloo	300,242	5,909	306,151	234,979	231,119	54,035	17,137	76.8
Dufferin	337,914	15,667	353,581	187,977	181,925	78,342	87,262	53.2
Totals	3,204,151	46,379	3,250,530	2,271,604	2,234,655	663,350	315,576	69.9
Lincoln	184,784	5,734	190,518	147,542	148,874	39,812	3,164	77.4
Wentworth	270,049	2,610	272,659	207,559	206,038	42,062	23,038	76.1
Halton	223,301	1,080	224,381	165,388	164,752	45,433	13,560	73.7
Peel	287,509	143	287,657	238,290	240,142	33,345	16,022	82.8
York	529,905	7,167	537,072	407,599	408,864	79,221	50,252	75.9
Ontario	486,875	13,959	500,834	335,463	334,976	98,911	66,660	67.0
Durham	366,098	2,238	368,336	273,509	275,683	67,851	26,976	74.3
Northumberland	431,008	5,673	436,681	313,987	310,854	92,404	30,290	71.9
Prince Edward	228,711	2,688	231,399	181,481	182,902	39,618	10,300	78.4
Totals	3,008,240	41,297	3,049,537	2,270,818	2,273,085	538,657	240,062	74.5
Lennox & Addington	401,440	11,390	412,830	206,312	201,029	128,375	78,143	50.0
Frontenac	573,488	105,114	678,602	214,396	211,457	294,093	170,113	31.6
Leeds & Grenville	738,189	5,774	743,963	417,175	412,241	198,207	128,581	56.1
Dundas	234,175	2,525	236,700	134,166	132,911	60,814	41,720	56.7
Stormont	210,250	7,050	217,300	113,779	116,058	122,077	9,444	46.8
Glengarry	288,524	150	288,674	146,322	141,945	124,142	18,210	50.7
Prescott	259,249	26,397	285,646	137,127	129,672	123,141	25,378	48.0
Russell	222,170	29,129	251,299	75,548	75,432	171,911	3,840	30.1
Carleton	547,196	15,530	562,726	285,941	275,744	161,213	115,572	50.8
Renfrew	862,348	38,534	900,882	262,561	259,775	557,386	80,935	29.2
Lanark	630,289	38,116	668,405	289,102	289,648	248,363	130,940	43.3
Totals	4,997,318	279,709	5,277,027	2,284,429	2,245,912	2,189,722	802,876	43.3
Victoria	504,915	63,320	568,235	235,282	239,067	200,343	129,610	41.9
Peterborough	511,655	34,773	546,428	221,723	215,080	271,091	53,614	40.6
Haliburton	535,795	21,398	557,193	29,695	28,013	498,853	28,645	5.3
Hastings	910,798	74,010	984,808	334,750	344,466	542,383	107,675	34.0
Totals	2,463,163	193,501	2,656,664	824,450	826,626	1,512,670	319,544	31.0
Muskoka	439,798	74,835	514,633	52,686	52,072	403,385	58,562	10.2
Parry Sound	317,068	25,420	342,488	33,727	29,642	282,198	26,563	9.8
*Algoma	307,462	77,160	384,622	40,969	38,194	287,759	55,894	10.6
†Nipissing	139,608	25,958	165,566	10,722	9,806	147,411	7,433	6.5
Totals	1,203,936	203,373	1,407,309	138,104	129,714	1,120,753	148,462	9.8
The Province. { 1889	21,294,019	984,619	22,278,638	11,485,108	.....	8,451,181	2,342,349	51.5
{ 1888	20,871,342	1,236,849	22,108,191	.....	11,311,277	8,663,293	2,233,611	51.2

*Not including the acreages of Burpee, Jocelyn, Keewatin, Neebing, Rat Portage and Shuniah.

†Not including the townships of Calvin and McKim.

AREA AND PRODUCE—FALL WHEAT.

TABLE No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Fall Wheat in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	29,302	460,041	15.7	30,029	669,647	22.3	31,774	631,927	19.9
Kent	57,542	840,113	14.6	58,276	1,188,830	20.4	60,613	1,183,879	19.5
Elgin	38,603	629,229	16.3	43,391	763,682	17.6	43,977	844,576	19.2
Norfolk	31,536	460,426	14.6	33,286	515,933	15.5	32,998	580,682	17.6
Haldimand	33,409	481,090	14.4	32,682	359,502	11.0	33,138	538,853	16.3
Welland	19,082	284,420	14.9	22,172	268,281	12.1	22,478	360,380	16.0
Totals	209,474	3,155,221	15.1	219,836	3,765,875	17.1	224,978	4,140,297	18.4
Lambton	36,535	610,135	16.7	38,829	698,922	18.0	35,004	664,745	19.0
Huron	53,582	723,357	13.5	55,849	921,509	16.5	67,574	1,310,672	19.4
Bruce	37,084	478,384	12.9	39,302	660,274	16.8	48,481	922,695	19.0
Totals	127,201	1,811,876	14.2	133,980	2,280,705	17.0	151,059	2,898,112	19.2
Grey	25,426	333,081	13.1	23,578	440,909	18.7	27,580	537,600	19.5
Simcoe	56,082	1,003,868	17.9	49,502	990,040	20.0	54,342	1,137,219	20.9
Totals	81,508	1,336,949	16.4	73,080	1,430,949	19.6	81,922	1,674,819	20.4
Middlesex	59,411	879,283	14.8	69,013	1,131,813	16.4	72,930	1,412,854	19.4
Oxford	34,286	582,862	17.0	38,933	689,114	17.7	38,961	765,317	19.6
Brant	21,437	342,992	16.0	25,550	319,375	12.5	29,713	541,511	18.2
Perth	39,474	528,952	13.4	39,920	626,744	15.7	45,520	887,558	19.5
Wellington	16,672	253,414	15.2	19,382	329,494	17.0	26,515	527,201	19.9
Waterloo	36,128	610,563	16.9	36,115	617,567	17.1	39,821	814,217	20.4
Dufferin	4,747	66,933	14.1	7,426	115,103	15.5	10,587	203,294	19.2
Totals	212,155	3,264,999	15.4	236,339	3,829,210	16.2	264,047	5,151,952	19.5
Lincoln	18,764	335,876	17.9	19,113	160,549	8.4	21,646	390,868	18.0
Wentworth	23,679	367,025	15.5	27,409	246,681	9.0	30,817	568,073	18.4
Halton	20,415	453,213	22.2	17,188	183,912	10.7	22,061	432,037	19.6
Peel	22,804	433,276	19.0	19,938	299,070	15.0	26,536	566,696	21.4
York	29,855	638,897	21.4	26,513	524,957	19.8	37,090	815,861	22.0
Ontario	5,307	93,934	17.7	4,682	107,218	22.9	9,596	211,781	22.1
Durham	5,608	85,166	15.2	3,152	69,659	22.9	3,598	72,229	20.1
Northumberland	17,960	237,072	13.2	11,920	267,008	22.4	11,099	225,092	20.3
Prince Edward	1,863	41,918	22.5	1,148	21,238	18.5	2,091	35,453	17.0
Totals	146,250	2,686,377	18.4	131,063	1,880,292	14.3	164,534	3,318,090	20.2
Lennox and Addington	2,649	49,536	18.7	1,615	21,803	13.5	2,081	36,195	17.4
Frontenac	947	15,247	16.1	746	12,757	17.1	1,775	33,141	18.4
Leeds and Grenville	3,790	68,220	18.0	2,997	59,341	19.8	5,151	95,289	18.7
Dundas	353	7,237	20.5	187	3,737	23.8	1,118	20,153	18.5
Stormont	138	2,470	17.9	150	4,170	27.8	672	12,278	18.0
Glengarry	104	1,872	18.0	129	3,548	27.5	602	9,902	16.3
Prescott .....	.....	.....	.....	55	825	15.0	74	924	12.4
Russell	265	4,240	16.0	165	3,465	21.0	232	4,081	17.5
Carleton	373	6,677	17.9	344	6,605	19.2	1,503	22,139	14.6
Renfrew	214	5,050	23.6	153	2,678	17.5	956	16,877	17.7
Lanark	3,688	70,810	19.2	1,525	32,483	21.3	3,203	62,113	19.4
Totals	12,521	231,359	18.5	8,036	151,412	18.8	17,367	313,092	18.0
Victoria	5,592	76,610	13.7	6,084	139,932	23.0	8,592	170,407	19.8
Peterborough	13,495	160,591	11.9	9,763	192,331	19.7	10,416	206,714	19.8
Haliburton	225	3,218	14.3	177	3,434	19.4	116	1,880	16.2
Hastings	13,017	264,245	20.3	7,280	143,416	19.7	8,759	171,379	19.6
Totals	32,329	504,664	15.6	23,304	479,113	20.6	27,883	550,380	19.7
Muskoka	106	1,855	17.5	110	1,837	16.7	69	1,204	17.4
Parry Sound	30	450	15.0	.....	.....	.....	34	622	18.3
Algoma	541	8,115	15.0	789	11,394	14.4	407	7,992	19.6
Totals	677	10,420	15.4	899	13,231	14.7	510	9,818	19.3
The Province	822,115	13,001,865	15.8	826,537	13,830,787	16.7	932,300	18,056,560	19.4

AREA AND PRODUCE—SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex.....	679	8,963	13.2	638	11,484	18.0	1,517	23,315	15.4
Kent.....	2,149	37,608	17.5	2,062	37,735	18.3	2,684	43,535	16.2
Elgin.....	491	7,414	15.1	492	8,512	17.3	1,726	26,365	15.3
Norfolk.....	440	6,028	13.7	404	5,893	14.6	830	11,903	14.3
Haldimand.....	1,894	23,107	12.2	1,941	34,744	17.9	2,775	39,083	14.1
Welland.....	258	2,683	10.4	285	4,190	14.7	1,498	20,993	14.0
Totals.....	5,911	85,803	14.5	5,822	102,558	17.6	11,030	165,194	15.0
Lambton.....	1,714	22,796	13.3	1,711	27,034	15.8	6,210	90,054	14.5
Huron.....	2,235	29,279	13.1	2,041	28,778	14.1	17,385	231,126	13.3
Bruce.....	8,017	97,006	12.1	7,458	117,836	15.8	13,419	184,433	13.7
Totals.....	11,966	149,081	12.5	11,210	173,648	15.5	37,014	505,613	13.7
Grey.....	23,116	286,638	12.4	21,911	354,958	16.2	41,279	578,415	14.0
Simcoe.....	30,898	451,111	14.6	28,217	482,511	17.1	34,740	533,701	15.4
Totals.....	54,014	737,749	13.7	50,128	837,469	16.7	76,019	1,112,116	14.6
Middlesex.....	1,216	18,483	15.2	1,322	19,169	14.5	11,181	168,591	15.1
Oxford.....	1,543	25,151	16.3	1,495	23,023	15.4	9,448	152,232	16.1
Brant.....	53	832	15.7	47	602	12.8	1,170	15,730	13.4
Perth.....	1,853	31,872	17.2	1,875	21,938	11.7	12,424	180,000	14.5
Wellington.....	8,103	123,166	15.2	7,139	115,652	16.2	19,935	284,032	14.2
Waterloo.....	361	5,776	16.0	351	7,020	20.0	5,070	74,110	14.6
Dufferin.....	19,077	221,293	11.6	17,249	298,408	17.3	20,260	285,783	14.1
Totals.....	32,206	426,573	13.2	29,478	485,812	16.5	79,488	1,160,478	14.6
Lincoln.....	888	11,810	13.3	885	16,373	18.5	2,081	31,224	15.0
Wentworth.....	907	11,700	12.9	848	13,653	16.1	2,422	36,449	15.0
Halton.....	2,540	42,672	16.8	2,182	44,513	20.4	3,343	51,490	15.4
Peel.....	8,822	140,270	15.9	7,877	172,506	21.9	12,116	203,454	16.8
York.....	20,524	320,174	15.6	18,934	426,015	22.5	25,580	444,388	17.4
Ontario.....	41,582	681,945	16.4	37,871	829,375	21.9	46,400	820,736	17.7
Durham.....	25,507	390,257	15.3	20,873	404,936	19.4	36,647	613,571	16.7
Northumberland.....	18,190	203,728	11.2	17,660	243,708	13.8	27,394	387,145	14.1
Prince Edward.....	3,716	39,390	10.6	3,450	52,440	15.2	6,500	89,429	13.8
Totals.....	122,676	1,841,946	15.0	110,580	2,203,519	19.9	162,483	2,677,886	16.5
Lennox and Addington.....	2,689	35,495	13.2	2,626	33,875	12.9	5,902	88,275	15.0
Frontenac.....	8,536	92,189	10.8	7,970	127,520	16.0	8,636	131,430	15.2
Leeds and Grenville.....	10,731	123,407	11.5	10,230	184,140	18.0	13,158	214,284	16.3
Dundas.....	3,811	51,449	13.5	3,941	93,796	23.8	4,627	89,515	19.3
Stormont.....	4,657	58,213	12.5	4,552	100,144	22.0	4,528	82,729	18.3
Glengarry.....	7,589	103,969	13.7	7,627	138,811	18.2	7,890	131,837	16.7
Prescott.....	7,904	81,111	10.3	7,984	160,478	20.1	8,113	129,527	16.0
Russell.....	3,469	48,219	13.9	3,114	61,346	19.7	4,099	69,908	17.1
Carleton.....	19,223	349,859	18.2	17,287	376,857	21.8	21,379	378,612	17.7
Renfrew.....	23,446	459,542	19.6	21,629	311,458	14.4	24,201	408,850	16.9
Lanark.....	14,443	155,384	10.8	13,664	215,891	15.8	14,314	218,663	15.3
Totals.....	106,498	1,559,737	14.6	100,624	1,804,316	17.9	116,847	1,943,630	16.6
Victoria.....	25,336	364,838	14.4	22,581	359,038	15.9	31,619	477,095	15.1
Peterborough.....	22,515	279,186	12.4	20,983	249,698	11.9	25,228	343,800	13.6
Haliburton.....	1,291	20,398	15.8	1,163	18,608	16.0	1,294	17,103	13.2
Hastings.....	9,740	117,854	12.1	9,365	114,253	12.2	15,402	237,495	15.4
Totals.....	58,882	782,276	13.3	54,092	741,597	13.7	73,543	1,075,493	14.6
Muskoka.....	886	12,050	13.6	863	12,600	14.6	1,392	20,714	14.9
Parry Sound.....	569	7,454	13.1	551	6,502	11.8	1,414	23,216	16.4
Algoma.....	5,022	95,038	19.0	4,502	85,538	19.0	6,155	119,978	19.5
Totals.....	6,457	114,542	17.7	5,916	104,640	17.7	8,961	163,908	18.3
The Province.....	398,610	5,697,707	14.3	367,850	6,453,559	17.5	565,385	8,804,318	15.6

AREA AND PRODUCE—BARLEY.

TABLE No. X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Barley in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	4,289	103,365	24.1	4,148	124,025	29.9	2,754	75,062	27.3
Kent	8,985	252,479	28.1	8,740	271,814	31.1	6,484	178,364	27.5
Elgin	4,327	113,800	26.3	4,545	150,894	33.2	4,397	120,960	27.5
Norfolk	6,418	140,554	21.9	6,735	200,030	29.7	6,181	160,553	26.0
Haldimand	13,014	287,609	22.1	13,334	409,354	30.7	14,401	331,995	23.1
Welland	3,037	67,118	22.1	2,917	87,510	30.0	3,824	91,581	23.9
Totals	40,070	964,925	24.1	40,419	1,243,627	30.8	38,041	958,515	25.2
Lambton	15,331	389,407	25.4	14,957	526,486	35.2	14,584	397,176	26.5
Huron	32,886	861,613	26.2	31,652	902,082	28.5	27,336	757,750	27.7
Bruce	21,691	483,709	22.3	23,249	597,499	25.7	19,419	502,371	25.9
Totals	69,908	1,734,729	24.8	69,858	2,026,067	29.0	61,339	1,647,297	26.9
Grey	20,142	443,124	22.0	21,247	471,683	22.2	23,346	571,538	24.5
Simcoe	40,301	1,092,157	27.1	41,893	930,025	22.2	31,410	816,671	26.0
Totals	60,443	1,535,281	25.4	63,140	1,401,708	22.2	54,756	1,388,209	25.4
Middlesex	16,433	404,252	24.6	15,970	517,428	32.4	15,096	402,656	26.7
Oxford	18,557	519,596	28.0	19,151	643,474	33.6	17,079	513,778	30.1
Brant	25,498	715,933	28.3	25,554	720,623	28.2	18,652	514,581	27.6
Perth	17,728	540,704	30.5	17,380	583,968	33.6	17,628	522,891	29.7
Wellington	43,289	1,320,315	30.5	44,082	1,282,786	29.1	35,998	1,019,802	28.3
Waterloo	21,268	686,956	32.3	21,037	685,806	32.6	16,573	510,269	30.8
Dufferin	14,307	346,229	24.2	15,140	398,182	26.3	11,965	304,926	25.5
Totals	156,880	4,533,985	28.9	158,314	4,832,267	30.5	132,991	3,788,903	28.5
Lincoln	5,103	116,859	22.9	4,860	141,912	29.2	4,346	110,460	25.4
Wentworth	17,238	436,121	25.3	15,657	541,732	34.6	13,036	369,285	28.3
Halt	16,067	485,223	30.2	16,345	495,254	30.3	13,341	379,040	28.4
Peel	45,932	1,336,621	29.1	46,443	1,277,183	27.5	35,592	996,458	28.0
York	69,073	2,155,078	31.2	72,328	2,307,263	31.9	58,018	1,714,907	29.6
Ontario	49,535	1,466,236	29.6	51,815	1,595,902	30.8	39,537	1,145,353	29.0
Durham	54,724	1,532,272	28.0	61,557	1,520,458	24.7	47,780	1,305,325	27.3
Northumberland ..	51,234	1,168,135	22.8	53,202	915,074	17.2	46,597	1,058,473	22.7
Prince Edward ..	43,772	1,063,660	24.3	44,894	852,986	19.0	41,283	853,770	20.7
Totals	352,678	9,760,205	27.7	367,101	9,647,764	26.3	299,530	7,933,071	26.5
Lennox and Addington ..	38,464	950,061	24.7	37,056	618,835	16.7	40,500	902,331	22.3
Frontenac	20,499	412,030	20.1	19,541	363,463	18.6	18,634	428,147	23.0
Leeds & Grenville ..	10,795	249,365	23.1	10,806	280,956	26.0	11,039	278,649	25.2
Dundas	5,741	136,636	23.8	5,628	192,478	34.2	6,767	203,486	30.1
Stormont	1,935	49,343	25.5	1,989	55,692	28.0	2,289	64,154	28.0
Glengarry	2,591	58,298	22.5	2,641	62,592	23.7	2,213	51,182	23.1
Prescott	4,233	108,788	25.7	4,158	139,709	33.6	2,774	75,722	27.3
Russell	1,849	52,881	28.6	1,754	35,080	20.0	1,455	35,992	24.7
Carleton	9,418	271,238	28.8	9,475	297,515	31.4	7,875	231,160	29.4
Renfrew	2,045	64,009	31.3	2,047	34,390	16.8	1,443	35,776	24.8
Lanark	3,975	109,313	27.5	3,863	90,781	23.5	2,847	75,780	26.6
Totals	101,545	2,461,962	24.2	98,958	2,171,491	21.9	97,836	2,382,379	24.4
Victoria	37,176	1,003,752	27.0	39,298	990,310	25.2	31,280	795,573	25.4
Peterborough	14,834	375,300	25.3	15,168	309,427	20.4	13,957	340,237	24.4
Haliburton	274	6,987	25.5	258	5,547	21.5	278	6,725	24.2
Hastings	39,988	975,707	24.4	41,438	704,446	17.0	40,493	936,549	23.1
Totals	92,272	2,361,746	25.6	96,162	2,009,730	20.9	86,008	2,079,084	24.2
Muskoka	451	9,381	20.8	449	9,693	21.6	531	11,536	21.7
Parry Sound	474	10,049	21.2	463	7,177	15.5	649	14,860	22.9
Algoma	565	14,125	25.0	568	17,040	30.0	564	15,076	26.7
Totals	1,490	33,555	22.5	1,480	33,915	22.9	1,744	41,472	23.8
The Province	875,286	23,386,388	26.7	895,432	23,366,569	26.1	772,245	20,218,930	26.2

AREA AND PRODUCE—OATS.

TABLE No. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Oats in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	33,899	1,159,346	34.2	34,876	1,628,709	46.7	29,272	1,167,097	39.9
Kent	36,066	1,395,754	38.7	34,813	1,528,291	43.9	32,618	1,338,649	41.0
Elgin	35,743	1,179,519	33.0	35,815	1,651,072	46.1	32,415	1,260,025	38.9
Norfolk	28,541	713,525	25.0	28,829	1,072,439	37.2	26,710	878,535	32.9
Haldimand	27,905	798,083	28.6	26,729	1,165,384	43.6	22,717	777,033	34.2
Welland	22,810	670,614	29.4	22,017	854,260	38.8	19,540	637,023	32.6
Totals	184,964	5,916,841	32.0	183,079	7,900,155	43.2	163,272	6,058,362	37.1
Lambton	46,896	1,503,230	32.4	45,397	2,033,786	44.8	39,172	1,470,521	37.5
Huron	95,918	3,194,069	33.3	92,407	3,456,022	37.4	76,667	2,848,852	37.2
Bruce	75,463	1,939,399	25.7	73,123	2,281,438	31.2	59,598	1,940,007	32.6
Totals	217,777	6,636,698	30.5	210,927	7,771,246	36.8	175,437	6,259,380	35.7
Grey	114,396	3,409,001	29.8	108,125	3,059,938	28.3	87,255	2,778,022	31.8
Simcoe	73,390	2,884,752	36.8	74,728	2,256,786	30.2	63,225	2,178,664	34.5
Totals	192,786	6,293,753	32.6	182,853	5,316,724	29.1	150,480	4,956,686	32.9
Middlesex	87,854	3,074,890	35.0	85,378	3,654,178	42.8	72,110	2,802,026	38.9
Oxford	62,828	2,293,222	36.5	60,470	2,515,552	41.6	52,583	2,061,962	39.2
Brant	19,184	671,440	35.0	18,553	718,001	38.7	17,946	668,066	37.2
Perth	68,184	2,706,905	39.7	66,327	2,997,980	45.2	55,623	2,295,637	41.3
Wellington	88,695	3,538,931	39.9	85,120	3,123,904	36.7	69,903	2,601,654	37.2
Waterloo	40,464	1,513,354	37.4	40,997	1,619,382	39.5	34,884	1,339,706	38.4
Dufferin	35,410	1,193,317	33.7	34,921	1,302,553	37.3	28,693	1,005,009	35.0
Totals	402,619	14,992,059	37.2	391,766	15,931,550	40.7	331,742	12,773,160	38.5
Lincoln	17,467	534,490	30.6	18,101	762,052	42.1	17,513	604,300	34.5
Wentworth	32,400	949,320	29.3	30,595	1,333,942	43.6	28,629	1,068,910	37.3
Halton	21,926	835,381	38.1	20,902	800,547	38.3	18,615	698,785	37.1
Peel	36,319	1,430,969	39.4	35,399	1,384,101	39.1	28,877	1,103,014	38.2
York	72,099	2,912,800	40.4	70,478	3,129,223	44.4	62,074	2,540,561	40.9
Ontario	59,267	2,441,800	41.2	57,485	2,443,113	42.5	48,593	1,907,067	39.2
Durham	37,726	1,331,728	35.3	36,950	1,296,945	35.1	33,443	1,219,811	36.5
Northumberland	34,088	1,032,866	30.3	33,031	832,381	25.2	29,797	899,299	30.2
Prince Edward	13,592	400,964	29.5	12,896	366,246	28.4	13,456	376,510	28.0
Totals	324,884	11,870,318	36.5	315,837	12,348,550	39.1	280,997	10,409,257	37.0
Lennox and Addington	24,704	741,120	30.0	22,458	471,618	21.0	22,059	637,535	28.9
Frontenac	33,104	923,602	27.9	30,177	724,248	24.0	27,376	788,744	28.8
Leeds & Grenville	76,443	2,232,136	29.2	72,527	2,357,128	32.5	64,948	2,109,554	32.5
Dundas	33,947	977,674	28.8	33,184	1,317,405	39.7	29,517	1,070,483	36.3
Stormont	24,727	712,138	28.8	24,171	867,739	35.9	24,361	852,814	35.0
Glengarry	31,651	870,403	27.5	31,431	880,068	28.0	30,128	982,911	32.6
Prescott	28,427	770,372	27.1	26,617	910,301	34.2	25,875	816,945	31.6
Russell	18,900	553,770	29.3	18,261	536,873	29.4	18,005	581,182	32.3
Carleton	70,851	2,160,956	30.5	70,851	2,295,572	32.4	59,794	2,110,495	35.3
Renfrew	50,287	1,971,250	39.2	46,890	983,468	21.2	40,493	1,311,905	32.4
Lanark	44,446	1,257,822	28.3	40,739	953,293	23.4	36,624	1,144,430	31.2
Totals	437,487	13,171,243	30.1	416,806	12,297,713	29.5	379,180	12,406,998	32.7
Victoria	48,058	1,691,642	35.2	45,338	1,400,944	30.9	38,457	1,292,020	33.6
Peterborough	36,528	1,220,035	33.4	33,147	818,731	24.7	29,699	941,979	31.7
Haliburton	6,822	216,940	31.8	6,107	123,972	20.3	5,046	139,094	27.6
Hastings	47,662	1,601,443	33.6	42,939	944,658	22.0	41,781	1,247,743	29.9
Totals	139,070	4,730,060	34.0	127,531	3,288,305	25.8	114,983	3,620,886	31.5
Muskoka	11,414	342,420	30.0	10,137	249,370	24.6	8,692	254,380	29.3
Parry Sound	6,036	164,179	27.2	5,361	140,458	26.2	4,599	142,994	31.1
Algoma	6,407	228,730	35.7	5,571	222,840	40.0	4,249	168,982	37.4
Totals	23,857	735,329	30.8	21,069	612,668	29.1	17,540	556,356	31.7
The Province	1,923,444	64,346,301	33.5	1,849,868	65,466,911	35.4	1,613,631	57,041,035	35.3

AREA AND PRODUCE-RYE.

TABLE NO. XII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Rye in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	845	15,844	18.8	837	20,004	23.9	796	16,488	20.7
Kent	806	17,732	22.0	813	18,536	22.8	644	13,814	21.5
Elgin	1,834	35,396	19.3	1,959	42,314	21.6	1,338	24,264	18.1
Norfolk	8,589	76,851	9.0	8,886	141,287	15.9	7,482	103,918	13.9
Haldimand	477	4,675	9.8	553	8,516	15.4	839	13,786	16.4
Welland	641	10,641	16.6	646	11,111	17.2	664	11,472	17.3
Totals	13,142	161,139	12.3	13,694	241,768	17.7	11,763	183,692	15.6
Lambton	312	5,538	17.8	316	5,530	17.5	223	3,676	16.5
Huron	232	3,480	15.0	236	3,540	15.0	266	4,657	17.5
Bruce	437	8,740	20.0	456	11,400	25.0	396	7,045	17.8
Totals	981	17,758	18.1	1,008	20,470	20.3	885	15,378	17.4
Grey	403	8,181	20.3	361	8,411	23.3	517	9,434	18.2
Simcoe	2,500	44,000	17.6	2,465	39,440	16.0	2,290	42,015	18.3
Totals	2,903	52,181	18.0	2,826	47,851	16.9	2,807	51,449	18.3
Middlesex	553	9,290	16.8	579	10,827	18.7	473	8,156	17.2
Oxford	1,539	26,625	17.3	1,643	28,424	17.3	1,205	18,678	15.5
Brant	1,596	18,354	11.5	1,596	28,888	18.1	1,031	15,056	14.6
Perth	44	880	20.0	45	675	15.0	204	3,009	14.8
Wellington	935	15,147	16.2	937	19,677	21.0	847	15,156	17.9
Waterloo	453	4,892	10.8	471	9,420	20.0	528	9,112	17.3
Dufferin	329	3,455	10.5	326	9,780	30.0	755	13,546	17.9
Totals	5,449	78,643	14.4	5,597	107,691	19.2	5,043	82,713	16.4
Lincoln	139	2,349	16.9	143	2,231	15.6	411	6,502	15.8
Wentworth	1,186	17,078	14.4	1,118	21,130	18.9	982	16,867	17.2
Halton	415	8,300	20.0	454	7,400	16.3	485	8,306	17.1
Peel	955	14,325	15.0	969	19,380	20.0	1,365	26,975	19.8
York	1,326	27,846	21.0	1,331	25,688	19.3	1,743	28,783	16.5
Ontario	1,776	29,837	16.8	1,833	34,827	19.0	2,785	49,347	17.7
Durham	3,917	65,414	16.7	3,871	60,775	15.7	4,968	76,142	15.3
Northumberland	10,795	137,097	12.7	10,014	125,175	12.5	11,308	153,110	13.5
Prince Edward	10,039	156,608	15.6	8,647	115,870	13.4	9,231	129,114	14.0
Totals	30,548	458,854	15.0	28,880	412,476	14.5	33,278	495,146	14.9
Lennox and Addington	4,103	61,955	15.1	3,233	37,503	11.6	5,126	76,118	14.8
Frontenac	3,229	54,570	16.9	2,820	39,480	14.0	3,728	62,010	16.6
Leeds and Grenville	1,780	31,862	17.9	1,749	23,262	13.3	6,230	109,946	17.6
Dundas	897	17,940	20.0	981	15,696	16.0	1,426	32,263	22.6
Stormont	240	4,200	17.5	240	4,800	20.0	471	9,791	20.8
Glengarry				18	270	15.0	51	901	17.7
Prescott	183	3,349	18.3	173	3,495	20.2	277	5,142	18.6
Russell	12	236	19.7	12	360	30.0	204	4,002	19.6
Carleton	3,803	81,110	21.3	3,326	56,209	16.9	6,132	111,035	18.1
Renfrew	5,312	126,957	23.9	4,305	63,714	14.8	6,481	128,746	19.9
Lanark	2,508	43,639	17.4	2,129	25,548	12.0	4,679	88,552	18.9
Totals	22,072	425,818	19.3	18,986	270,337	14.2	34,805	628,506	18.1
Victoria	1,240	24,056	19.4	1,023	20,460	20.0	1,159	19,893	17.2
Peterborough	2,295	27,999	12.2	2,073	32,132	15.5	3,130	49,198	15.7
Haliburton	141	2,637	18.7	122	1,867	15.3	248	4,187	16.9
Hastings	10,398	165,328	15.9	9,479	126,071	13.3	14,122	218,888	15.5
Totals	14,074	220,020	15.6	12,697	180,530	14.2	18,659	291,666	15.6
Muskoka	290	4,437	15.3	277	4,377	15.8	388	7,427	19.1
Parry Sound	141	3,215	22.8	150	2,250	15.0	343	7,147	20.8
Algoma	506	9,614	19.0	472	7,552	16.0	208	3,643	17.5
Totals	937	17,266	18.4	899	14,179	15.8	939	18,217	19.4
The Province	90,106	1,431,679	15.9	84,087	1,295,302	15.4	108,179	1,766,767	16.3

AREA AND PRODUCE—PEASE.

TABLE No XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Pease in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	3,665	59,373	16.2	3,903	91,721	23.5	3,833	71,865	18.7
Kent	14,847	246,460	16.6	15,228	327,402	21.5	10,494	206,404	19.7
Elgin	15,055	230,342	15.3	14,833	370,825	25.0	12,262	230,700	18.8
Norfolk	18,808	376,160	20.0	17,693	431,709	24.4	14,800	291,210	19.7
Haldimand	14,981	247,187	16.5	14,433	362,268	25.1	13,197	247,611	18.8
Welland	4,481	84,243	18.8	4,402	97,724	22.2	4,034	71,267	17.7
Totals	71,837	1,243,765	17.3	70,492	1,681,649	23.9	58,620	1,119,057	19.1
Lambton	12,009	180,135	15.0	11,843	291,338	24.6	9,362	179,480	19.2
Huron	36,290	718,542	19.8	36,002	838,847	23.3	31,479	704,512	22.4
Bruce	40,353	730,389	18.1	40,152	831,146	20.7	36,902	821,794	22.3
Totals	88,652	1,629,066	18.4	87,997	1,961,331	22.3	77,743	1,705,786	21.9
Grey	51,523	1,143,811	22.2	50,168	862,890	17.2	45,653	976,350	21.4
Simcoe	34,542	746,107	21.6	33,023	567,996	17.2	31,361	667,933	21.3
Totals	86,065	1,889,918	22.0	83,191	1,430,886	17.2	77,014	1,643,287	21.3
Middlesex	28,773	417,209	14.5	28,687	708,569	24.7	21,852	425,270	19.5
Oxford	18,841	265,658	14.1	18,364	516,028	28.1	15,249	329,316	21.6
Brant	9,728	230,554	23.7	8,941	213,690	23.9	8,787	176,590	20.1
Perth	28,165	422,475	15.0	27,108	734,627	27.1	22,811	515,058	22.6
Wellington	39,591	779,943	19.7	39,575	933,970	23.6	37,076	837,773	22.6
Waterloo	16,237	298,761	18.4	16,384	439,091	26.8	14,133	315,535	22.3
Dufferin	13,336	282,723	21.2	13,023	272,181	20.9	11,537	240,976	20.9
Totals	154,671	2,697,323	17.4	152,082	3,818,156	25.1	131,445	2,840,518	21.6
Lincoln	5,255	89,861	17.1	5,014	111,812	22.3	4,626	85,044	18.4
Wentworth	13,181	222,759	16.9	12,447	313,664	25.2	10,544	213,440	20.2
Halton	10,297	205,940	20.0	10,704	259,037	24.2	10,247	219,419	21.4
Peel	15,946	279,055	17.5	15,851	369,328	23.3	13,481	276,109	20.5
York	32,240	648,024	20.1	32,016	813,206	25.4	27,785	616,851	22.2
Ontario	28,164	518,218	18.4	28,916	627,477	21.7	26,480	551,492	20.8
Durham	19,989	335,815	16.8	20,671	336,937	16.3	21,417	414,596	19.4
Northumberland	19,056	388,742	20.4	20,895	198,503	9.5	20,152	335,730	16.7
Prince Edward	18,630	340,929	18.3	17,794	249,116	14.0	12,804	217,104	17.0
Totals	162,758	3,029,343	18.6	164,308	3,279,080	20.0	147,536	2,929,785	19.9
Lennox and Addington ..	8,805	175,220	19.9	8,229	96,279	11.7	8,696	157,964	18.2
Frontenac	9,048	135,720	15.0	9,103	132,904	14.6	10,950	191,936	17.5
Leeds and Grenville ..	6,388	101,569	15.9	6,369	106,999	16.8	6,374	120,070	18.8
Dundas	1,526	18,770	12.3	1,593	35,843	22.5	1,723	36,316	21.1
Stormont	2,110	18,990	9.0	2,189	54,725	25.0	2,626	52,324	19.9
Glengarry	3,920	47,040	12.0	4,455	77,517	17.4	5,895	104,916	17.8
Prescott	4,306	53,394	12.4	4,855	110,209	22.7	8,880	141,749	16.0
Russell	1,869	28,035	15.0	1,909	30,353	15.9	3,701	71,534	19.3
Carleton	12,047	273,467	22.7	12,120	208,464	17.2	13,100	277,198	21.2
Renfrew	20,695	564,974	27.3	19,074	303,277	15.9	20,551	418,374	20.4
Lanark	11,712	260,006	22.2	11,049	142,532	12.9	11,372	241,010	21.2
Totals	82,426	1,677,185	20.3	80,945	1,299,102	16.0	93,868	1,813,391	19.3
Victoria	15,576	353,575	22.7	15,316	243,524	15.9	15,870	320,925	20.2
Peterborough	14,759	318,794	21.6	14,191	144,748	10.2	14,962	279,002	18.6
Haliburton	1,507	29,839	19.8	1,472	20,608	14.0	1,532	28,988	18.9
Hastings	20,225	420,680	20.8	17,930	191,851	10.7	18,236	313,625	17.2
Totals	52,067	1,122,888	21.6	48,909	600,731	12.3	50,600	942,540	18.6
Muskoka	2,910	61,401	21.1	2,748	51,113	18.6	2,684	54,902	20.5
Parry Sound	1,508	27,446	18.2	1,394	33,140	23.8	1,320	27,959	21.2
Algoma	5,174	130,902	25.3	4,587	114,675	25.0	3,665	94,500	25.8
Totals	9,592	219,749	22.9	8,729	198,928	22.8	7,669	177,361	23.1
The Province	708,068	13,509,237	19.1	696,653	14,269,863	20.5	644,495	13,171,725	20.4

AREA AND PRODUCE—CORN.

TABLE No. XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Corn in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-9 (1883 not included); also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	27,893	1,107,352	39.7	35,308	3,273,052	92.7	30,637	2,226,466	72.7
Kent	23,717	1,100,469	46.4	28,994	2,336,916	80.6	25,689	1,792,790	69.8
Elgin	12,503	642,654	51.4	17,128	1,534,669	89.6	14,441	1,048,925	72.6
Norfolk	12,884	663,526	51.5	16,711	1,361,947	81.5	14,030	902,765	64.3
Haldimand	2,582	125,227	48.5	2,898	274,151	94.6	1,953	130,474	66.8
Welland	5,705	260,148	45.6	7,240	623,364	86.1	6,231	389,672	62.5
Totals	85,284	3,899,376	45.7	108,279	9,404,099	86.9	92,981	6,491,092	69.8
Lambton	6,936	255,938	36.9	9,067	719,013	79.3	7,160	428,211	59.8
Huron	1,890	94,500	50.0	1,884	168,806	89.6	1,563	109,299	69.9
Bruce	1,051	52,550	50.0	1,024	61,440	60.0	571	31,942	55.9
Totals	9,877	402,988	40.8	11,975	949,259	79.3	9,294	569,452	61.3
Grey	962	36,556	38.0	822	41,100	50.0	487	23,107	47.4
Simcoe	1,041	59,858	57.5	1,091	78,225	71.7	793	44,199	55.7
Totals	2,003	96,414	48.1	1,913	119,325	62.4	1,280	67,306	52.5
Middlesex	10,815	509,387	47.1	13,830	1,102,251	79.7	10,697	715,504	66.9
Oxford	8,557	365,384	42.7	10,512	791,554	75.3	8,472	524,160	61.9
Brant	5,310	318,600	60.0	6,247	471,619	75.5	4,762	325,493	68.4
Perth	952	33,320	35.0	1,002	82,665	82.5	726	46,286	63.8
Wellington	829	41,150	50.0	778	50,570	65.0	573	33,496	58.5
Waterloo	1,074	64,440	60.0	1,196	80,730	67.5	1,254	81,364	64.9
Dufferin	120	6,000	50.0	119	5,950	50.0	73	3,335	52.5
Totals	27,657	1,338,581	48.4	33,684	2,585,369	76.8	26,557	1,730,138	65.1
Lincoln	6,562	297,259	45.3	8,002	696,174	87.0	6,287	405,889	64.6
Wentworth	4,380	268,932	61.4	4,675	412,803	88.3	4,402	321,477	73.0
Halton	1,660	99,600	60.0	1,639	131,120	80.0	1,160	69,112	59.6
Peel	1,038	84,078	81.0	887	44,350	50.0	526	32,748	62.3
York	1,797	105,664	58.8	1,939	143,486	74.0	1,393	91,192	65.5
Ontario	3,263	154,993	47.5	3,501	277,279	79.2	2,676	150,665	58.5
Durham	2,158	135,954	63.0	2,250	96,975	43.1	1,859	96,674	52.0
Northumberland	4,869	258,057	53.0	5,235	274,314	52.4	3,924	208,389	53.1
Prince Edward	6,115	328,987	53.8	7,169	453,081	63.2	5,808	276,576	47.6
Totals	31,842	1,733,524	54.4	35,297	2,529,582	71.7	27,935	1,652,722	59.2
Lennox and Addington	2,660	187,530	70.5	2,930	160,271	54.7	2,275	121,586	53.4
Frontenac	2,045	104,500	51.1	2,080	112,736	54.2	1,712	88,041	51.4
Leeds and Grenville	7,028	499,691	71.1	7,581	521,573	68.8	5,389	339,529	63.0
Dundas	2,261	104,006	46.0	2,466	164,236	66.6	1,657	105,477	63.7
Stormont	1,152	69,811	60.6	1,347	80,820	60.0	1,232	68,104	55.3
Glengarry	806	52,390	65.0	783	31,320	40.0	718	33,263	46.3
Prescott	1,279	78,147	61.1	1,317	87,976	66.8	1,318	69,785	52.9
Russell	433	19,485	45.0	426	17,040	40.0	411	18,148	44.2
Carleton	1,914	102,590	53.6	1,967	85,565	43.5	1,347	65,743	48.8
Renfrew	454	22,337	49.2	466	13,980	30.0	448	23,157	51.7
Lanark	1,647	86,468	52.5	1,585	61,815	39.0	1,321	62,079	47.0
Totals	21,679	1,326,955	61.2	22,948	1,337,332	58.3	17,828	994,912	55.8
Victoria	930	62,775	67.5	833	70,640	80.0	563	36,948	65.6
Peterborough	423	19,035	45.0	392	15,680	40.0	358	16,872	47.1
Haliburton	68	4,760	70.0	79	3,950	50.0	107	5,393	50.4
Hastings	6,983	347,059	49.7	7,126	406,895	57.1	5,583	278,419	49.9
Totals	8,404	433,625	51.6	8,480	497,165	58.6	6,611	337,632	51.1
Muskoka	200	10,000	50.0	221	6,299	28.5	204	7,862	38.5
Parry Sound	32	1,216	38.0	35	1,400	40.0	33	1,459	44.2
Algoma	138	5,520	40.0	139	6,950	50.0	79	3,566	45.1
Totals	370	16,736	45.2	395	14,649	37.1	316	12,887	40.8
The Province	187,116	9,248,199	49.4	222,971	17,436,780	78.2	182,803	11,856,141	64.9

AREA AND PRODUCE—BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE No. XV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-9 (1883 not included); also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	659	9,556	14.5	589	15,785	26.8	597	14,441	24.2
Kent	724	11,222	15.5	719	13,445	18.7	818	17,646	21.6
Elgin	1,105	26,520	24.0	1,123	22,460	20.0	1,226	25,524	20.8
Norfolk	3,791	71,650	18.9	4,107	85,836	20.9	4,599	90,189	19.6
Haldimand	872	17,091	19.6	951	16,928	17.8	758	14,160	18.7
Welland	1,622	28,061	17.3	1,754	35,957	20.5	1,719	32,759	19.1
Totals	8,773	164,100	18.7	9,243	190,411	20.6	9,717	194,719	20.0
Lambton	350	5,880	16.8	361	6,642	18.4	395	8,543	21.6
Huron	136	2,448	18.0	137	2,055	15.0	237	4,404	18.6
Bruce	234	4,680	20.0	241	2,410	10.0	314	5,651	18.0
Totals	720	13,008	18.1	739	11,107	15.0	946	18,598	19.7
Grey	247	3,458	14.0	253	4,175	16.5	317	5,581	17.6
Simcoe	217	4,123	19.0	234	3,510	15.0	319	5,219	16.4
Totals	464	7,581	16.3	487	7,685	15.8	636	10,800	17.0
Middlesex	485	8,730	18.0	444	8,347	18.8	552	9,841	17.8
Oxford	461	8,436	18.3	484	7,260	15.0	596	11,574	19.4
Brant	495	9,257	18.7	532	12,023	22.6	652	13,138	20.2
Perth	63	1,285	20.4	64	960	15.0	111	2,266	20.4
Wellington	121	3,025	25.0	118	2,360	20.0	128	2,906	22.7
Waterloo	46	552	12.0	48	720	15.0	87	1,752	20.1
Dufferin	72	1,188	16.5	69	1,725	25.0	101	1,949	19.3
Totals	1,743	32,473	18.6	1,759	33,395	19.0	2,227	43,426	19.5
Lincoln	527	9,697	18.4	577	12,809	22.2	645	15,438	23.9
Wentworth	582	8,963	15.4	681	18,796	27.6	675	14,929	22.1
Halton	220	3,476	15.8	222	2,220	10.0	178	2,793	15.7
Peel	381	6,706	17.6	381	5,715	15.0	262	4,610	17.6
York	196	3,920	20.0	202	4,545	22.5	264	5,699	21.6
Ontario	474	14,220	30.0	472	11,800	25.0	400	9,750	24.4
Durham	1,874	40,104	21.4	1,788	42,912	24.0	1,205	26,036	21.6
Northumberland	6,679	140,927	21.1	6,105	114,774	18.8	5,376	113,105	21.0
Prince Edward	6,681	116,918	17.5	7,609	232,075	30.5	6,577	148,349	22.6
Totals	17,614	344,931	19.6	18,037	445,646	24.7	15,582	340,709	21.9
Lennox and Addington	2,035	67,969	33.4	2,053	43,934	21.4	2,561	64,094	25.0
Frontenac	1,251	34,903	27.9	1,306	30,169	23.1	1,493	35,733	23.9
Leeds & Grenville	5,156	124,260	24.1	5,020	82,830	16.5	5,241	119,329	22.8
Dundas	1,506	38,704	25.7	1,562	43,736	28.0	1,466	39,589	27.0
Stormont	1,434	37,141	25.9	1,609	37,972	23.6	1,965	51,907	26.4
Glengarry	1,196	26,910	22.5	1,156	23,120	20.0	997	24,744	24.2
Prescott	1,022	27,696	27.1	1,121	26,453	23.6	1,499	32,182	21.9
Russell	616	18,911	30.7	570	12,597	22.1	908	21,681	23.9
Carleton	3,443	109,487	31.8	3,443	57,498	16.7	3,802	83,666	22.0
Renfrew	720	15,120	21.0	935	15,895	17.0	1,060	24,017	22.7
Lanark	3,770	95,758	25.4	3,696	60,245	16.3	5,458	127,424	23.3
Totals	22,149	596,859	26.9	22,471	434,452	19.3	26,450	624,456	23.6
Victoria	478	14,119	29.6	392	5,880	15.0	417	7,412	17.8
Peterborough	461	12,032	26.1	455	9,146	20.1	667	13,912	20.9
Haliburton	173	3,633	21.0	166	2,490	15.0	228	3,438	15.1
Hastings	3,457	75,017	21.7	3,427	76,079	22.2	3,629	85,331	23.5
Totals	4,569	104,831	22.9	4,440	93,595	21.1	4,941	110,093	22.3
Muskoka	269	6,725	25.0	262	4,192	16.0	285	7,654	26.9
Parry Sound	13	390	30.0	13	260	20.0	87	2,065	23.7
Algoma	84	1,680	20.0	77	1,540	20.0	59	1,357	23.0
Totals	366	8,795	24.0	352	5,992	17.0	431	11,076	25.7
The Province	56,898	1,272,578	22.6	57,528	1,222,283	21.2	60,930	1,353,877	22.2

AREA AND PRODUCE—BEANS.

TABLE No. XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Beans in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-9 (1883 not included) ; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex.....	412	7,004	17.0	405	9,720	24.0	444	10,646	24.0
Kent.....	12,842	191,346	14.9	13,267	323,715	24.4	11,719	224,308	19.1
Elgin.....	890	18,868	21.2	955	22,729	23.8	1,026	22,636	22.1
Norfolk.....	234	5,850	25.0	256	6,400	25.0	564	10,830	19.2
Haldimand.....	208	2,870	13.8	210	4,473	21.3	151	2,977	19.7
Welland.....	483	6,424	13.3	507	9,380	18.5	646	10,292	15.9
Totals.....	15,069	232,362	15.4	15,600	376,417	24.1	14,550	281,689	19.4
Cambridge.....	263	4,077	15.5	264	6,600	25.0	340	6,815	20.0
Windsor.....	133	2,660	20.0	136	4,080	30.0	116	3,086	26.6
St. Catharines.....	77	1,925	25.0	78	2,418	31.0	100	1,954	19.5
Totals.....	473	8,662	18.3	478	13,098	27.4	556	11,855	21.3
Grey.....	79	1,580	20.0	83	1,378	16.6	103	1,729	16.8
Simcoe.....	136	2,720	20.0	147	2,058	14.0	109	2,126	19.5
Totals.....	215	4,300	20.0	230	3,436	14.9	212	3,855	18.2
Northumberland.....	271	4,770	17.6	253	6,350	25.1	310	5,951	19.2
York.....	224	4,480	20.0	225	6,300	28.0	221	6,089	27.3
Ontario.....	42	685	16.3	46	1,086	23.6	411	7,462	18.2
North York.....	59	1,440	24.4	67	1,675	25.0	61	1,484	24.3
Wellington.....	49	980	20.0	50	900	18.0	38	726	19.1
Waterloo.....	29	522	18.0	30	750	25.0	34	702	20.6
Brantford.....	21	420	20.0	21	420	20.0	18	390	21.7
Totals.....	695	13,297	19.1	692	17,481	25.3	1,093	22,804	20.9
Lincoln.....	160	3,040	19.0	172	4,592	26.7	153	3,216	21.0
North Lincoln.....	94	2,115	22.5	107	3,210	30.0	120	2,601	21.7
South Lincoln.....	42	840	20.0	43	860	20.0	42	819	19.5
Wellington.....	49	1,225	25.0	56	1,120	20.0	58	1,459	25.2
North York.....	136	2,584	19.0	138	3,312	24.0	137	3,579	26.1
Ontario.....	90	1,575	17.5	95	2,138	22.5	237	5,441	23.0
North York.....	287	3,918	13.7	301	6,321	21.0	305	6,001	19.7
Northumberland.....	487	8,425	17.3	508	12,598	24.8	502	10,984	21.9
Prince Edward.....	396	8,910	22.5	462	9,425	20.4	466	9,876	21.2
Totals.....	1,741	32,632	18.7	1,882	43,576	23.2	2,020	43,976	21.8
Simcoe and Addington.....	79	2,275	28.8	86	2,047	23.8	153	2,993	19.6
Simcoe.....	237	4,930	20.8	261	5,324	20.4	309	8,143	26.4
Simcoe and Grenville.....	325	5,590	17.2	341	8,116	23.8	359	7,873	21.9
Simcoe.....	406	11,043	27.2	424	8,480	20.0	257	6,254	24.3
Simcoe.....	268	6,030	22.5	270	5,400	20.0	178	4,496	25.3
Simcoe.....	66	1,485	22.5	69	1,725	25.0	85	2,323	27.3
Simcoe.....	496	10,218	20.6	505	11,767	23.3	498	13,772	27.7
Simcoe.....	97	1,843	19.0	109	2,867	26.3	200	4,498	22.5
Simcoe.....	395	8,888	22.5	412	7,292	17.7	443	9,832	22.2
Simcoe.....	425	12,368	23.1	435	8,048	18.5	448	10,868	24.3
Simcoe.....	205	5,986	29.2	217	5,794	26.7	212	5,269	24.9
Totals.....	2,999	70,656	23.6	3,129	66,860	21.4	3,142	70,321	24.3
Simcoe.....	61	1,220	20.0	62	1,550	25.0	79	1,531	19.4
Simcoe.....	46	690	15.0	48	600	12.5	122	1,866	15.3
Simcoe.....	22	550	25.0	24	480	20.0	25	489	19.6
Simcoe.....	404	5,454	13.5	446	9,232	20.7	302	6,041	20.0
Totals.....	533	7,914	14.8	580	11,862	20.5	528	9,927	18.8
Simcoe.....	59	1,180	20.0	64	896	14.0	43	881	20.5
Simcoe.....	10	170	17.0	10	200	20.0	12	271	22.6
Simcoe.....	36	720	20.0	35	700	20.0	14	276	19.7
Totals.....	105	2,070	19.7	109	1,796	16.5	69	1,428	20.7
Province.....	21,830	371,893	17.0	22,700	534,526	23.5	22,170	451,855	20.4

AREA AND PRODUCE—HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE No. XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Hay and Clover in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.
Essex	40,911	76,913	1.88	38,163	55,718	1.46	35,914	56,779	1.58
Kent	56,631	102,502	1.81	53,476	66,845	1.25	51,123	77,481	1.52
Elgin	53,624	106,176	1.98	48,882	59,147	1.21	49,198	73,718	1.50
Norfolk	40,804	67,735	1.66	35,919	23,946	.67	40,153	53,766	1.34
Haldimand	50,579	70,811	1.40	47,226	27,863	.59	49,342	63,774	1.29
Welland	54,047	84,313	1.56	47,306	29,803	.63	46,734	62,178	1.33
Totals	296,596	508,450	1.71	270,972	263,322	.97	272,464	387,696	1.42
Lambton	58,919	97,806	1.66	54,104	58,432	1.08	52,880	76,783	1.45
Huron	103,376	165,402	1.60	97,987	94,068	.96	93,336	129,965	1.39
Bruce	94,852	136,587	1.44	91,116	91,116	1.00	82,296	104,188	1.27
Totals	257,147	399,795	1.55	243,207	243,616	1.00	228,512	310,936	1.36
Grey	126,244	181,791	1.44	121,857	104,797	.86	114,120	136,356	1.19
Simcoe	85,031	127,547	1.50	81,761	67,862	.83	75,090	99,599	1.33
Totals	211,275	309,338	1.46	203,618	172,659	.85	189,210	235,955	1.25
Middlesex	94,609	164,620	1.74	90,190	104,629	1.16	88,579	133,481	1.51
Oxford	62,222	106,400	1.71	58,867	68,286	1.16	61,574	92,210	1.50
Brant	29,601	52,394	1.77	26,869	15,315	.57	31,548	44,524	1.41
Perth	69,277	110,843	1.60	67,786	84,055	1.24	66,419	99,460	1.50
Wellington	86,251	131,102	1.52	85,397	78,565	.92	81,768	122,060	1.49
Waterloo	40,874	62,537	1.53	42,182	50,618	1.20	42,157	65,005	1.54
Dufferin	36,528	54,061	1.48	35,259	23,976	.68	33,055	43,177	1.31
Totals	419,362	681,957	1.63	406,550	425,435	1.05	405,100	599,917	1.48
Lincoln	42,595	65,170	1.53	41,221	28,442	.69	41,037	53,626	1.31
Wentworth	44,837	74,878	1.67	42,906	36,899	.86	44,816	63,723	1.42
Halton	32,725	50,397	1.54	31,019	17,060	.55	33,598	45,677	1.36
Peel	38,048	58,213	1.53	35,328	19,184	.56	37,536	53,626	1.43
York	70,636	111,605	1.58	68,379	48,549	.71	71,318	98,334	1.38
Ontario	52,742	85,969	1.63	50,860	37,128	.73	51,871	73,250	1.41
Durham	40,664	68,316	1.68	40,301	28,614	.71	42,911	59,649	1.39
Northumberland	53,635	82,062	1.53	51,821	36,793	.71	52,542	66,776	1.27
Prince Edward	28,755	52,622	1.83	25,036	12,237	.47	29,138	39,041	1.34
Totals	404,637	649,232	1.60	387,871	264,906	.68	404,767	553,707	1.37
Lennox and Add	54,238	78,103	1.44	52,102	26,051	.50	46,486	55,442	1.19
Frontenac	65,369	101,976	1.56	63,775	29,337	.46	61,361	72,091	1.17
Leeds & Grenville	115,716	192,088	1.66	112,019	77,293	.69	109,402	144,344	1.32
Dundas	38,294	65,866	1.72	36,399	49,503	1.36	34,386	54,004	1.57
Stormont	36,585	68,048	1.86	34,482	49,999	1.45	31,752	49,979	1.57
Glengarry	44,309	85,073	1.92	40,781	63,211	1.55	35,700	59,476	1.67
Prescott	35,575	54,786	1.54	36,117	48,036	1.33	31,069	44,679	1.44
Russell	16,879	23,631	1.40	17,119	17,119	1.00	17,514	23,337	1.33
Carleton	58,654	76,837	1.31	61,871	63,727	1.03	57,673	77,626	1.35
Renfrew	67,431	78,894	1.17	68,597	34,299	.50	61,672	66,120	1.07
Lanark	62,619	93,302	1.49	61,151	40,360	.66	59,156	81,470	1.38
Totals	595,669	918,604	1.54	584,413	498,935	.85	546,171	728,568	1.33
Victoria	37,812	50,290	1.33	35,044	23,129	.66	37,123	43,497	1.17
Peterborough	36,941	49,870	1.35	37,811	19,384	.51	37,540	41,988	1.12
Haliburton	10,645	10,432	.98	10,974	9,108	.83	9,895	10,342	1.05
Hastings	71,733	96,122	1.34	69,040	46,947	.68	66,588	82,551	1.24
Totals	157,131	206,714	1.32	152,869	98,468	.64	151,151	178,378	1.18
Muskoka	22,018	24,220	1.10	22,699	22,245	.98	20,407	23,837	1.17
Parry Sound	10,587	13,128	1.24	9,461	6,623	.70	9,084	9,847	1.08
Algoma	11,801	16,875	1.43	10,978	12,808	1.17	9,756	12,236	1.25
Totals	44,406	54,223	1.22	43,138	41,676	.97	39,247	45,920	1.17
The Province	2,386,223	3,728,313	1.56	2,292,638	2,009,017	.88	2,236,622	3,041,077	1.36

AREA AND PRODUCE—POTATOES.

TABLE No. XVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.

Counties.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	2,470	130,910	53.0	2,807	413,190	147.2	2,790	293,750	105.3
Kent	2,588	207,040	80.0	2,988	463,140	155.0	3,338	427,740	128.1
Elgin	2,225	151,968	68.3	2,890	486,098	168.2	2,833	288,620	101.9
Norfolk	2,749	145,422	52.9	3,004	410,046	136.5	3,439	357,542	104.0
Haldimand	1,309	76,184	58.2	1,429	243,216	170.2	1,500	169,202	112.8
Welland	1,954	125,447	64.2	2,238	298,325	133.3	2,380	231,224	97.2
Totals	13,295	836,971	63.0	15,356	2,314,015	150.7	16,280	1,768,078	108.6
Lambton	2,425	136,285	56.2	3,013	454,662	150.9	2,956	306,622	103.7
Huron	4,631	470,973	101.7	5,045	666,949	132.2	5,076	615,370	121.2
Bruce	4,366	441,403	101.1	4,857	757,692	156.0	4,759	546,095	114.7
Totals	11,422	1,048,661	91.8	12,915	1,879,303	145.5	12,791	1,468,087	114.8
Grey	6,304	650,573	103.2	6,779	1,039,899	153.4	6,890	851,386	123.6
Simcoe	6,670	747,040	112.0	6,898	1,122,305	162.7	6,732	855,538	127.1
Totals	12,974	1,397,613	107.7	13,677	2,162,204	158.1	13,622	1,706,924	125.3
Middlesex	4,400	259,600	59.0	5,250	836,325	159.3	5,548	588,077	106.0
Oxford	2,830	208,854	73.8	3,151	605,622	192.2	3,289	363,662	110.6
Brant	2,150	161,250	75.0	2,707	206,842	134.5	2,220	245,435	110.6
Perth	3,146	184,356	58.6	3,599	589,876	163.9	3,760	419,297	111.5
Wellington	5,403	613,781	113.6	6,030	859,878	142.6	5,867	709,136	120.9
Waterloo	2,641	218,411	82.7	2,867	476,782	166.3	2,899	349,716	120.6
Dufferin	2,658	311,783	117.3	3,237	598,845	185.0	3,029	426,796	140.9
Totals	23,228	1,958,035	84.3	26,341	4,264,170	161.9	26,612	3,102,129	116.6
Lincoln	1,605	100,313	62.5	2,004	299,398	149.4	1,924	190,454	99.0
Wentworth	3,007	236,050	78.5	3,402	498,053	146.4	3,490	419,844	120.3
Halton	1,384	123,591	89.3	1,543	241,788	156.7	1,608	183,507	114.0
Peel	2,974	235,541	79.2	3,069	433,650	141.3	2,877	309,525	107.6
York	7,387	785,238	106.3	7,867	1,335,030	169.7	7,546	790,506	104.8
Ontario	4,453	504,970	113.4	4,653	890,119	191.3	4,100	523,652	127.7
Durham	2,982	381,994	128.1	3,119	449,136	144.0	3,141	405,374	129.1
Northumberland	4,417	410,339	92.9	4,596	607,132	132.1	4,292	464,386	108.3
Prince Edward	2,336	150,906	64.6	2,433	328,455	135.0	2,426	228,246	94.1
Totals	30,545	2,928,942	95.9	32,686	5,082,761	155.5	31,404	3,515,844	112.0
Lennox & Addington	2,796	316,787	113.3	2,736	310,810	113.6	3,256	376,686	115.7
Frontenac	4,023	259,081	64.4	4,230	503,793	119.1	4,016	402,009	100.1
Leeds and Grenville	7,323	496,499	67.8	7,375	956,538	129.7	7,280	861,705	118.4
Dundas	2,341	166,913	71.3	2,498	278,027	111.3	2,442	338,961	138.8
Stormont	1,838	87,305	47.5	1,983	255,014	128.6	2,050	248,683	121.3
Glengarry	2,277	100,188	44.0	2,200	297,000	135.0	2,458	280,201	114.0
Prescott	2,309	221,664	96.0	2,205	441,000	200.0	2,399	305,750	127.4
Russell	1,401	128,472	91.7	1,252	109,049	87.1	1,503	150,997	100.5
Carleton	6,475	903,910	139.6	6,132	787,962	128.5	6,044	800,977	132.5
Renfrew	3,790	720,100	190.0	3,535	446,471	126.3	3,765	579,880	154.0
Lanark	3,365	469,418	139.5	3,328	398,029	119.6	3,574	507,591	142.0
Totals	37,938	3,870,337	102.0	37,474	4,783,693	127.7	38,787	4,853,440	125.1
Victoria	3,767	541,695	143.8	3,633	482,099	132.7	3,116	403,460	129.5
Peterborough	2,915	434,044	148.9	2,822	259,342	91.9	2,625	318,070	121.2
Haliburton	654	87,505	133.8	618	66,806	108.1	679	91,898	135.3
Hastings	5,889	717,869	121.9	5,428	630,191	116.1	5,840	706,301	120.9
Totals	13,225	1,781,113	134.7	12,501	1,438,438	115.1	12,260	1,519,729	124.0
Muskoka	1,545	253,844	164.3	1,427	175,949	123.3	1,349	185,240	137.3
Parry Sound	863	136,268	157.9	798	67,032	84.0	720	109,722	152.4
Algoma	777	143,745	185.0	740	106,042	143.3	697	119,535	171.5
Totals	3,185	533,857	167.6	2,965	349,023	117.7	2,766	414,497	149.9
The Province	145,812	14,355,529	98.5	153,915	22,273,607	144.7	154,522	18,348,728	118.7

AREA AND PRODUCE—MANGEL-WURZELS.

TABLE No. XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Mangel-wurzels in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	186	29,388	158	195	81,237	417	192	73,347	382
Kent	324	95,228	297	333	137,629	413	279	103,930	390
Elgin	322	104,650	325	363	175,438	483	279	109,117	391
Norfolk	311	101,075	325	323	147,773	458	211	80,885	383
Haldimand	300	79,200	264	307	127,405	415	170	54,927	323
Welland	223	80,949	363	243	128,450	529	156	63,526	407
Totals	1,666	491,490	295	1,764	797,932	452	1,287	490,732	381
Lambton	512	125,440	245	562	301,063	536	389	147,692	380
Huron	1,742	698,542	401	1,685	683,942	406	1,477	655,246	444
Bruce	384	121,344	316	397	148,796	375	407	168,328	414
Totals	2,638	945,326	358	2,644	1,133,801	429	2,273	971,266	427
Grey	308	116,732	379	320	117,184	366	344	154,801	450
Simcoe	462	204,666	443	468	163,800	350	635	254,695	401
Totals	770	321,398	417	788	280,984	357	979	409,496	418
Middlesex	1,622	496,332	306	1,653	848,816	514	1,326	548,668	414
Oxford	1,608	541,896	337	1,705	827,266	485	1,210	555,073	459
Brant	361	108,300	300	365	235,863	646	348	171,088	492
Perth	1,929	590,274	306	1,895	1,051,725	555	1,530	714,591	467
Wellington	1,103	349,651	317	1,111	465,842	419	890	384,390	432
Waterloo	511	80,738	158	518	226,625	438	463	195,390	422
Dufferin	89	32,930	370	95	25,536	269	122	47,013	385
Totals	7,223	2,200,121	305	7,342	3,681,673	502	5,889	2,616,213	444
Lincoln	317	112,218	354	342	164,776	482	249	93,357	375
Wentworth	448	120,512	269	482	266,594	553	430	209,531	487
Halton	447	165,390	370	499	349,300	700	419	192,172	459
Peel	626	183,418	293	611	305,500	500	456	176,027	386
York	1,914	692,868	362	1,951	904,289	464	1,734	786,668	454
Ontario	758	326,698	431	766	481,508	629	759	331,584	437
Durham	467	219,490	470	483	198,851	412	447	193,059	432
Northumberland	486	195,372	402	491	215,893	440	454	191,552	422
Prince Edward	131	20,960	160	129	60,630	470	127	35,532	280
Totals	5,594	2,036,926	364	5,754	2,947,341	512	5,075	2,209,482	435
Lennox and Addington	128	43,520	340	95	34,438	363	135	44,793	332
Frontenac	327	96,138	294	235	75,482	321	191	67,061	351
Leeds and Grenville	315	128,205	407	318	112,636	354	222	93,347	420
Dundas	80	15,520	194	88	41,070	467	105	41,362	394
Stormont	14	4,438	317	14	3,734	267	28	11,075	396
Glengarry	60	22,500	375	55	11,000	200	64	19,862	310
Prescott	117	37,089	317	115	50,600	440	72	25,358	352
Russell	49	22,030	450	48	8,798	183	52	15,951	307
Carleton	449	161,191	359	445	134,969	303	514	188,096	366
Renfrew	85	42,925	505	84	12,180	145	103	36,492	354
Lanark	111	45,843	413	113	33,098	293	138	53,462	387
Totals	1,735	619,419	357	1,610	518,005	322	1,624	596,859	368
Victoria	731	313,599	429	731	414,258	567	517	241,263	467
Peterborough	303	116,655	385	313	97,593	312	288	102,691	357
Haliburton	4	1,044	261	4	600	150	6	2,113	352
Hastings	475	159,125	335	437	134,072	307	297	89,065	300
Totals	1,513	590,423	390	1,485	646,523	435	1,108	435,132	393
Muskoka	38	11,400	300	38	7,600	200	51	12,924	253
Parry Sound	7	1,575	225	7	1,400	200	10	2,164	216
Algoma	27	5,400	200	27	5,400	200	23	6,606	287
Totals	72	18,375	255	72	14,400	200	84	21,694	258
The Province	21,218	7,223,478	341	21,459	10,020,659	467	18,319	7,750,874	423

AREA AND PRODUCE—CARROTS.

TABLE No. XX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Carrots in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	120	12,600	105	122	24,400	200	87	20,682	238
Kent	164	31,652	193	168	47,561	283	144	39,703	276
Elgin	174	52,722	303	192	69,120	360	147	43,548	296
Norfolk	192	48,000	250	198	66,132	334	135	38,462	285
Haldimand	128	31,232	244	136	43,969	323	88	22,495	256
Welland	104	27,872	268	116	43,918	379	83	23,540	284
Totals	882	204,078	231	932	295,100	317	684	188,430	275
Lambton	253	60,467	239	271	90,053	332	189	54,611	289
Huron	503	157,439	313	510	179,979	353	510	198,036	388
Bruce	291	68,094	234	302	89,815	297	298	96,298	323
Totals	1,047	286,000	273	1,083	359,847	332	997	348,945	350
Grey	456	139,080	305	466	139,800	300	536	196,971	367
Simcoe	559	207,948	372	576	184,608	321	592	212,829	360
Totals	1,015	347,028	342	1,042	324,408	311	1,128	409,800	363
Middlesex	466	123,024	264	484	156,042	322	468	143,606	307
Oxford	449	150,864	336	471	186,940	397	355	142,089	400
Brant	220	61,380	279	222	104,162	469	215	89,123	415
Perth	379	83,759	221	392	135,593	346	416	159,443	383
Wellington	280	65,240	233	300	86,250	288	299	95,632	320
Waterloo	406	131,950	325	417	154,874	371	326	134,506	413
Dufferin	155	48,050	310	151	33,975	225	156	52,608	337
Totals	2,355	664,267	282	2,437	857,836	352	2,235	817,007	366
Lincoln	155	36,580	236	168	67,586	402	119	37,137	312
Wentworth	265	53,000	200	276	99,719	361	227	82,193	362
Halton	156	62,400	400	162	74,520	460	127	50,932	401
Peel	325	94,900	292	324	126,781	391	311	108,501	349
York	689	227,370	330	712	290,710	408	712	293,594	412
Ontario	465	177,165	381	470	249,711	531	516	197,346	382
Durham	582	243,276	418	585	202,059	345	505	189,151	375
Northumberland	394	141,446	359	402	129,404	322	275	92,663	337
Prince Edward	126	18,900	150	125	40,838	327	61	12,095	198
Totals	3,157	1,055,037	334	3,224	1,281,328	397	2,853	1,063,612	373
Lennox and Addington	67	20,770	310	66	20,130	305	59	16,130	273
Frontenac	259	58,534	226	274	58,800	215	172	42,425	247
Leeds and Grenville	188	60,160	320	190	58,900	310	157	49,182	313
Dundas	83	12,782	154	74	24,975	338	52	16,795	304
Stormont	81	24,300	300	86	12,900	150	44	11,847	269
Glengarry	64	13,312	208	62	12,400	200	44	10,345	235
Prescott	50	12,750	255	51	16,544	324	51	13,909	273
Russell	177	55,401	313	173	51,900	300	126	39,327	312
Carleton	565	174,020	308	534	123,407	231	532	173,075	325
Renfrew	90	27,450	305	90	11,250	125	106	31,359	296
Lanark	99	36,630	370	102	27,326	268	129	44,005	341
Totals	1,723	496,109	288	1,702	418,532	246	1,472	447,399	304
Victoria	375	152,250	406	386	166,482	431	304	112,549	370
Peterborough	330	112,530	341	354	100,713	285	325	99,293	306
Haliburton	23	4,623	201	23	5,750	250	19	5,689	299
Hastings	207	61,893	299	198	58,608	296	153	44,556	291
Totals	935	331,296	354	961	331,553	345	801	262,087	327
Muskoka	84	32,844	391	81	17,820	220	75	19,755	263
Parry Sound	25	5,800	232	24	4,560	190	25	6,756	270
Algoma	38	9,500	250	38	7,600	200	30	7,323	244
Totals	147	48,144	328	143	29,980	210	130	33,834	260
The Province	11,261	3,431,959	305	11,524	3,898,584	338	10,300	3,571,114	347

AREA AND PRODUCE—TURNIPS.

TABLE No. XXI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Turnips in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	192	21,696	113	191	38,200	200	202	55,159	273
Kent.....	285	86,355	303	293	88,867	303	337	113,922	338
Elgin.....	396	113,256	286	404	164,145	406	351	117,375	334
Norfolk.....	1,570	436,460	278	1,630	727,306	446	951	357,670	376
Haldimand.....	266	69,160	260	281	98,350	350	123	34,455	280
Welland.....	187	52,173	279	199	79,600	400	167	57,540	345
Totals.....	2,896	779,100	269	2,993	1,196,468	399	2,131	736,121	345
Lambton.....	379	75,800	200	379	154,708	408	300	94,814	316
Huron.....	6,685	2,125,830	318	6,739	2,651,123	393	6,663	2,502,651	376
Bruce.....	5,884	1,776,968	302	6,079	2,355,613	388	5,577	2,139,863	384
Totals.....	12,948	3,978,598	307	13,197	5,161,444	391	12,540	4,737,328	378
Grey.....	9,165	2,932,800	320	9,458	3,348,132	354	8,872	3,478,607	392
Simcoe.....	3,873	1,603,422	414	3,812	1,519,463	399	3,322	1,310,033	394
Totals.....	13,038	4,536,222	348	13,270	4,867,595	367	12,194	4,788,640	393
Middlesex.....	1,860	446,400	240	1,989	895,050	450	1,681	600,981	358
Oxford.....	5,827	1,619,906	278	6,299	3,005,253	477	5,255	2,151,737	409
Brant.....	3,401	870,656	256	3,513	1,795,494	511	2,617	1,148,165	439
Perth.....	3,792	963,168	254	4,162	1,763,856	424	4,623	1,707,017	369
Wellington.....	12,872	4,363,608	339	13,380	5,796,216	433	12,897	5,342,662	414
Waterloo.....	4,858	1,218,506	257	5,034	2,315,640	460	5,083	1,961,530	386
Dufferin.....	2,455	927,990	378	2,505	826,050	330	2,338	860,027	368
Totals.....	35,065	10,440,234	298	36,882	16,398,159	445	34,494	13,772,119	399
Lincoln.....	270	88,830	329	288	140,083	486	229	77,450	338
Wentworth.....	3,125	978,125	313	3,215	1,767,286	550	2,380	1,079,225	453
Halton.....	1,876	487,760	260	2,046	1,135,530	555	1,691	720,476	426
Peel.....	1,553	509,384	328	1,626	665,684	409	1,317	497,478	355
York.....	4,194	1,320,795	315	4,231	1,833,292	433	3,190	1,209,049	379
Ontario.....	12,657	5,062,800	400	12,721	5,973,782	470	11,567	4,490,474	388
Durham.....	5,538	2,159,820	390	5,392	2,415,616	448	5,113	2,146,603	420
Northumberland.....	3,651	1,577,232	432	3,601	1,446,522	402	3,101	1,170,425	377
Prince Edward.....	174	17,400	100	175	59,500	340	118	24,270	206
Totals.....	33,037	12,202,146	369	33,295	15,437,295	464	28,705	11,585,450	397
Lennox and Addington.....	97	21,825	225	97	21,127	218	157	37,075	236
Frontenac.....	528	120,384	228	557	132,733	238	393	106,585	271
Leeds and Grenville.....	321	109,461	341	337	110,368	328	241	85,839	356
Dundas.....	82	20,500	250	82	28,700	350	64	18,464	289
Stormont.....	64	16,000	250	67	13,400	200	84	19,994	238
Glengarry.....	23	5,175	225	24	9,600	400	35	11,811	337
Prescott.....	118	34,574	293	120	47,472	396	113	41,760	370
Russell.....	356	170,880	480	328	131,200	400	276	106,517	386
Carleton.....	1,675	624,775	373	1,614	494,045	307	1,414	481,927	341
Renfrew.....	639	247,932	388	608	145,920	240	585	185,227	317
Lanark.....	576	230,400	400	566	207,552	367	470	153,662	348
Totals.....	4,479	1,601,906	358	4,400	1,342,117	305	3,832	1,258,861	329
Victoria.....	3,975	1,462,800	368	3,905	1,776,775	455	3,266	1,217,878	373
Peterborough.....	1,569	660,549	421	1,564	426,816	273	1,152	386,086	335
Haliburton.....	343	109,760	320	329	93,535	284	318	86,470	272
Hastings.....	1,452	429,792	296	1,293	346,136	268	839	227,373	271
Totals.....	7,339	2,662,901	363	7,091	2,643,262	373	5,575	1,917,807	344
Muskoka.....	1,169	482,797	413	1,065	251,447	236	989	298,950	302
Parry Sound.....	574	211,806	369	505	196,950	390	591	184,789	313
Algoma.....	558	125,550	225	485	145,500	300	485	159,784	329
Totals.....	2,301	820,153	356	2,055	593,897	289	2,065	643,523	312
The Province.....	111,103	37,021,260	333	113,188	47,640,237	421	101,537	39,239,849	386

RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCTION.

TABLE NO. XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of total yields in 1889 to average of total yields for the eight years 1882-9.

Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Essex	73	38	138	99	96	83	50	66	66	135	45	40	61	39
Kent	71	86	142	104	128	119	61	64	85	132	48	88	80	76
Elgin	75	28	94	94	146	100	61	104	83	144	53	96	131	96
Norfolk	79	51	88	81	74	129	73	79	54	126	41	125	125	122
Haldimand	89	59	87	103	34	100	96	121	96	111	45	141	139	201
Welland	79	13	73	105	93	118	67	86	62	136	54	127	118	91
Group	76	52	101	98	88	111	60	84	82	131	47	100	108	106
Lambton	92	25	101	102	151	100	60	69	60	127	44	85	111	80
Huron	55	13	114	112	75	102	86	56	86	127	77	107	79	85
Bruce	52	53	96	100	124	89	165	83	99	131	81	72	71	83
Group	63	30	105	106	115	96	71	70	73	129	71	97	82	84
Grey	62	50	78	123	87	117	158	62	91	133	76	75	71	84
Simcoe	88	85	134	132	105	112	135	79	128	128	87	80	98	122
Group	80	66	111	127	101	115	143	70	112	131	82	78	85	95
Middlesex	62	11	100	110	114	98	71	89	80	123	44	90	86	74
Oxford	76	17	101	111	143	81	70	73	74	115	57	98	106	75
Brant	63	5	139	101	122	131	98	70	9	118	66	63	69	76
Perth	60	18	103	118	29	82	72	57	97	111	44	83	53	56
Wellington	48	43	129	136	100	93	124	104	135	107	87	91	68	82
Waterloo	75	8	135	113	54	95	79	31	74	96	62	41	98	64
Dufferin	33	77	114	119	26	117	156	61	108	125	73	70	91	108
Group	63	37	120	117	95	95	77	75	58	114	63	84	81	76
Lincoln	86	38	106	88	36	106	73	63	95	122	53	120	99	115
Wentworth	65	32	118	89	101	104	84	60	81	117	56	58	64	91
Halton	105	83	128	121	100	94	144	124	103	110	67	86	123	68
Peel	76	69	134	130	53	101	257	145	84	109	76	104	87	109
York	78	72	126	115	97	105	116	69	72	113	99	88	77	109
Ontario	44	83	128	128	60	94	103	146	29	117	96	99	90	113
Durham	118	64	117	109	86	81	141	154	65	115	94	114	128	101
Northumberland	105	53	110	115	90	116	124	125	77	123	88	102	153	135
Prince Edward	118	44	125	106	121	157	119	79	90	135	66	59	156	72
Group	81	69	123	114	93	103	105	101	74	117	83	92	99	107
Lennox and Addington	137	40	105	116	81	111	154	106	76	141	84	97	129	59
Frontenac	46	70	96	117	88	71	119	98	61	141	64	143	138	113
Leeds and Grenville	72	58	89	106	29	85	147	104	71	133	58	137	122	128
Dundas	36	57	67	91	56	52	99	98	177	122	49	38	81	111
Stormont	20	70	77	84	43	36	103	72	134	136	35	40	205	80
Glengarry	19	79	114	89	...	45	158	111	64	143	36	113	129	44
Prescott .....	...	63	144	94	65	38	112	84	74	123	72	146	92	83
Russell	104	69	147	95	6	39	107	87	41	101	85	138	141	160
Carleton	30	92	117	102	73	99	156	131	90	99	113	86	101	130
Renfrew	30	112	179	150	99	135	96	63	114	119	124	118	88	134
Lanark	114	71	144	110	49	108	139	75	114	115	92	86	83	141
Group	74	80	103	106	68	92	133	96	93	126	80	104	111	127
Victoria	45	76	126	131	121	110	170	191	80	116	134	130	135	120
Peterboro'	78	51	110	130	57	114	113	86	37	119	136	114	113	171
Haliburton	171	119	104	156	63	103	88	106	112	101	95	49	81	127
Hastings	154	50	104	128	76	134	125	88	90	116	102	179	139	189
Group	92	73	114	131	75	119	128	95	80	116	117	136	126	139
Muskoka	154	58	81	135	60	112	127	88	134	102	137	88	166	161
Parry Sound	72	32	68	115	45	98	83	19	63	133	124	73	86	115
Algoma	102	79	94	144	264	139	155	124	261	138	120	82	130	79
Group	106	70	81	132	95	124	130	79	145	118	129	85	142	127
The Province	72	65	116	113	81	103	78	94	82	122	78	93	96	94

RATIOS OF AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

TABLE No. XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of average yields per acre in 1889 to average yields per acre for the eight years 1882-9.

Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Essex	79	86	88	86	91	87	55	60	71	119	50	41	44	41
Kent	75	108	102	94	102	84	66	72	73	119	62	76	70	90
Elgin	85	99	96	85	107	81	71	115	96	132	67	83	102	86
Norfolk	83	96	84	76	65	102	80	96	130	124	51	85	88	74
Haldimand	88	87	96	84	60	88	73	105	70	109	52	82	95	98
Welland	93	74	92	90	96	106	73	91	84	117	66	89	94	81
Group	82	97	96	86	79	91	65	94	79	120	58	77	84	78
Lambton	88	92	96	86	108	78	62	78	78	114	54	64	83	63
Huron	70	98	95	90	86	88	72	97	75	115	84	90	81	85
Bruce	68	88	86	79	112	81	59	111	128	113	88	76	72	79
Group	74	91	92	85	104	84	67	92	86	114	80	84	78	81
Grey	67	89	90	94	112	104	80	80	119	121	83	84	84	82
Simcoe	86	95	104	97	96	101	103	116	103	113	88	110	103	105
Group	80	94	100	99	98	103	92	96	110	117	86	100	94	89
Middlesex	76	101	92	90	98	74	70	101	92	115	56	74	86	67
Oxford	87	101	93	93	112	65	69	94	72	114	67	73	84	68
Brant	88	117	103	94	79	118	88	93	90	126	68	61	67	58
Perth	69	119	103	96	135	66	55	100	100	107	53	66	58	69
Wellington	76	107	108	107	91	87	85	110	105	102	94	73	73	82
Waterloo	83	110	105	97	62	83	92	60	87	99	69	37	79	67
Dufferin	73	82	95	96	59	101	95	85	92	113	83	96	92	103
Group	79	90	101	97	88	81	74	95	91	110	72	69	77	75
Lincoln	99	89	90	89	107	93	70	77	90	117	63	94	76	97
Wentworth	84	86	89	79	84	84	84	70	104	118	65	55	55	69
Halton	113	109	106	103	117	93	101	101	103	113	78	81	100	61
Peel	89	95	104	103	76	85	130	100	99	107	74	76	84	92
York	97	90	105	99	127	91	90	93	73	114	101	80	80	83
Ontario	80	93	102	105	95	88	81	123	76	116	89	99	160	103
Durham	76	92	103	97	109	87	121	99	71	121	99	109	111	93
Northumberland	65	84	100	100	94	122	100	100	79	120	86	95	107	115
Prince Edward	132	77	113	105	111	108	113	77	106	137	69	57	76	49
Group	91	91	105	99	101	93	92	89	86	117	86	84	90	93
Lennox and Addington	107	88	111	104	102	109	132	134	147	121	98	102	114	95
Frontenac	86	71	87	97	102	86	99	117	79	133	64	84	91	84
Leeds and Grenville	97	71	92	90	102	85	113	106	79	126	57	97	102	90
Dundas	114	70	79	79	88	58	72	95	112	110	51	49	51	87
Stormont	98	68	91	82	84	45	110	98	89	118	39	80	112	105
Glengarry	110	82	97	84	.....	67	140	93	82	115	39	121	89	67
Prescott .....	.....	64	94	86	98	78	116	124	74	107	75	90	93	79
Russell	91	81	112	91	101	78	102	128	84	105	91	147	100	124
Carleton	122	103	98	86	118	107	110	145	101	97	105	98	95	109
Renfrew	133	116	126	121	120	134	95	93	120	109	123	143	103	122
Lanark	99	71	103	91	92	105	112	109	117	108	98	107	109	115
Group	103	88	99	92	107	105	110	114	97	116	82	97	95	109
Victoria	69	95	106	105	113	112	103	167	103	114	111	92	110	99
Peterborough	60	91	104	105	78	116	96	125	98	121	123	108	111	126
Haliburton	88	120	105	115	110	105	139	139	138	93	99	74	67	118
Hastings	104	79	106	112	103	121	100	89	68	108	101	112	103	109
Group	79	91	106	108	100	116	101	103	79	112	109	99	108	106
Muskoka	101	91	96	102	80	103	130	93	98	94	120	119	149	137
Parry Sound	82	80	93	87	110	86	86	127	75	115	104	104	86	118
Algoma	77	97	94	95	109	98	89	87	102	114	108	70	102	68
Group	80	97	95	97	95	99	111	93	95	104	112	99	126	114
The Province	81	92	102	95	98	94	76	102	83	115	83	81	88	86

ACREAGE UNDER CROP; ALSO PASTURE AND ORCHARD.

TABLE No. XXIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties in Ontario the total area under crops enumerated in Tables VIII—XXI, for the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also the area in Pasture and Orchard and Garden for the same period.

Counties.	Acres in crop.			Pasture.		Orchard and Garden.		
	1889.	1888.	1882-9.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1882-9.
Essex	145,522	152,211	140,388	28,500	27,563	6,210	5,914	5,991
Kent	217,670	220,170	206,984	47,721	45,405	7,356	7,004	7,422
Elgin	167,292	172,972	165,881	68,386	66,137	7,228	6,856	7,023
Norfolk	156,817	157,981	153,670	43,153	41,573	8,078	7,256	7,783
Haldimand	147,924	143,110	141,350	35,715	33,725	4,391	4,222	4,559
Welland	114,634	112,042	110,547	26,148	24,927	6,436	6,763	6,771
Totals	949,859	958,486	918,820	249,623	239,330	39,699	38,015	39,549
Lambton	182,334	181,074	169,400	65,999	63,157	6,718	6,506	6,198
Huron	340,239	332,310	329,869	146,741	141,642	8,613	8,092	8,430
Bruce	290,184	287,834	272,564	106,688	103,080	5,774	5,744	5,688
Totals	812,757	801,218	771,833	319,428	307,879	21,105	20,342	20,316
Grey	378,771	365,428	357,325	137,924	134,037	7,124	7,297	7,224
Simcoe	340,702	324,815	304,976	83,163	79,888	4,605	4,323	4,686
Totals	719,473	690,243	662,301	221,087	213,925	11,729	11,620	11,910
Middlesex	308,768	315,042	303,143	162,980	159,160	9,773	9,800	10,466
Oxford	219,772	221,770	215,951	84,826	85,081	7,863	7,782	8,452
Brant	118,876	120,242	120,380	29,940	27,981	3,993	4,004	4,587
Perth	235,045	231,622	231,895	81,231	80,827	4,658	4,250	4,846
Wellington	304,193	303,399	291,779	85,582	84,903	4,682	4,350	4,870
Waterloo	165,350	167,647	163,448	31,908	32,468	4,869	5,030	5,213
Dufferin	129,304	129,541	122,698	35,151	34,428	1,418	1,308	1,503
Totals	1,481,308	1,489,263	1,450,294	511,618	504,840	37,256	36,524	39,937
Lincoln	99,807	100,890	101,516	28,281	27,325	7,714	7,333	7,848
Wentworth	145,329	143,818	143,217	39,022	38,521	8,847	9,291	9,073
Halton	110,170	104,948	106,946	38,506	38,012	4,947	4,677	4,831
Peel	175,772	168,759	161,322	38,687	37,307	4,360	4,491	4,222
York	312,065	307,019	298,646	59,127	60,211	6,591	7,379	7,774
Ontario	260,533	256,140	245,531	57,360	57,188	4,733	4,953	5,293
Durham	202,018	201,293	203,423	48,510	50,062	3,251	3,503	3,892
Northumberland	225,941	219,481	216,784	64,300	60,775	6,162	6,511	6,461
Prince Edward	136,326	132,967	130,431	36,623	37,219	5,637	5,743	6,187
Totals	1,667,961	1,635,315	1,607,816	410,416	406,620	52,242	53,831	55,581
Lennox & Addington	143,514	135,382	139,556	51,282	48,017	2,600	2,704	2,797
Frontenac	149,402	143,075	140,754	54,167	52,589	1,993	1,884	2,235
Leeds and Grenville	246,299	237,859	235,338	154,167	151,590	2,961	2,624	3,221
Dundas	91,328	89,077	85,574	39,031	38,042	1,109	962	1,180
Stormont	75,243	73,149	72,361	39,587	38,028	764	926	1,009
Glengarry	94,656	91,431	87,006	41,217	39,978	565	316	582
Prescott	86,019	85,393	83,112	34,576	34,438	462	227	287
Russell	46,372	45,240	48,718	25,658	24,766	116	191	158
Carleton	189,290	189,821	181,466	70,730	69,207	269	555	562
Renfrew	175,633	168,348	162,390	70,435	67,273	229	365	583
Lanark	153,164	143,727	143,764	104,551	101,211	1,011	979	1,116
Totals	1,450,920	1,402,502	1,380,039	685,401	665,139	12,079	11,733	13,730
Victoria	181,107	174,676	172,359	39,674	38,258	1,541	1,266	1,797
Peterborough	147,414	139,084	140,457	56,298	51,935	1,803	1,889	1,960
Haliburton	22,192	21,516	19,800	5,233	4,974	92	95	99
Hastings	231,630	215,826	222,442	89,989	84,656	4,694	4,589	5,440
Totals	582,343	551,102	555,058	191,194	179,823	8,130	7,839	9,296
Muskoka	41,439	40,441	37,182	9,582	9,108	356	403	349
Parry Sound	20,869	18,772	18,951	4,631	4,336	17	4	29
Algoma	31,654	29,008	26,399	4,982	4,604	153	196	150
Totals	93,962	88,221	82,532	19,195	18,048	526	603	528
The Province	7,758,583	7,616,350	7,428,693	2,607,962	2,535,604	182,766	180,557	190,847

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROPS—1889.

TABLE No. XXV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of acres under the various crops in Ontario in 1889, per 1,000 acres of cleared land.

Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Totals.
Essex	144.4	3.3	21.1	167.0	4.2	18.1	137.4	3.2	2.0	201.6	12.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	716.9
Kent	195.4	7.3	30.5	122.5	2.7	50.4	80.5	2.5	43.6	192.3	8.8	1.1	0.5	1.0	739.1
Elgin	141.0	1.8	15.8	130.6	6.7	55.0	45.7	4.0	3.3	195.9	8.1	1.2	0.6	1.4	611.1
Norfolk	136.3	1.9	27.7	123.3	36.9	81.3	55.7	16.4	1.0	176.3	11.9	1.3	0.8	6.8	677.6
Haldimand	165.6	9.4	64.5	138.3	2.4	74.3	12.8	4.3	1.0	250.7	6.5	1.5	0.7	1.3	733.3
Welland	117.5	1.6	18.7	140.5	3.9	27.6	35.1	10.0	3.0	332.8	12.0	1.4	0.6	1.2	705.9
Group	153.3	4.3	29.3	135.3	9.6	52.6	62.4	6.4	11.0	217.0	9.7	1.2	0.6	2.1	694.8
Lambton	123.7	5.8	51.9	157.1	1.0	40.7	23.5	1.2	0.9	199.5	8.2	1.7	0.8	1.3	617.3
Huron	96.7	4.0	59.3	173.1	0.4	65.5	3.4	0.3	0.2	186.5	8.4	3.1	0.9	12.1	613.9
Bruce	82.0	17.7	48.0	166.9	1.0	89.2	2.3	0.5	0.2	209.8	9.7	0.9	0.6	13.0	641.8
Group	97.7	9.2	53.7	167.3	0.8	68.1	7.6	0.6	0.4	197.5	8.8	2.0	0.8	9.9	624.4
Grey	46.1	41.9	36.5	207.4	0.7	93.4	1.7	0.5	0.1	228.9	11.4	0.6	0.8	16.6	686.6
Simcoe	117.9	65.0	84.7	164.9	5.3	72.6	2.2	0.5	0.3	178.8	14.0	1.0	1.2	8.1	716.5
Group	79.4	52.6	58.8	187.7	2.8	83.8	2.0	0.5	0.2	205.7	12.6	0.7	1.0	12.7	700.5
Middlesex	112.5	2.3	31.1	166.4	1.0	54.5	20.5	0.9	0.5	179.2	8.3	3.1	0.9	3.5	584.7
Oxford	99.8	4.5	54.0	182.9	4.5	54.8	24.9	1.3	0.7	181.1	8.2	4.7	1.3	17.0	639.7
Brant	124.2	0.3	146.6	111.2	9.2	56.4	30.8	2.9	0.2	171.5	12.5	2.1	1.3	19.7	688.9
Perth	108.5	5.1	48.7	187.4	0.1	77.4	2.6	0.2	0.2	190.4	8.7	5.3	1.1	10.4	646.1
Wellington	37.8	18.4	98.2	201.3	2.1	89.9	1.9	0.3	0.1	195.7	12.3	2.5	0.6	29.2	690.3
Waterloo	153.8	1.5	90.5	172.2	1.9	69.1	4.6	0.2	0.1	174.0	11.2	2.2	1.7	20.7	703.7
Dufferin	25.3	101.5	76.1	188.4	1.8	70.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	194.3	14.1	0.5	0.8	13.1	687.9
Group	93.4	14.2	69.1	177.2	2.4	68.1	12.2	0.8	0.3	184.6	10.2	3.2	1.0	15.4	652.1
Lincoln	127.2	6.0	34.6	118.4	0.9	35.6	44.5	3.6	1.1	288.7	10.9	2.1	1.1	1.8	676.5
Wentworth	114.1	4.4	83.0	156.1	5.7	63.5	21.1	2.8	0.4	216.0	14.5	2.2	1.3	15.1	700.2
Halton	123.4	15.4	97.1	132.6	2.5	62.3	10.0	1.3	0.3	197.9	8.4	2.7	0.9	11.3	666.1
Peel	95.7	37.0	192.7	152.4	4.0	66.9	4.4	1.6	0.2	159.7	12.5	2.6	1.4	6.5	737.6
York	73.2	50.3	169.5	176.9	3.3	79.1	4.4	0.5	0.3	173.3	18.1	4.7	1.7	10.3	765.6
Ontario	15.8	123.9	147.7	176.7	5.3	83.9	9.7	1.4	0.3	157.2	13.3	2.3	1.4	37.7	776.6
Durham	20.5	93.3	200.1	137.9	14.3	73.1	7.9	6.9	1.0	148.7	10.9	1.7	2.1	20.2	738.6
Northumberland	57.2	57.9	163.2	108.6	34.4	60.7	15.5	21.3	1.5	170.8	14.1	1.5	1.3	11.6	719.6
Prince Edward	10.3	20.5	241.2	74.9	55.3	102.6	33.7	36.8	2.2	158.4	12.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	751.2
Group	64.4	54.0	155.3	143.1	13.4	71.7	14.0	7.8	0.8	178.2	13.4	2.5	1.4	14.5	734.5
Lennox & Add'n.	12.8	13.0	186.4	119.7	19.9	42.7	12.9	9.9	0.4	262.9	13.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	695.6
Frontenac	4.4	39.8	95.6	154.4	15.1	42.2	9.5	5.8	1.1	304.9	18.8	1.5	1.2	2.5	696.8
Leeds & Gren.	9.1	25.7	25.9	183.2	4.3	15.3	16.8	12.4	0.7	277.4	17.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	590.3
Dundas	2.6	28.4	42.8	253.0	6.7	11.4	16.9	11.2	3.0	285.4	17.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	630.7
Stormont	1.2	40.2	16.7	213.6	2.1	18.2	9.9	12.4	2.8	316.0	15.9	0.1	0.7	0.6	649.9
Glengarry	0.7	51.9	17.7	216.3	...	26.8	5.5	8.2	0.4	302.8	15.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	646.9
Prescott .....	...	57.6	30.9	207.3	1.3	31.4	9.3	7.5	3.6	259.4	16.8	0.9	0.4	0.9	627.3
Russell	3.5	45.9	21.5	250.2	0.2	24.7	5.7	8.2	1.3	223.4	18.5	0.7	2.3	4.7	613.8
Carleton	1.3	67.2	32.9	247.8	13.3	42.1	6.7	12.0	1.4	205.1	22.7	1.6	2.0	5.9	662.0
Renfrew .....	...	8	89.3	7.8	191.5	20.2	78.8	1.7	2.8	256.8	14.5	0.3	0.4	2.4	668.9
Lanark	12.8	50.0	13.8	153.7	8.7	40.5	5.7	13.0	0.7	216.6	11.6	0.4	0.3	2.0	529.8
Group	5.5	46.6	44.4	191.5	9.7	36.1	9.5	9.7	1.3	260.7	16.6	0.8	0.7	2.0	635.1
Victoria	23.5	106.3	156.0	201.7	5.2	65.4	3.9	2.0	0.3	158.7	15.8	3.1	1.6	16.7	760.2
Peterborough	60.9	101.5	66.9	164.7	10.4	66.6	1.9	2.1	0.2	166.6	13.1	1.4	1.5	7.1	664.9
Haliburton	7.6	43.5	9.2	229.7	4.7	50.8	2.3	5.8	0.7	358.5	22.0	0.1	0.8	11.6	747.3
Hastings	38.9	29.1	119.4	142.4	31.1	60.4	20.9	10.3	1.2	214.3	17.6	1.4	0.6	4.3	691.9
Group	39.2	71.4	111.9	168.7	17.1	63.2	10.2	5.5	0.6	190.6	16.1	1.8	1.1	8.9	706.3
Muskoka	2.0	16.8	8.6	216.7	5.5	55.2	3.8	5.1	1.1	417.9	29.3	0.7	1.6	22.2	786.5
Parry Sound	0.9	16.9	14.1	179.0	4.2	44.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	313.9	25.6	0.2	0.7	17.0	618.8
Algoma	13.2	122.1	13.8	156.4	12.3	126.3	3.4	2.0	0.9	288.0	19.0	0.7	0.9	13.6	772.6
Group	5.3	50.7	11.7	187.3	7.4	75.3	2.9	2.9	0.8	348.6	25.0	0.6	1.1	18.0	737.6
The Province	71.6	34.7	76.3	167.6	7.9	61.7	16.3	4.9	1.9	208.0	12.7	1.8	1.0	9.7	676.1

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP—1882-9.

TABLE No. XXVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average number of acres under the various crops per 1,000 acres of cleared land in Ontario for the eight years 1882-9.

Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Totals.
Essex	174.8	8.3	15.2	161.0	4.4	21.1	166.1	3.4	2.4	197.6	15.3	1.1	.5	1.1	772.3
Kent	222.5	9.9	23.8	119.8	2.4	38.5	91.6	3.1	42.6	187.7	12.3	1.0	.5	1.2	759.9
Elgin	170.2	6.7	17.0	125.5	5.2	47.5	56.7	4.8	4.0	190.5	11.0	1.1	.6	1.4	642.2
Norfolk	148.5	3.7	27.8	120.2	33.7	66.6	64.5	21.2	3.3	180.7	15.5	1.0	.6	4.3	691.6
Haldimand	170.1	14.2	73.9	116.6	4.3	67.7	10.9	4.0	.8	233.2	7.7	.9	.5	.6	725.4
Welland	143.7	9.6	24.4	124.9	4.2	25.8	41.6	11.1	4.7	298.7	15.2	1.0	.5	1.1	706.5
Group	174.9	8.6	29.6	127.0	9.1	45.6	72.8	7.7	11.4	211.9	12.7	1.0	.5	1.7	714.5
Lambton	137.8	24.4	57.4	154.2	.9	36.8	29.1	1.6	1.4	208.1	11.6	1.5	.7	1.2	666.7
Huron	131.3	33.8	53.1	149.0	.5	61.2	3.4	.5	.2	181.4	9.9	2.9	1.0	12.9	641.1
Bruce	117.7	32.6	47.1	144.7	1.0	89.6	1.3	.8	.3	199.8	11.6	1.0	.7	13.5	661.7
Group	128.0	31.4	52.0	148.6	.7	65.9	8.2	.8	.5	193.6	10.8	1.9	.8	10.6	653.8
Grey	52.1	78.0	44.1	164.8	1.0	86.2	.9	.6	.2	215.6	13.0	.7	1.0	16.8	675.0
Simcoe	123.2	78.8	71.2	143.4	5.2	71.1	1.8	.7	.3	170.3	15.3	1.4	1.3	7.5	691.5
Group	84.4	78.3	56.4	155.1	2.9	79.4	1.4	.6	.2	195.0	14.0	1.0	1.2	12.6	682.5
Middlesex	145.4	22.3	30.1	143.8	.9	43.6	22.0	1.1	.7	176.6	11.0	2.6	.9	3.4	604.4
Oxford	116.9	28.3	51.2	157.8	3.6	45.7	26.6	1.9	.8	184.8	9.9	3.6	1.1	15.8	648.0
Brant	176.6	6.9	111.0	106.8	6.1	52.3	29.4	4.0	3.1	187.7	13.3	2.1	1.3	15.6	716.4
Perth	130.8	35.7	50.7	159.9	.6	65.5	2.2	.3	.2	190.9	10.8	4.4	1.2	13.3	666.5
Wellington	63.1	47.4	85.6	166.3	2.0	88.2	1.4	.3	1	194.5	14.0	2.1	.7	30.7	696.4
Waterloo	173.1	22.0	72.0	151.6	2.3	61.4	6.0	.4	.2	183.3	12.6	2.0	1.5	22.1	710.5
Dufferin	60.7	116.1	68.6	164.5	4.3	66.1	.5	.6	.1	189.5	17.4	.7	.9	13.4	703.4
Group	121.4	36.5	61.1	152.5	2.3	60.4	12.8	1.0	.6	186.2	12.2	2.7	1.0	15.9	666.6
Lincoln	147.9	14.2	29.7	119.7	2.8	31.6	44.1	4.9	1.1	280.4	13.1	1.7	.8	1.6	693.6
Northwest	150.0	11.8	63.5	139.4	4.8	51.3	22.4	3.5	.6	218.2	17.0	2.1	1.1	11.6	697.3
Halton	133.1	20.2	80.5	112.3	2.9	61.8	7.2	1.1	.3	202.8	9.7	2.5	.8	10.2	645.4
Peel	115.6	52.8	155.1	125.8	5.9	58.7	2.3	1.2	.3	163.5	12.5	2.0	1.4	5.7	702.8
York	92.0	63.4	143.9	153.9	4.3	68.9	3.6	.7	.4	176.8	18.7	4.3	1.8	7.9	740.6
Ontario	29.2	141.4	120.5	148.1	8.5	80.6	8.0	1.2	.9	158.0	12.5	2.3	1.6	35.3	748.1
Durham	13.2	134.8	175.8	133.1	18.3	78.8	7.2	4.2	1.3	157.9	11.6	1.6	1.9	18.8	748.5
Northumberland	36.5	90.1	153.2	97.9	37.2	66.2	13.4	17.0	1.7	172.7	14.1	1.5	.9	10.2	712.6
Prince Edward	11.8	36.7	233.2	76.0	52.2	72.3	36.1	35.9	2.5	164.6	13.7	.7	.4	.7	736.8
Group	73.7	72.8	134.2	125.9	14.9	66.1	13.1	6.8	1.0	181.4	14.1	2.3	1.3	12.9	720.5
Lennox & Add'n.	10.4	29.6	203.1	110.6	25.7	43.6	11.9	13.0	.7	233.2	16.3	.7	.3	.8	699.9
Frontenac	10.2	29.1	199.6	108.7	25.3	42.9	11.7	12.7	.7	229.1	16.0	.7	.3	.8	687.8
Leeds & Gren.	12.9	33.0	27.6	162.7	15.6	16.0	13.5	13.6	.9	274.0	18.2	.5	.4	.6	589.5
Dundas	8.6	35.7	52.2	227.5	11.0	13.3	12.7	11.2	1.9	265.0	18.8	.8	.4	.5	659.6
Stormont	6.0	40.5	20.5	217.8	4.2	23.5	11.1	18.4	1.4	283.9	18.3	.2	.4	.8	647.0
Hengarry	4.4	57.6	16.2	220.0	.4	43.0	5.4	7.9	.7	260.7	17.9	.5	.3	.3	635.3
Prescott .....	.6	66.4	22.7	211.6	2.3	72.6	10.9	12.9	4.2	254.1	19.6	.6	.4	.9	679.8
Russell	3.2	56.5	20.0	248.0	2.8	51.0	5.9	12.6	2.9	241.2	20.7	.7	1.7	3.8	671.0
Carleton	5.7	81.0	29.9	226.6	23.2	49.7	5.0	14.2	1.6	218.6	22.9	2.0	2.0	5.4	687.8
Kennew	4.0	101.5	6.0	169.8	27.2	86.2	2.0	4.6	1.9	258.6	15.8	.4	.4	2.5	680.9
Canark	11.5	51.6	10.2	132.0	16.9	41.0	4.9	20.5	.7	213.2	12.9	.5	.5	1.7	518.1
Group	8.1	54.2	45.4	176.0	16.1	43.6	8.3	12.6	1.4	253.5	18.0	.8	.7	1.8	640.5
Victoria	37.2	137.1	135.5	166.6	5.0	68.8	2.4	1.7	.4	160.9	13.5	2.2	1.3	14.2	746.8
Peterborough	49.6	120.2	66.5	141.4	14.9	71.3	1.7	3.2	.5	178.8	12.5	1.4	1.5	5.5	669.0
Haliburton	4.4	49.4	10.6	192.8	9.5	58.5	4.3	8.8	.9	378.0	26.0	.2	.7	12.2	756.3
Hastings	27.1	47.7	125.4	129.3	43.7	56.5	18.1	11.7	.9	206.2	18.1	.9	.5	2.6	688.7
Group	35.3	93.1	108.9	145.6	23.6	64.1	8.7	6.4	.7	191.3	15.5	1.4	1.0	7.1	702.7
Muskoka	1.5	29.6	11.3	184.7	8.2	57.0	4.6	6.2	.9	433.6	28.7	1.1	1.6	21.0	790.0
Parry Sound	1.3	54.8	25.2	178.2	13.3	51.2	1.6	4.2	.5	352.1	27.9	.3	1.0	22.9	734.5
Algoma	12.8	192.9	17.7	133.2	6.5	114.9	2.5	2.1	.4	305.7	21.8	.7	.9	15.2	827.3
Group	4.9	85.5	16.6	167.4	9.0	73.2	3.2	4.5	.7	374.6	26.4	.8	1.2	19.7	787.7
The Province ..	85.6	51.9	70.9	148.1	9.9	59.2	17.1	5.7	2.1	205.3	14.2	1.7	.9	9.3	681.9

PART II.

LIVE STOCK, THE DAIRY AND THE APIARY.

LIVE STOCK.

The May bulletin stated that the condition of the farm animals throughout the province was very much better than the most sanguine could have hoped for six months previously. The drouth had been so destructive in the preceding summer that farmers in the east and north had been compelled to reduce the number of their stock in many cases to only sufficient to carry on the work of the farms. Into the worst affected counties large quantities of hay were imported. The known scarcity of feed set farmers to work to economise their resources. As one of the correspondents says, "less food was wasted than usual." Then the weather became most favorable to the keeping of live stock. Gentle but plentiful rains fell during the early and late fall months. The pastures yielded abundantly up to an unusually late period. A mild winter followed, rendering it unnecessary to feed heavily in order to maintain the animal heat. The open spring enabled farmers to turn out their cattle early. Generally speaking, the winter was the easiest for stock on record. The result was that food, instead of being scarce was abundant. Hay was cheaper in Lennox in the spring than it was in the previous fall, and live stock came through the winter in better condition than for years previously. One correspondent from Huron reported that the farmers, anticipating scarcity, chopped great quantities of oats and oat straw, leaving their hay over till spring. From other parts of this county large quantities of hay were shipped to less fortunate sections. A correspondent in South Gower, Grenville, reported cases of death from actual starvation among cattle, and stated that some of the cows were so weak in the spring that they had to be lifted. In almost every other place reported from there was a surplus of food left over. In Wellington, Waterloo and other root-growing counties the abundant crop of mangels and turnips supplied the place of dry fodder. In Waterloo turnips were so plentiful that they were sold at five cents a bushel. About one-tenth of the reports stated that the cattle were in poor condition, but most of these reports added that the animals were healthy and strong. The condition of the health of the cattle, sheep and pigs seems to be usually good. No infectious or epizootic disease among them was reported. Among horses there was an outbreak of a disease somewhat similar to the old epizootic which caused so much inconvenience on its first appearance about eighteen years ago. It was reported in greater or less severity from the counties of Renfrew, Peterboro', Hastings, Parry Sound, Durham, Northumberland, Prince Edward, Carleton, Frontenac, Prescott, Bruce, Grey, York, Oxford, Brant, Perth, etc. It appears to have existed in a virulent form in the shanties of the Upper Ottawa, where many horses died from the disease. There was one report of glanders in Prince Edward. A return from the township of Perry, in the district of Parry Sound, stated that a disease resembling glanders broke out among a flock of sheep taken there from the neighborhood of Hamilton. The whole flock has died or been killed, and it is hoped that the disease has been effectually stamped out. Other than these, there were no cases of serious disease, and on the whole the condition of our live stock, reduced though the numbers of the animals may be, was such as to give cause for the liveliest satisfaction.

The July bulletin described the condition of stock throughout the province as most gratifying. The pastures had been and still were in excellent condition, in consequence of the abundant supply of rain; although there were a few instances where they suffered through flooding, and by the cattle having been turned out too early upon them. There seemed, however, to be an impression among many that the milk was of inferior quality, which was attributed to various causes, but primarily to the cool, wet weather. To this cause may also be attributed the fact that fat cattle did not make flesh as rapidly as might be desired, and were stated to be somewhat poor and thin, more particularly in the

north-western counties. The fact that so much stock was disposed of during the previous winter was regretted by many, especially in the eastern part of the province, where it was believed the dairy supplies would be considerably affected. Sheep were reported in some localities as poor in condition, owing to damp pastures and cool weather, many having been sheared too early; but horses were in fine condition, and, like all other farm animals, they were exceptionally free from disease. The condition of stock in the spring of the year, although much better than anticipated, was not all that could be desired; it was gratifying therefore to find how quickly they reached a favorable condition in July, and that the freedom from infectious disease reported in the May bulletin still continued.

September reports were not so cheerful. The midsummer drouth which prevailed over the western part of the province for six weeks, and over the whole province for a month, left pastures very brown and bare, and live stock fell off in flesh. The milk supply was also affected, and the dairy industry was suffering as correspondents wrote.

According to the November bulletin reports were uneven regarding fall pastures. In the Lake Erie, Lake Huron and West Midland counties the greater part of the reports were unfavorable, but in the other groups, more particularly in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, good pastures were the rule. As might be expected, the condition of cattle was much better in the eastern half of the province than in the western on account of the better grazing. During the summer a great many beeves were sold off the grass for the British markets, and there were hardly as many as usual left to go into winter quarters. It would seem as if sheep were coming into favor again in the western counties. Only a small portion are now fattened, the lambs as a general thing being sold off the pasture to drovers or butchers. Several correspondents complained of that arch-enemy of the sheep raiser—the neighbor's dog. A very large number of hogs were sold during the fall, chiefly on foot. Pen fattening was nicely started as correspondents wrote. Fodder was plentiful in every part of the province. There was a good supply of hay, and an immense amount of straw; and while in some counties corn and roots were short, the general outlook was bright as regards the wintering of farm stock. The silo was being tested in nearly every section of the country, but only to a limited extent. Many farmers, however, were apparently awaiting the result of the experiments with the silos built during the year by some of the more enterprising of our Ontario farmers.

HORSES.—The following table gives the number of horses by county groups and for the province in each of the eight years, 1882-9:

	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
1889.....	84,975	66,750	52,855	124,325	131,551	111,250	42,135	4,954	618,795
1888.....	81,481	63,098	50,240	119,001	127,929	109,161	40,763	4,545	596,218
1887.....	77,539	59,936	47,774	114,529	125,713	105,900	39,938	4,032	575,361
1886.....	77,949	59,879	46,828	111,454	126,204	105,228	38,066	4,041	569,649
1885.....	75,408	58,189	46,054	111,271	122,078	102,938	39,048	3,823	558,809
1884.....	74,116	56,414	43,316	106,324	117,985	96,889	37,412	3,497	535,953
1883.....	75,924	58,424	45,877	111,614	120,945	103,868	39,763	3,718	560,133
1882.....	67,111	50,126	42,479	101,913	109,265	93,028	37,003	2,679	503,604

A steady increase in the number of horses in the province has been observed since 1884. The total increase in 1889 over the preceding year is 22,577, this addition being distributed among the county groups as follows:—Lake Erie 3,494, Lake Huron 3,652, Georgian Bay 2,615, West Midland 5,324, Lake Ontario 3,622, St. Lawrence and Ottawa 2,089, East Midland 1,372, and the Northern Districts 409. Each group also exceeds its own figures for any previous year.

HORNED CATTLE.—The appended table shows the number of cattle—milch cows being specially classed—by county groups and for the province in 1888 and 1889, together with the total number for the eight years 1882-9 :

Cattle.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Milch cows.	1889..	87,594	75,577	59,119	158,255	124,002	203,188	62,309	8,627	779,171
	1888..	87,440	75,743	58,007	154,947	125,432	208,194	63,288	8,508	781,559
All other cattle.	1889..	136,807	175,359	113,408	259,652	169,212	170,850	70,119	17,321	1,112,728
	1888..	138,891	174,115	117,013	263,491	175,325	187,462	73,603	17,179	1,147,079
	1889..	224,401	250,936	172,527	417,907	293,214	374,038	132,928	25,948	1,891,899
	1888..	226,331	249,858	175,020	418,438	300,757	395,656	136,891	25,687	1,928,638
	1887..	232,334	244,961	170,157	429,356	312,483	395,230	138,977	24,766	1,948,264
Totals.	1886..	239,183	250,631	178,296	447,929	326,751	412,176	137,991	25,216	2,018,173
	1885..	230,142	244,300	179,073	438,897	316,302	401,086	139,938	26,832	1,976,480
	1884..	222,016	246,755	176,464	431,885	303,675	384,215	135,047	25,613	1,925,670
	1883..	213,059	232,347	164,261	407,749	284,213	371,582	131,454	23,945	1,828,613
	1882..	187,215	190,908	140,062	364,304	250,841	323,390	115,382	14,210	1,586,312

There is a falling off of 36,739 in the number of cattle in the province, the decrease being divided as follows:—Milch cows 2,388, all other cattle 34,351. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties alone the number of milch cows falls 5,006 below the figures of the previous year, thus bearing out the statements in the August and November bulletins (1888) regarding the wholesale disposal of dairy animals in Lennox and the river counties on account of the drouth. A decrease in this class also took place in the Lake Huron, Lake Ontario and East Midland groups. Milch cows are now 41.2 per cent. of the total number of cattle in the province. In the other classes of cattle a decrease occurred in six groups, the Lake Huron counties and the Northern Districts being the exceptions. The heaviest falling off, as was the case with milch cows, is to be found in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group. The Lake Huron counties and the Northern Districts are the only groups showing a larger total of cattle of all classes than in the previous years.

SHEEP.—The table following gives the number of sheep by county groups and for the province in each of the years 1882-9 :

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
1889.....	146,038	172,656	167,947	257,840	214,475	275,905	89,084	20,235	1,344,180
1888.....	147,428	167,270	163,944	254,755	223,363	283,237	91,045	18,002	1,349,044
1887.....	152,850	169,459	167,592	258,590	216,450	315,130	97,805	18,285	1,396,161
1886.....	171,238	191,776	189,405	300,149	263,571	369,851	105,664	19,295	1,610,949
1885.....	186,718	210,183	207,313	343,009	277,975	387,685	123,618	19,104	1,755,605
1884.....	205,532	238,994	213,484	373,798	297,483	421,472	122,102	17,868	1,890,733
1883.....	202,382	234,489	192,890	384,839	295,004	424,017	119,432	15,731	1,868,784
1882.....	208,071	236,883	188,470	415,062	313,077	422,973	121,465	9,302	1,915,303

The decline in the number of sheep which has been going on for several years is still to be observed. The total number is less by 4,864 than in 1888, and is the lowest recorded in

the series of years forming the table. Although a decrease is seen in the Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups, the other four districts show a substantial increase. Generally speaking, sheep are growing less in number in the eastern part of the province, while they are increasing in the west.

THE WOOL CLIP.—The table appended shows the number of fleeces, the weight of wool and the average weight per fleece by county groups and for the province for the years 1888 and 1889, together with the average for the province for the eight years 1882-9 :

Districts.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for eight years, 1882-9.		
	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.
Lake Erie.....	84,517	485,196	5.74	87,078	503,005	5.78	107,615	598,504	5.56
Lake Huron.....	104,817	615,403	5.87	104,340	599,697	5.75	123,013	699,908	5.69
Georgian Bay	104,259	588,106	5.64	104,468	580,908	5.56	116,180	637,866	5.49
West Midland. ...	154,937	882,542	5.70	157,285	890,654	5.66	196,750	1,114,093	5.66
Lake Ontario.....	129,417	755,834	5.84	139,022	807,905	5.81	163,674	959,528	5.86
St. L. and Ottawa..	178,774	894,353	5.00	188,112	930,557	4.95	232,063	1,122,133	4.84
East Midland. ...	56,261	291,425	5.18	59,337	310,924	5.24	70,005	361,339	5.16
Northern Districts.	12,948	76,037	5.87	11,880	67,377	5.67	10,978	61,557	5.61
The Province...	825,930	4,588,896	5.56	851,522	4,691,027	5.51	1,020,278	5,554,928	5.44

While the average weight per fleece for the province is 5.56 lb., being .05 lb. more than in the previous year, and .12 more than the average for the eight years 1882-9, the total weight of wool is below that of 1888 by 102,131 lb., on account of the number of fleeces being less in 1889 by 25,592; and for the same reason it is greatly below the average of the eight years. The Lake Erie and East Midland groups fail to reach their average weight per fleece for the previous year, and the Lake Ontario district does not touch its average for the eight years, but all the other groups improve on their records for these respective periods. The number of fleeces have increased in the Lake Huron group and in the Northern Districts compared with the figures for the previous year, but the Northern Districts alone show an increase of fleeces compared with the eight years' average.

HOGS.—In the following table the number of hogs in each county group and in the province is given for each of the eight years 1882-9 :

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ontario.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
1889.....	197,015	73,096	74,104	171,444	148,233	115,645	48,411	7,521	835,469
1888.	186,184	71,343	72,852	165,407	148,291	118,387	49,413	7,203	819,079
1887.....	185,843	69,700	71,015	162,601	154,678	126,061	56,799	6,120	832,817
1886.....	183,358	69,942	76,193	166,002	170,014	137,263	50,327	7,026	860,125
1885.....	163,002	69,709	77,763	155,767	163,933	132,154	51,418	8,516	822,262
1884.....	163,451	87,521	91,711	178,755	181,518	140,165	60,843	12,194	916,158
1883.....	173,120	81,824	82,832	177,050	172,738	146,455	62,236	10,472	906,727
1882.....	156,752	74,041	78,054	170,213	169,161	135,226	61,027	5,752	850,226

The decrease in the total number of hogs which was observed in 1888 has not continued, but an increase of 16,390 has placed the number 1,652 above the figures for 1887. This

increase in swine is confined to the four districts first named in the table (comprising the western half of the province) and to the Northern Districts. In the Lake Erie counties, the chief hog raising district of the province, the figures for 1889 exceed those of any year in the table, a thing which cannot be said of any other group.

POULTRY.—The number of poultry of all classes in each of the eight years 1882-9 is given by county groups and for the province in the subjoined table:

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
1889	879,552	727,269	557,286	1,342,071	1,130,730	1,170,461	430,424	66,505	6,304,298
1888	861,584	712,798	548,482	1,303,997	1,112,998	1,139,227	422,163	62,865	6,164,114
1887	942,641	703,849	549,889	1,292,085	1,260,654	1,182,717	444,762	61,764	6,438,361
1886	1,007,965	740,057	579,679	1,377,089	1,371,697	1,394,001	433,790	64,637	6,968,915
1885	942,877	655,455	524,427	1,284,037	1,234,590	1,247,901	390,272	57,246	6,336,805
1884	824,977	671,133	525,544	1,232,858	1,234,179	1,266,214	413,263	69,438	6,237,606
1883	800,799	616,699	475,973	1,156,975	1,132,072	1,193,355	412,496	58,975	5,847,344
1882	734,174	534,357	439,944	1,073,812	1,093,701	1,046,869	385,211	39,052	5,352,120

Although the total number exceeds the figures for the previous year by 140,184 it falls behind the number in 1887 by 134,063. Compared with the figures for 1888 an increase is observed in each group, yet in every district some year surpasses the number returned for 1889.

PROPORTIONATE NUMBERS OF LIVE STOCK.—The following table gives the average number of the various classes of live stock per 1,000 acres cleared, by county groups and for the province, for the years 1888 and 1889, together with the average of the province for the eight years 1882-9:

Live Stock.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.		
									1889.	1888.	1882-9
Horses and Colts....	62.2	51.3	51.5	54.7	57.9	48.7	51.1	38.9	53.9	52.7	51.8
{ Milch cows.	64.1	58.1	57.6	69.7	54.6	38.9	76.2	67.7	67.9	69.2	67.4
{ Other cattle.	100.1	134.7	110.4	114.3	74.5	74.8	85.0	136.0	97.0	101.4	105.9
Cattle { Total	164.2	192.8	168.0	184.0	129.1	163.7	161.2	203.7	164.9	170.6	173.3
Sheep and lambs ..	106.8	132.6	163.5	113.6	94.4	120.8	108.1	158.9	117.1	119.3	150.7
Hogs	141.1	56.2	72.1	75.5	65.3	50.6	58.7	59.0	72.8	72.4	78.5
Poultry	643.5	558.7	542.6	590.8	497.9	512.4	522.1	522.1	549.4	545.1	569.7

For the province, the proportion of horses is 1.2 greater than in the previous year, and 1.1 more than the average for the eight years. The highest rate for this class of stock is seen in the Lake Erie counties, the Lake Ontario group coming next. A decrease is observed in the figures of both classes of cattle per 1,000 acres compared with the previous year, although milch cows slightly exceed their average rate for the eight years. Setting aside the new settlements of the Northern Districts, where cattle graze in the bush to a considerable extent, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties lead in the proportion of milch cows, the East Midland group being second, while all other cattle show their high-

est ratio in the Lake Huron group, the Georgian Bay group following. Sheep and lambs have still further declined in the ratio per 1,000 acres cleared; the highest rate for this class of stock is found in the Georgian Bay group. Hogs show a slight gain compared with the rate for 1888, but the figures are still 5.7 less than the average for the eight years. The lake counties show a ratio nearly twice as great as that of the next highest group. Poultry are increasing in their rate per 1,000 acres, being 4.3 above the ratio for the previous year; still they fall by 20.3 to reach their figures for the eight years. The highest ratio in this class is observed in the Lake Erie group, the Western and Midland counties coming second.

THE DAIRY AND APIARY INDUSTRIES.

There is little to note in this line out of the ordinary run. The usual difference of opinion was expressed by correspondents as to the relative merits of butter and cheese for profit; those near the cities preferring to make butter, while those in well-established cheese districts claimed a decided advantage for factory-made cheese. In the first part of the season the yield of milk was large, butter was plentiful and good, and cheese factories were working well. The July bulletin also announced that dairy prospects were more promising than they had been for years. The November report stated that in most sections of the country the drouth had the effect of closing the cheese factories early, so that the amount of home-made butter was considerably increased in the fall. One correspondent reported an improvement in butter on account of private dairies adopting creamery methods. Another correspondent, a leading dairyman of eastern Ontario, said that complaints were made that the prices of dairy produce had ruled low, but as a whole there was a cheerfulness in the reports regarding the condition of the cheese industry. Regarding breeds, Durham grades still lead as the favorite for milk cows, as when they have gone dry they are good for beef. Ayrshires are also popular, especially in the eastern dairy sections, but there is the most noticeable advance in favor of the Holstein, which appears to have found friends east and west. It is only just to state, however, that this breed is comparatively untried except on some of the most fancy farms, and that, like the Jersey, it is still on trial in this province, and has to prove its worthiness to compete with the two families at present leading. A few correspondents prefer the Polled Angus, the Devon or the Galloway, but the common Canadian cow is as strongly championed as any of the fancy strains.

CHEESE.—The principal market for Canadian cheese still continues to be four in Great Britain, and it is encouraging to notice that it is steadily growing in favor there in the face of keen competition from European countries. An examination of the British statistics shows that for the five calendar years 1879-83 her total imports of cheese were 996,815,120 lb., and for the succeeding five years 1,036,029,790 lb., being an annual increase in the second period of 7,843,000 lb. The exports of Canada in the first of these periods were 268,228,060 lb. and in the second 404,080,846 lb., or an annual increase in the latter of 27,170,000 lb., almost all of which went to Great Britain. Putting the comparison in another way, it is found that of the total British imports of 1879 (200,458,752 lb.) Canada's share was only 20 per cent., whereas of the total imports of 1888 (214,772,992 lb.) Canada's share was 41 per cent. At this rate of progress the time may not be far distant when the great bulk of Britain's cheese supply is the product of Canadian factories. But to attain that object it is imperative that the close attention be given to the making of a first-class article, that the requirements of the market be carefully studied, and that every economic improvement be brought into use.

The whole number of factories in operation in Ontario last year, as reported to the Bureau, was 784, being 47 more than in the previous year, 149 more than in 1883 or 46 more than the average for the seven years 1883-9. The following table presents the statistics for all factories in the province for the seven years 1883-9, estimated on the

basis of factories which have made returns for the several years, together with the annual averages for the period of seven years* :

Year.	No. of factories in operation.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	No. of patrons.	Average No. of cows.	Value of cheese per lb.	Milk to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of product of 100 lb. milk.
		Milk used.	Cheese made.						
		lb.	lb.	\$			cts.	lb.	cts.
1889....	784	760,146,327	72,592,847	6,787,619	43,215	273,231	9.350	10.471	89.3
1888....	737	686,369,013	65,299,751	6,031,470	42,065	256,780	9.237	10.511	87.9
1887....	737	691,934,579	65,638,656	6,918,913	42,512	254,510	10.541	10.542	100.0
1886....	770	654,703,243	63,721,621	5,893,818	37,665	237,106	9.249	10.274	90.0
1885....	752	733,437,254	71,209,719	5,781,569	44,208	260,244	8.119	10.300	78.8
1884....	751	685,964,727	66,939,573	6,998,889	38,646	254,852	10.456	10.248	102.0
1883....	635	539,696,197	53,513,032	5,589,339	32,638	193,840	10.445	10.085	103.6
1883-9..	738	678,893,049	65,559,314	6,285,945	40,136	247,223	9.588	10.355	92.6

From these tables it appears that the quantity of cheese made in 1889 was 7,293,096 lb. more than in 1888, and 7,033,533 lb. more than the average for the seven years. The value of the cheese was also greater than in 1888 by \$756,149, and greater than the annual average by \$501,674, although the value per pound was a quarter of a cent less. For the years 1884 and 1887 the value was over one cent a pound more, and although the make of these years was less than in 1889 the total value was greater. The aggregate product for the seven years was very nearly 230,000 tons, and the total value was \$44,000,000. The average quantity of milk required to make one pound of cheese for the seven years was 10.355 lb., ranging from 10.085 lb. in 1883 to 10.542 lb. in 1887. The average value of the product per 100 lb. of milk in the seven years was 92.6 cents, the highest being 103.6 cents in 1883 and the lowest 78.8 in 1885.

In the table which follows, averages per factory are presented for the same period of seven years 1883-9 :

Year.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	Number of—		Average per cow.			Average date of—	
	Milk used.	Cheese made.		Patrons.	Cows.	Yield of milk.	Value of product.	Return per patron.	Opening.	Closing.
	lb.	lb.	\$			lb.	\$ c.	\$ c.		
1889....	969,574	92,593	8,658	55	349	2,782	24.84	157.07	May 4	October 30
1888....	931,301	88,602	8,184	57	348	2,673	23.49	143.38	" 5	" 24
1887....	938,853	89,062	9,388	58	345	2,719	27.19	162.75	" 4	" 27
1886....	850,264	82,755	7,654	49	308	2,761	24.86	156.48	" 7	" 29
1885....	975,315	94,694	7,688	59	346	2,818	22.22	130.78	" 4	" 29
1884....	913,402	89,134	9,319	51	339	2,692	27.46	181.10	" 3	" 30
1883....	849,915	84,272	8,302	51	305	2,784	28.83	171.25	" 3	" 30
1883-9..	919,909	88,834	8,518	54	335	2,746	25.43	156.62	May 4	October 28

The average of cheese made per factory does not show any striking variation from year to year, the lowest being 82,755 lb. in 1886 and the highest 94,694 in 1885. The

*The total number of factories reporting statistics for the year 1889 was 577, but returns have been received from 33 factories since the above estimates were computed.

greatest value of cheese per factory was realised in 1887, when it reached \$9,388, or \$730 more than in 1889. The number of patrons per factory, as well as the number of cows, show a pretty constant increase, but in yield of milk and value of product per cow the figures are less encouraging. The average return per patron was for the seven years \$156.62, ranging from \$181.10 in 1884 to \$130.78 in 1885. The return for 1889 was slightly above the average. The factory season has been pretty constant during the seven years, the average opening date for all factories ranging from May 3 to May 7, and the average closing date from October 24 to October 30.

The table which follows presents an interesting series of comparative averages for factories, classified by county groups.*

Districts.		Average No. of days worked.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	No. of—		Average per cow.				Milk to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Value of product of 100 lb. milk.	
			Milk used.	Cheese made.		Patrons.	Cows.	Yield of milk per—		Value of product per					
								Season	Day	Season	Day				
			lb.	lb.	\$			lb.	lb.	\$ c.	c.	lb.	\$ c.	c.	
Lake Erie	1889..	154	895,015	83,800	7,642	68	334	2,682	17.4	22	90	14.9	10.68	9 12	85.4
	1888..	155	974,062	92,101	8,628	78	359	2,712	17.5	21	02	15.5	10.58	9 37	88.6
	1883-9	157	887,551	84,394	8,079	69	322	2,756	17.5	25	09	16.0	10.52	9 57	91.0
Lake Huron.	1889..	136	1,010,109	95,246	8,800	83	393	2,568	18.9	22	37	16.4	10.61	9 24	87.1
	1888..	136	1,023,960	95,386	8,926	91	405	2,526	18.5	22	02	16.1	10.73	9 36	87.2
	1883-9	141	1,019,542	96,574	9,371	81	386	2,641	18.8	21	28	17.2	10.56	9 70	91.9
Georgian Bay.	1889..	130	626,989	59,646	5,457	50	247	2,544	19.6	22	14	17.0	10.51	9 15	87.0
	1888..	130	670,582	63,391	5,734	59	288	2,325	17.8	19	55	15.3	10.58	9 08	85.8
	1883-9	131	560,769	53,993	5,135	51	230	2,438	18.7	22	33	17.1	10.39	9 51	91.6
West Midland.	1889..	165	1,545,981	144,797	13,605	75	506	3,056	18.6	23	89	16.3	10.68	9 40	88.0
	1888..	160	1,547,717	144,812	13,752	84	521	2,972	18.6	26	42	16.6	10.69	9 50	88.9
	1883-9	165	1,422,193	134,674	13,216	74	474	3,000	18.2	27	95	17.0	10.56	9 84	93.1
Lake Ontario.	1889..	152	725,991	69,438	6,506	51	266	2,73	17.9	24	48	16.1	10.46	9 37	89.6
	1888..	151	735,277	70,476	6,389	57	283	2,598	17.3	22	57	15.0	10.43	9 07	86.9
	1883-9	151	746,250	72,375	6,790	56	274	2,724	18.0	24	78	16.4	10.31	9 38	91.0
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	1889..	155	793,080	77,261	7,207	40	302	2,626	17.0	23	86	15.4	10.26	9 33	90.9
	1888..	154	811,156	81,145	7,375	44	340	2,475	16.1	21	70	14.1	10.37	5 09	87.7
	1883-9	154	808,531	79,482	7,542	42	316	2,559	16.6	23	87	15.4	10.17	9 49	93.3
East Midland.	1889..	157	883,568	86,516	8,269	44	309	2,859	18.2	26	75	17.0	10.21	9 56	93.6
	1888..	156	848,506	83,142	7,568	46	311	2,730	17.5	24	35	15.6	10.21	9 10	89.2
	1883-9	159	874,012	86,869	8,233	45	309	2,829	17.8	26	64	16.8	10.06	9 48	94.2
The Province.	1889..	155	969,574	92,593	8,658	55	349	2,782	17.9	24	84	16.0	10.47	9 35	89.8
	1888..	153	996,533	94,893	8,787	61	373	2,673	17.4	23	97	15.4	10.50	9 26	88.2
	1883-9	156	952,040	91,997	8,837	56	347	2,744	17.6	25	47	16.3	10.35	9 61	92.8

The average factory, it will be observed, differs widely in the several districts, the highest figures being shown for the West Midland counties and the lowest for the Georgian Bay group in respect of length of season, quantity of milk used and cheese made, and the value of cheese. The Lake Huron counties stand next to the West Midland in the quantity

*The averages for 1889 in this table are derived from the total returns received; the averages for the preceding years are based on the statistics of factories which gave the average number of cows whose milk was supplied.

and value of product, although the working season in 1889 was 19 days shorter than the average for the province. The eastern counties of the province still continue to show a larger percentage of cheese product from milk than the western counties, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group showing 10.26 and the East Midland 10.21 lb. of milk to make a pound of cheese, against 10.68 in the West Midland and Lake Erie counties, 10.61 in the Lake Huron and 10.51 in the Georgian Bay, the average for the province being 10.47. The highest average yield of milk per day per cow is claimed by the Georgian Bay counties, being 19.6 lb., while the lowest is recorded for the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, 17.0 lb. The average yield for the season ranges from 2,544 lb. in the Georgian Bay counties to 3,056 lb. in the West Midland; but the season in the latter group was 35 days longer than in the former. For the whole province the average yield of milk per cow last year was 2,782 lb. for the season of 155 days, being 38 lb. more than the average of the seven years 1883-9 for the season of 156 days.

BUTTER.—It does not appear that the creamery system is establishing itself as part of the dairy industry of Ontario. The total number of creameries in operation last year was 33, of which 30 have made returns to the Bureau, the statistics of which are given in Table VIII. The following table gives the number of creameries making full returns for each of the seven years 1883-9, together with the average per creamery of patrons, cows, butter made, value of butter, value of product per cow, average date of opening and closing and average length of working season:

Year.	No. of returns.	Average per creamery of—				Value of product per cow per—		Average date of—			No. of days worked.
		No. of patrons.	No. of cows.	Butter made.	Value of butter.	Season.	Day.	Opening	Closing.		
				lb.	\$	\$ c.	cts.				
1889...	17	90	390	36,988	7,649	19 60	14.29	May 15	Oct. 21	137	
1888...	14	101	423	33,440	6,769	16 00	12.69	" 16	" 11	126	
1887...	23	109	468	37,270	7,563	16 17	12.65	" 16	" 15	128	
1886...	20	82	379	30,803	6,023	15 89	12.41	" 19	" 16	128	
1885...	8	84	436	31,122	6,751	15 48	11.16	" 14	" 25	139	
1884...	5	67	318	23,658	5,143	16 16	13.71	June 3	" 20	118	
1883...	5	56	228	18,977	3,924	17 21	14.50	May 21	" 9	119	
1883-9.	.....	91	403	33,222	6,723	16 67	12.85	May 18	Oct. 16	130

It will be observed that the average number of patrons and of cows whose milk or cream was supplied is considerably higher for creameries than for cheese factories, the average number of patrons of creameries for the seven years being 91 as against 54 for cheese factories, and the average number of cows being 403 as against 335. The average value of product, however, was for creameries only \$6,723 in the seven years, against \$8,518 for cheese factories. But this comparison is less marked for the year 1889, when the value of butter product was \$7,649 against \$8,658 for cheese product, although the value of the daily output per factory was almost equal. It will also be observed that the value of product per cow for the season and per day was considerably less for creameries than for factories, the figures for the seven years standing \$16.67 for creameries and \$25.43 for factories, or 12.85 cents per day for the former and 16.3 for the latter. For the season of 1889 the figures are closer, the value of product per cow for the season being \$19.60 for butter and \$24.84 for cheese, or 14.27 cents per day for butter against 16 cents for cheese. The working season of creameries is also much shorter than for cheese factories, the average for the seven years being 130 days for the former and 156 for the latter. For the year 1889 the working season of creameries was 137 days, as against 155 days for the cheese factories.

Of the thirty factories which made partial returns last year, seven gathered cream by weight, four gathered milk, three others were a combination of cheese and butter factories, while the remaining ones quoted cream gauged in inches. The seven creameries made 285,749 lb. of butter from 1,183,670 lb. of cream, and the value of the product was \$60,486.28. The four creameries which manufactured their milk made 87,963 lb. of butter, valued at \$18,135.34, from 2,136,078 lb. of milk. It required 4.142 lb. of cream in the first lot of creameries and 24.28 lb. of milk in the second to make one pound of butter, being an equivalent of 5.86 lb. of milk to 1 lb. of cream. The average value of the milk, computed from the value of the butter product, was 84.9 cents per 100 lb., as against 89.3 cents per 100 lb. for value of cheese product of the same quantity of milk.

The three combination factories used a total of 3,214,501 lb. of milk, the produce of which was 79,048 lb. of butter, valued at \$16,974.41, and 219,808 lb. of cheese valued at \$14,405.73, or a total value of butter and cheese product of \$31,380.14. This system resulted in an average of 97.6 cents per 100 lb. of milk, and \$24.61 per cow per season, or 14.8 cents per cow per day. The average length of the working season was 166 days.

ENSILAGE.—The May bulletin stated that, owing to the prolonged drouth of the previous two summers, and the discussion of the fodder question at many farmers' institutes and similar gatherings, considerable attention was given to the question of ensilage. In the western part of the province the good crops of corn and roots in the previous year, along with the cost of silos and labor, operated against its adoption; but in the eastern part, where dairying is the most productive farm industry, and where the effects of drouth have been most severely felt, it was more likely to be adopted. Wherever ensiled fodder had been given a fair trial the reports show that it was almost invariably successful. Mammoth Southern sweet corn appears to have been the favorite crop grown for the purpose. The July bulletin, referring to the subject of provision against drouth, stated that there appeared to be a decided impression that the silo would come into very general use before long. The chief difficulty was to get some one in each locality with enterprise enough to give ensilage a full trial, for which many seemed to be anxiously waiting. The farmers of the eastern counties were adopting the practice more generally than those of the western counties, although in the latter also the subject was being generally discussed, and correspondents reported that many intended building silos. A correspondent in Pickering township wrote: "Ensilage is something for the future; farmers have not yet taken hold of it in this section, although they are reading and thinking, and asking opinions concerning it. I think that if they could be led to see its advantage they might well abandon turnip growing."

BEES AND HONEY.—The reports concerning the apiary were upon the whole very favorable. Not a single correspondent made mention of any disease among bees. Notwithstanding the cold weather of the latter part of May, and the wet and backward state of the first half of June, the honey product for the year was very good, averaging about 75 lb. per colony, spring count, and covering a range of from 25 to 250 lb. for each original hive. The bees went into winter quarters with an abundance of supplies. Swarming was very successful, stocks as a rule being doubled. Some apiarists reported that there was too much swarming with a certain class of bee-keepers for good wintering, as some in the business trebled and quadrupled their stands. The market for honey was good, the product being generally taken up readily at satisfactory prices.

THE SWINE INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO.

A report on the swine industry in Ontario was prepared and issued by the Bureau during the month of November, under the following memorandum of instruction on the subject from the Minister of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Bureau :

MEMO. RE THE SWINE INDUSTRY.

It has been the general practice in Ontario, for many years past, to make pork in the pen by feeding concentrated and expensive foods and by keeping through the winter considerable number of hogs. It has been fairly well demonstrated, however, that at the price pork has commanded during the past eight or ten years there has been but little profit in this mode of feeding. It is believed that, by following the practice now well established in different parts of the United States, and to some extent in Ontario, hogs may be profitably raised and sold between the middle of March and the first of November, and that their food should largely consist of growing crops in the field, such as clover, mangels, etc. The object of enquiry, therefore, should be to ascertain what is the practice of the most successful breeders and feeders in this line, and also in reference to the marketing and sale of hogs.

First, to ascertain from our local packers and men engaged in the trade, the extent of importation from the States, and the price paid during the past four or five years. (2) As to the preference, if any, given to Canadian over American pork in the English markets, and the opinion of dealers as to the permanency of the market.

Secondly, to ascertain from breeders and feeders the best practice employed. (2) As to what time young pigs should be littered. (3) Mode of treatment in early life, including the weaning and subsequent feeding of pigs. (4) What additional food is required while hogs are pasturing on clover, and as to the mode of feeding for final preparation for sale.

CHARLES DRURY,

Minister of Agriculture.

LETTER OF TRANSMISSION.

to the Hon. Charles Drury, Minister of Agriculture :

SIR,—I have the honor to present herewith, in accordance with your instructions of the 12th September, a report on the most approved methods of breeding and feeding swine for the production of bacon and hams in the province of Ontario. The views of a large number of breeders, feeders and dealers have been sought on the subject, with special reference to the best means of producing the quality of meat required to suit the tastes of consumers, and also to the greater economy in growing and fattening hogs which is forced upon farmers by new methods of feeding pursued in some parts of Ontario and elsewhere. The day of the fat hog has gone by, excepting in the lumber woods and other places where large numbers of laborers are employed, and instead of carcasses of 350 to 400 lb, 90 per cent. of which is white, the market now calls for carcasses of 110 to 160 lb. of firm meat, well streaked with lean and fat. For this quality of meat there appears to be a steadily growing demand in our towns and cities, as shown by the figures of pork packers, and an almost unlimited demand in the markets of England. How to produce this quality of meat in Ontario, just of the right quality and at a remunerative cost, is a matter which calls for careful inquiry and consideration. The market is not simply for a hog or carcass of certain weight ; if the meat is not firm and fleshy, containing a large proportion of lean, but is a mass of fat, the hog of 200 lb is as unsuitable as one of 300 or 400 lb. Just now some of the largest packing establishments in Canada (Wm. Davies & Co., of Toronto) are obliged to get its supply of live hogs from Chicago, because Canadian hogs of even moderate weight are too fat to make the cured meats required for the English markets. Nothing can persuade the London provision men to deal in the "gloriously fat" meat, and the firm referred to have informed me that some fat Canadian bacon which they have in London at the present time is being sacrificed to the extent of two cents per pound because of this feature. In England as well as in the towns and cities of Ontario the

brand "choicest quality" means *well-fed lean meat*; and until our farmers breed and feed so as to produce that quality of meat they cannot hope to supply the market. The extent to which they fail in meeting the wants of the home market is shown by the figures of the following table, which gives the values of exports of Canadian production and the values of imports for consumption for the five fiscal years 1884-8:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.		
		Dutiable.	Duty.	Free.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1884.....	873,988	1,808,599	319,600	63,200
1885.....	765,298	1,652,018	308,558	59,602
1886.....	687,073	1,253,276	301,518	68,229
1887.....	961,177	974,244	220,505	73,332
1888.....	691,938	1,337,277	279,149	75,422
Totals.....	3,979,474	7,025,414	1,429,330	339,785

The value of total imports entered for consumption in the five years was \$7,365,199, being \$3,385,725 more than our total exports; or, if the duty be added, the excess of imports in value is \$4,815,055.

The next table gives the aggregate of imports by quantity and value of swine and their products entered for home consumption in the same five years, as follows:

Imports.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		\$	\$
Swine. ....No.	46,786	389,263	76,034
Lard .....lb.	19,465,495	1,413,882	389,311
Bacon and hams.....lb.	17,431,012	1,629,121	348,620
Pork *.....lb.	61,519,111	3,602,244	615,365
Bristles.....lb.	375,636	330,689	Free.
Total.....	.....	7,365,199	1,429,330

* The figures of imports of pork are suggestive of a mistake either of entry or classification.

The number of swine includes 449 valued at \$9,096 entered on the free list, doubtless for breeding purposes. There were also imported to be slaughtered in bond 41,155,383 lb. of hogs live weight, valued at \$2,044,398, which with the imports for home consumption make a total deficit of \$9,409,597 in the five years, being an annual average of \$1,881,920; or, if the duty be added, an annual deficit of \$2,167,800. It will be noticed that one item of hog product, viz. bristles, is on the free list; the annual value is about \$66,000.

The aggregate exports of swine and their products, the produce of Canada, are given in the following table by quantity and value for the five years 1884-8:

Exports.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$
Swine .....No.	11,554	40,206
Lard .....lb.	608,534	53,141
Bacon.....lb.	40,612,119	3,483,710
Hams.....lb.	2,670,193	247,604
Pork.....lb.	2,443,786	154,813
Total.....	.....	3,979,474

Compared with the table of imports, it will be found that we have had a surplus of bacon and hams in the five years of 25,851,300 lb., valued at \$2,102,103; whereas we have had a deficit of pork of 59,075,325 lb., valued at \$3,447,431, and of lard a deficit of 18,856,961 lb., valued at \$1,360,741. The product of hogs slaughtered in bond, however, was exported almost wholly as either bacon or hams.

The market for live hogs required for packing establishments has been fairly constant during the past six years, as shown by the following table of average monthly prices furnished by Wm. Davies & Co., of this city.

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January.....	5 75	4 50	4 50	4 63	5 40	5 38
February.....	6 50	5 00	4 75	4 75	5 40	5 12
March.....		4 75	4 75	5 25	5 40	5 25
April.....		5 25	4 75	5 63	5 63	5 50
May.....	6 00	5 25		5 75	6 40	5 75
June.....	6 00	4 75	5 12	5 50	6 50	5 60
July.....	5 87	5 12	5 50	5 60	6 50	5 62
August.....	6 35	5 37	5 63	5 75	6 60	5 70
September.....	6 37	5 25	5 65	5 38	6 25	5 60
October.....	5 25	5 00	5 30	5 00	5 87	5 40
November.....	4 75	4 50	4 50	4 90	5 75	
December.....	4 50	4 50	4 50	5 00	5 75	
Average.....	5 73	4 94	5 50	5 26	5 94	5 49

In only one of the six years has the average price fallen below \$5 per 100 lb live weight; but the instructive lesson of the table is found in a study of the monthly averages. For the six months October-March the average price of the six years is \$5.36 per 100lb, while for the six months April-September it is \$5.69. Again, for the three months, November, December and January, when most of the hogs are sold or slaughtered by farmers, the average price of the six years is \$4.92, while for the three months July, August and September it is \$5.78—a difference in price in favor of the summer months of 86 cents per 100 lb live weight. From this it would follow that the season of most profitable feeding is the early summer, and that the object should be to get the hogs ready for the market in the period of the highest range of prices—say from June to October. But to avoid over-stocking the market in summer or winter, the safer course would be to feed with a view to maintaining a regular supply throughout the year.

It is not possible to warrant the maintaining of good prices for an indefinite or even a definite period; but the quotations which have been given show that during the past five years a certain stability has been maintained in the price of live hogs. If our packers can get and hold the English markets, or if other markets are opened both to them and to the farmers, it is not unlikely that hogs may continue to be bred and fed at a profit for some time to come. But over-production would doubtless be followed by depression, and against the occurrence of such a contingency there is no adequate protection saving what is afforded by a careful watching of the markets. And why should not every farmer study the quotations of his market? Why should he not keep a record of current prices, so that he may observe the tendency and be instructed and guided by it? When prices continue to rule low, as in the case of cereals during the past seven or eight years—consequent upon extension of the areas of production, the construction of railways and the more general use of labor-saving implements—the remedy which naturally suggests itself to the observant farmer is, that he should lessen his output. Had the farmers of Ontario and other countries adopted this plan more generally at the setting in of low prices, the drop might have been arrested. But they failed to read the lesson of the market quotations, and the result is that many have been carrying business on at a minimum of profit, if not at an actual loss. Of course there are other and more potent causes of the agricultural depression, but they do not require to be referred to here.

Twenty-five years ago all pork in this country was cured in winter. Lean meat then became hard and tough as leather in the summer and autumn months, and so the demand was almost wholly for fat hogs. Now, with the use of ice, pork is cured in summer equally as well as in winter, and packers and dealers are enabled to supply the choicest quality of hams and bacon at any season of the year; and so the demand is almost wholly for hogs which produce firm, fleshy meat. How to breed, grow and feed hogs to produce pork of this quality in Ontario is the problem, the solution of which is aimed at in this Bulletin, and I trust that to some extent it may be found to serve its purpose.

The recent outbreak of hog cholera in two or three localities in the counties of Kent and Essex has induced me to append some observations on that disease by Dr. Peter H. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, who visited the infected districts last week.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD BLUE.

TORONTO, November 18, 1889.

BEST HOGS FOR BACON AND PORK.—Although it is admitted that all breeds of swine possess some individual merit, and nearly all have their ardent supporters, still the reports received go to indicate that the Berkshire is by long odds a warm favorite with breeder and feeders of hogs in Ontario, both for the production of ham and bacon, but especially the former. Next in popularity come the Suffolk, the Chester White, the Poland China, the Essex and the improved large Yorkshire, the last named a breed that appears to be rapidly claiming attention and favor. Many practical pork raisers, however, strongly give the preference to a cross between these breeds, claiming that animals so produced make better hogs, combining many of the good qualities of each, and that thus a superior size may be attained. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the relative advantages of pure breeds and the grades. The chief points given in favor of pure bred animals are that they mature earlier; and as the amount of flesh produced for the quantity of food given is greater the younger the animal, it follows that they attain the same weight on a smaller amount of food than will a grade, and they are, therefore, more profitable feeders. They are also held to produce meat of a finer quality, and being as a general rule better built animals, their hams are more shapely, their sides deeper and longer, and a uniformity of size and shape is maintained. Grade animals are considered by many to possess a hardier constitution, thus being less liable to disease; but it is also claimed that the pure breeds are all that can be desired in this respect, and that the constitution of animals apart from hereditary causes largely depends upon the food and treatment they receive while young. It would appear that grades are larger eaters, and some consider them not so liable to over-fatness as pure bred animals; but this may possibly be attributed to the fact that while the pedigreed pig is pampered in a pen, the grade is often allowed to roam over the farm at will, with the privilege of "root hog or die." There is little doubt that very profitable general purpose hogs may be bred from carefully selected high grade sows and pure boars of any of the best breeds. This method is believed to detract nothing from the quality of the meat, and at the same time to retain and combine the supposed advantages of both classes. The following quotations from our correspondents fairly well support these views:

Robert Manory, Mersea, Essex: I prefer the improved Yorkshire. I consider that the pure breeds cannot be improved by crossing. They are docile and contented, and put on a lot of flesh in a short time, besides having a perfect frame for bacon and ham.

W. G. Baldwin, Colchester, Essex: After twenty-two years' experience in breeding both for pork and fancy stock, I have found that the Poland China crossed with other breeds give the greatest satisfaction in all respects.

Francis Gifford, Camden, Kent: I am in favor of the pure breeds, although I believe that one cross will often do well.

Charles Chute, Malahide, Elgin: Quite a number of farmers raise Poland Chinas and Chester Whites. The great point in hog culture is to get breeds that will come to maturity at about nine months, weighing 175 to 200 lb. The Berks seem to fill the bill as well as any; they have small bones and produce a good quality of meat.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: Medium-sized Berkshires, Poland Chinas and Yorkshires are the best. Every farmer should keep none but pure bred hogs, or any other stock. With the pure breed he can have his ideal; without it he cannot. Pure bred hogs are better feeders, and by feeding the proper kind of food the right way the class of pork desired is got.

F. A. Nelles, Seneca, Haldimand: The Berkshire is my favorite pig, but I often find that a cross with other breeds makes a very hardy pig and a profitable feeder, with an extra good constitution.

Henry Cowie, Seneca, Haldimand: I have found that a good grade sow with a Berkshire boar will raise healthier and more thrifty pigs than will a pure bred animal, although perhaps not so fine a quality of pork.

David Allan, Egremont, Grey: I believe that the improved large Yorkshire will in future become the most profitable breed.

Archibald Thomson, Orillia, Simcoe: The pure breeds are more easily fed, and come to maturity sooner than the grades do. They are free from disease, provided they are not bred in-and-in.

George Raikes, Oro, Simcoe: I consider that in breeding from pure bred animals you have greater certainty as to constitution, quiet feeding habits and a better quality of pork. The prices of the pure breeds now place them within the reach of all, so that there is no advantage to be gained by breeding from uncertain grades.

James Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex: I would as soon have good grades as pure breeds, and consider them as good for pork in all respects.

F. W. Fearman, Hamilton: The pure bred Berkshires and Suffolks, or crosses of these, run too much to head and shoulders, and make bacon that is too fat for the trade. Hogs are wanted that are small in head, light in shoulder and deep and long in the side, with a good proportion of ham.

John Snell's Sons, Chinguacousy, Peel: Pure breeds should be fed moderately and have abundant exercise; they are not then liable to disease.

Ormsby & Chapman, Toronto, Peel: We find the improved large Yorkshire a very good hog. We prefer a cross between two pure breeds to a simple grade.

W. Davies & Co., Toronto: Our experience is that the various breeds of swine in Ontario are all too fat, except perhaps the improved Yorkshire, and these have been used for so short a time that we have hardly any experience of them, but their appearance indicates that they will produce a long, fleshy carcass, such as is now demanded by dealers and consumers. This opinion is corroborated by English and Irish bacon curers and provision merchants. The bacon curing industry has increased in Denmark and Sweden during the last few years by leaps and bounds. The native hogs were not suited to the requirements of consumers, hence bacon curers in these countries have been instrumental in introducing large numbers of the improved large Yorkshire boars, with the result that the progeny of these crossed with the native sows has produced a carcass which exactly fills the bill.

Richard Bowden, Cumberland, Russell: The Berkshire is in my opinion the best for bacon and hams. Pure breeds have this advantage, that they mature earlier and cost less to fatten than grades; they are always ready to feed. I keep a constant supply of charcoal in the feeding troughs.

R. R. Booth, Himsworth, Parry Sound: Yorkshire for bacon and Berkshire for hams. It takes less to make pork of pure bred hogs than of common breeds, and in my opinion the quality of the pork is better.

BREEDING AND CARE OF PIGS.—The opinion that a sow should not be allowed to breed until she is at least one year old is a very general one, and well substantiated; otherwise her growth is apt to be stunted, and the constitution of her young very likely to be impaired. It is not usually thought desirable to keep sows for breeding purposes after the age of three or four years is reached, as in most cases they become mischievous and unmanageable after that age; they may, however, continue breeding until they are nine or ten years old. Two litters of pigs (some think one only) should be raised in a year, one in March and another in September. If a sow be bred at a rate so as to produce say five litters in two years, harm to herself may result, and her young are likely to deteriorate. From about two weeks before farrowing it is regarded as desirable that the sow's food should not be of too stimulating a character, avoiding much grain, and feeding clover, roots, bran, middlings, etc., and also that she should be allowed sufficient exercise in a pasture field. She should be kept in good condition, however, but not too fat. As the time for farrowing draws near it is advisable to keep her isolated from the other pigs, and free from worry and excitement; and if at the same time she is allowed to become accustomed to her new quarters, she will probably take kindly to them when the time

arrives. Some think it better to allow the sow to construct her own bed where she may desire in the open air, if the weather be favorable; but the opinion is more general that a well-built and warm pen should be provided for her, with as little bedding of chopped straw as is necessary to prevent her from laying on her young. With this end in view, many consider it advisable also to nail a strip of planks partially around the pen at about six or seven inches above the floor, under which the young pigs may creep when their mother lies down. Care must be taken to keep the young pigs sufficiently warm, as they are very susceptible to cold; and when the weather is at all severe it is often necessary to remove them to a warm place as soon as born. After farrowing has taken place the sow should receive nutritious but easily digested food—many suggest that it be of a sloppy nature; at first it is thought well to feed somewhat lightly, gradually increasing the amount. Feverishness must be guarded against both in the mother and her young; and all the pure air and sunshine possible should be allowed them. The young pigs should be taught to feed themselves as early as possible; some suggest that a separate compartment be provided to which only the young may obtain access. Their trough should be a shallow flat-bottomed one. The food of the young pigs should consist first of milk, then of middlings, oatmeal or barley meal mixed with warm milk. They may be weaned gradually at the end of six or eight weeks, and a little oil meal and also corn and pea meal may then be added to their food. Their growth should now be pushed forward as fast as is consistent, and they should be fed frequently, say about five times a day, but only given as much as they will eat up clean each time; a little salt may at times be added with advantage. Care respecting regularity of feeding should be observed, and as much variety given as is practicable. Green oats pulled by the roots are an excellent form of green food, and it is well to have a pasture field or yard provided for the pigs to run in.

John Coulter, Mersea, Essex: If you have plenty of feed allow the sow to wean the pigs herself.

Reuben C. Taylor, Tilbury, Essex: A good grade sow is likely to have a greater number of pigs at a birth, according to my experience.

W. G. Baldwin, Colchester South, Essex: If the appetites of the young pigs are fully appeased, and they are allowed plenty of room for exercise, they will not long mourn the loss of the dam.

Horatio N. Scratch, Gosfield, Essex: After farrowing feed the sow sparingly on slops for three or four days, gradually increasing the amount until the pigs are about a week old; after that time she may be fed to her full capacity.

S. Mayhew, Camden, Kent: Feed milk and shorts while the pigs are on the sow, and wean when the sow begins to show an indisposition to allow the pigs any further nourishment.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: A sow might be bred when about eight months old, so that she would farrow when about a year old. She should be placed a few weeks before farrowing in a house or pen with a yard attached, the bed apartment of which should be roomy, and all around the wall a board placed six or eight inches from the floor to prevent the sow from getting her pigs against the wall; the bed to be of cut straw. She should bring forth two litters a year, in September and March. The yard should be large enough to graze the sow in summer. Wean the pigs at five weeks old and feed with milk and a little mixture of ground wheat tailings.

John A. Hankinson, Malahide, Elgin: Generally a sow's usefulness expires in three years. Large sows get too heavy and clumsy, grow more troublesome, and do not drop even litters. After farrowing they should be lightly but regularly fed for the first week or two on milk and wheat bran, with some roots or vegetables; gradually increase with heavier feed, such as barley or pea meal. Pigs may be taken from the sow at six to eight weeks. Give them milk as often as possible, with some wheat bran or cooked meal, feeding often, but not too much at a time.

J. S. Wyckoff, Woodhouse, Norfolk: A sow can be bred twice a year, spring and fall, but not profitably after about four years of age, for her own constitution then becomes weakened, while the young are affected in the same way.

D. Schooley, Bertie, Welland: I prefer feeding slops with as much milk as possible; also shorts or chopped oats and barley, but very little pease.

James Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex: After the first week the sow should be liberally fed on a mixture of pease and oats, bushel for bushel, ground together and scalded with hot or boiling water a short time before feeding. By the time the pigs are five or six weeks old, if they have been fed in a small trough out of reach of the mother, they will scarcely know her loss, but she should not be taken from them all at once. All hogs should have a little salt in their food, and be regularly fed three times a day.

W. Davies & Co., Toronto: We have no doubt that the sow at farrowing does just as well in pasture during mild weather as with care and attention in a pen; and common sense will tell that at other times she should be housed comfortably a week or two previous to farrowing. A sow may be safely bred twice a year, in the spring and fall. If she has large litters of strong healthy pigs she is invaluable, and should be kept just as long as she continues to produce them; and she may do this once a year when twice would be

too great a drain on her strength. The sow and her litter should be housed comfortably with a good bed, and kept clean and dry. This will involve labor and care; and if a farmer is not prepared to give that he had better keep out of the business. The sow should be fed liberally with meal and dairy slops.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland: Give breeding sows plenty of room, a scanty bed, and generally watch them, and breed to farrow in March and September. It is not profitable to keep breeding sows after they get old and heavy, because they are apt to lie on the pigs and also to eat them. Light young sows make the best and most attentive mothers. After farrowing I give them milk, thickened later on with light grain, and let them pasture. Wean the pigs at six weeks, preparing by feeding them at a trough with the sow. Take the sow away and feed them as before, but letting her in with them once a day for four or five days long enough to let the pigs suck; then shut the pigs apart and give light, weak feed. Never feed on grain when young, as that contracts the stomach and makes them dainty; but always increase the strength of the food as age increases and near fattening time.

S. Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton: I never count on anything great in the sow's first litter, nor do I buy pigs of that litter if I know it. After the first week I give the sow plenty of skim milk, shorts and bran, turning her into pasture for an hour or two each day. I castrate all boars at a month old, and wean at five weeks, after which time the pigs will feed themselves at the trough with the sow.

C. G. Seay, Tyendinaga, Hastings: I generally prepare a sow for breeding purposes when she is eighteen months old; I allow a year after the first litter, and then breed every spring and fall if possible. In my experience a sow will rarely continue to be a good breeder after she is four years old.

COURSE OF FEEDING FOR YOUNG HOGS—The enquiries relating to the feeding of pigs with a view to the increase of their eating capacity, their general development and the getting of them ready for the market has evoked such a variety of opinions as to prove that the swine industry is but an experimental stage in Ontario. It would seem as if clover takes the chief place in the economy of hog raising; certainly it is the most generally recommended article of diet. Skimmed milk and whey are also highly spoken of as a good food for newly weaned pigs, and are urged as of benefit at all stages of feeding. Shorts, ground oats or other meals are also used with the milk or whey, as well as chopped stuff, according to the fancy of the breeder. The importance of plenty of fresh water, more especially at noon, is pointed out by several correspondents. In the cold weather the cooking of certain foods is recommended, and among the articles to be warmed are potatoes, pumpkins and the various preparations of grain. Some correspondents advise that the feeding of pease, corn or other grains be left until the last month or two, but there are a large number who prefer a little grain all along. Kitchen slops are recommended for thinning the feed, and appear to be relished by the animals when given that way. A number of correspondents assert that the slops and grain or chopped stuff mixed together are better for feeding purposes if allowed to lie for two or three days and slightly ferment before being given to the pigs, while others contend that perfectly sweet food gives the best results. Pease and water in the last stage of feeding are urged by a number as giving firmness to the flesh, and many prefer soaked pease or corn to the ground grain. Several correspondents also say that the young hogs would be benefited by having the run of the orchard. There is a decided difference of opinion as to the best time to have pigs littered. There are some who recommend the fall, but the majority appear to be in favor of March or April, and the placing of the pork on the market at from five to nine months. It will be observed that the leading pork-packers desire to handle young animals showing a fair amount of lean rather than ponderous carcasses enveloped in fat. About six weeks of special feeding is the average time given for getting a pig in prime condition for the market. Some advise a considerably longer period, while others claim that the animal should be so fed all along that it will be ready for the butcher at almost any notice. In one thing all seem agreed, and that is that pigs set apart for breeding purposes should be fed so as to develop bone and muscle and not be allowed to fatten. Plenty of exercise, with clover, roots and grain (the latter not too freely given) is the regimen laid down for this important class of swine. One correspondent tersely voices the views of all when he says that breeding sows should be kept thrifty without being allowed to get fat. The following extracts are given as representing the courses pursued for feeding and fattening hogs for market. It will be noticed that even in the same county similar methods do not always prevail. As to which of the various modes given below are the best, opinions will always differ. But it may be that a comparison of these systems will encourage experiments which may ultimately lead to a plan suitable for general adoption, or easily adapted to the somewhat varying circumstances of the different sections of the province.

Henry Davies, Mersea, Essex : The best way for growing hogs is to let them run in clover pasture and give plenty of good slop, increasing its richness as you near the time of putting up in pens to finish for market. Be careful not to feed the hogs too much in the start, until eating and digesting capacity has been fairly developed.

A. Papineau, Rochester, Essex : Feed young pigs with shorts and milk, and they should be allowed to run in the clover pasture. Eight months is about the best age to begin special feeding, and the animals should be fed three times a day. Pigs for breeding purposes should be kept dry and be given shelter. They should not be allowed to sleep in the open field.

Horatio N. Scratch, Gosfield S., Essex : I find boiled pumpkins mixed with chopped oats, pease or barley, as good a food as I have tried for increasing the capacity of the young pig to receive food and keep up the appetite. For fattening I would begin with spring pigs at seven or eight months old, but fall pigs I would winter over till next year. Feed three times a day regularly at fattening time, giving corn night and morning with slops for noon. Pigs intended for breeding purposes should be kept in a thrifty condition, but not fat.

George Robinson, Romney, Kent : We have no desire to increase their eating capacity, as good pork cannot be made on green food alone, neither would it be profitable. I would start to feed spring pigs for the market as soon as weaned, and fall pigs in the following June. Soil with clover, green pease and mammoth sweet corn, mix with dry grain and finish with corn. Let pigs intended for breeding pasture, and feed with oats, pease and corn (ground), and bran and shorts if it can be got cheap.

Alex. Young, Harwich, Kent : There is nothing better for young pigs, no matter how they are to be finished off, than skimmed milk, shorts, oats, ground pease and some corn. A hog should be ready for killing at from nine to twelve months. If he comes in September or October he should be ready in August or September; if he comes in March he should be fit in December. They should have some grain every day after weaning, and during the last two months all they can eat, along with mangels, clover, green corn, etc. Pigs for breeding should not have so much grain, but plenty of exercise.

John A. Hankinson, Malahide, Elgin : Give the pigs a free run in a red clover pasture or orchard, with all the milk and slops from the kitchen, mixed with bran and ground screenings purchased at roller mills. Some roots can be given every week as they are thinned out, and if the root field is next the hog pasture it should be seeded to clover for next year's soiling.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin : Young pigs should be fed on coarse chopped feed and milk and grazed on clover pasture. When about four months old they may be turned into a plot of pease when the pods are well filled; or, better, cut and feed a sufficient quantity three times a day at regular intervals—say at 7 a.m., 1 p.m., and 7 p.m.

W. G. Sanders, Yarmouth, Elgin : The pigs intended for market are given a run in clover or a small plot of pease, and I increase the feed with pease and cornmeal, keeping the mess sloppy so as to give the pigs a good appetite. I feed three times a day. The pigs I keep for breeding purposes I feed twice a day with shorts and ground oats, and a run of pasture.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland : Feed milk and kitchen slops mixed with bran to young pigs. The bran and milk should be mixed two or three days before feeding. If for pork, start to fatten at five or six months; if for hams and bacon at ten or twelve months. Having pigs in good clover, I would increase grain feed from two to three times a day at regular hours, and feed just what they will clean up and no more. Let pigs for breeding have plenty of exercise, and be fed twice a day to keep them in thriving condition without burdening them with fat.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton : When fully weaned I feed bran, ground oats and barley, with milk and kitchen slops, and a run on grass will develop stomach capacity. In winter, in lieu of grass, roots (mangels or carrots) and clover cut fine and soaked, or even dry clover hay thrown to them, make an excellent addition to their other feed. Pigs should at all times be kept in good growing condition, but not fat, till about two months before killing, then be fed more corn or pease with less oats or barley and less coarse food, and have a less extended run. They should be kept quiet and fed three times a day. The care given growing hogs does very well for those intended for breeding. They should not become fat nor too lean. When carrying young overfeeding must be carefully avoided.

David Smith, Brant, Bruce : Bran and shorts with a little pea meal properly scalded, and made thin with milk, is the best feed I know of for young pigs. I feed from the time they are four weeks old until they are fit to be killed, at say five or six months old. I give them all the boiled pease they will consume, and the trouble is they will get too fat. Pigs for breeding should have plenty of liberty and be fed sparingly.

James Tolton, Brant, Bruce : After weaning give the young pigs plenty of cow's milk mixed with bran and middlings, increasing the solids as the pigs get older, with plenty of grass if in the summer, and in the winter pulped or cut turnips, mangels or carrots. I prefer to begin feeding for market at five or six months. I feed them three times a day with dry pease and plenty of water, with a change once a day of beans, and middlings or roots until near the finish. For pigs intended for breeding I allow plenty of grass and plenty of exercise, with the slops from the kitchen and a little bran. In the winter or cold weather they need some pease, corn or barley meal.

W. J. Winter, Holland, Grey : I never owned any young pigs that did not have a fearful eating capacity. The only trouble is, enough of cheap food. Bran, shorts and milk, with turnips or grass, is best for young pigs. Grain is hurtful, especially pease, until after four months old. I begin to feed for finishing when about six or eight months old. I simply give soaked pease in addition to the above-named food, and feed three times a day. I let breeding pigs run at large, and give plenty of the food already mentioned, omitting the pease.

Archibald Thomson, Orillia, Simcoe : The course I have always pursued is to get the pigs come in the month of March, and let them out to pasture after the first of July. Give them milk and slops, with a little chopped pease and oats night and morning. After harvest, when they have gathered the fields, I put

them under shelter and feed them morning, noon and night, and they generally make from 200 to 250 lb. of pork. I never keep spring pigs over winter except for breeding purposes, and these I let run in the yard and feed them with a few pease, oats, turnips and other roots, but always let them into their house at night.

George Raikes, Oro, Simcoe : From the time of leaving the sow I feed the young pigs with a variety of foods, such as pease and barley meal, roots, milk, etc., turning them out to pasture as soon as there is any length of grass, and feeding them a small ration of grain daily (pease scattered on the ground). I generally save a few acres of pease unpulped for them to feed upon after they have cleaned off the stubble, putting them in a pen to finish off when about seven months old. I give the young pigs intended for breeding similar treatment up to the time of closing them in pens.

Lewis A. Price, Dereham, Oxford : I allow my young pigs to run all summer in the orchard feeding on the grass and clover, and feed them some wheat bran, mixed in sweet whey from the cheese factory. When five to seven months old I pen them up in lots of five or six each, and force them on with pease soaked in the whey, barley meal, wheat-shorts or corn, and such food as I grow on the farm. In the winter keep them in a warm, sheltered place, and do not slop their food, as it freezes. For breeding, feed them for growth, but not to fatten them.

James Laidlaw, jr., Guelph, Wellington : For pigs dropped about March or later I would suggest the following course of feeding : A few weeks after being weaned the clover will have had a good start, and they ought to be turned on it, but allowed to come in once or twice daily for a feed of slop composed of mill feed or chopped grain, until they have reached the proper weight for finishing. For fall pigs mangels are almost indispensable for winter-feeding, as hogs seem so much fonder of them than of any other root crop. At about five months I would prepare for market, as they will have then attained a weight of about 125 lb. I would then feed less fodder and more grain, three times a day. I would feed pigs for breeding the same as for market, with less grain.

F. W. Fearman, Hamilton : From a mercantile standpoint I would recommend the feeding of hogs with the view of getting them ready for the market at not more than seven months old, and to weigh 160 to 180 lb. dressed.

Wm. Davies & Co., Toronto : Whenever the weather is suitable, the pigs when two or three weeks old should have liberty, as this will develop bone and muscle. They should be fed with considerable bran and shorts. Pigs should be put up to feed at about four months, and when this is done, if the best results are to be obtained, special dry sleeping places are necessary.

H. H. Spencer, Whitby, Ontario : Feed bran and shorts to young pigs, and have a good clover field for them to run in. Keep them in good growing order for five months, and for feed for finishing I would recommend barley meal or fine shorts mixed with mangel-wurzels boiled, and feed three times a day. Allow pigs meant for breeding to run out so as to keep in a good healthy condition.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham : Sour milk thickened with shorts or ground pease is, in my opinion, the best and cheapest feed that can be given to young pigs, especially if intended for pork when they are eight or nine months old. They should be well fed from the time of weaning, morning, noon and night.

A. Hagar, Plantagenet, Prescott : Pasture on green clover and feed skimmed milk and buttermilk mixed with bran, shorts and a little ground pease.

Jonathan Cross, Caledonia, Prescott : I find pigs do well turned out in clover or grass at say six weeks, and supplemented by three feeds daily of almost any kind of grain, either whole or ground, but the latter preferred. Our young pigs, as a rule, are littered in May, and we sometimes commence to fatten about the first October, but we generally keep some over the winter and fatten in the spring for the Montreal summer market, buyers preferring them not very fat. We keep sows for breeding in good growing condition.

James Simpson, Osgoode, Carleton : I feed corn meal and milk at first, and to make bone and muscle a few dry pease. I feed all they can eat up clean from the time they are weaned, and generally four times a day, and sometimes add a little green western corn. I feed on dry pease and oats till near farrowing time, and then give them provender steamed with warm water.

Dennis Howkins, Eldon, Victoria : After the pigs are weaned feed milk and shorts three times a day, giving them as much as they will clean up. I begin to feed for the market at six or seven months, and would recommend pease at that period, as it makes the solidest pork, feeding three times a day also. To sows that are kept for breeding purposes we give pease in the evening and roots in the morning.

Joseph H. Taylor, Otonabee, Peterborough : I would feed young hogs on clover with whey or milk, and some pollards or shorts from the mill. At about six months I would close them up, keep them clean, and feed them three times a day. I have found ground rye steeped to give good satisfaction. Pigs intended for breeding should be fed well, but have plenty of exercise.

Joseph Alton, Strong, Parry Sound : Give the young pigs a clover lot or mixed grasses, and the freest possible access to water, and feed milk and shorts or other grain matter such as barley boiled well, and I will guarantee that your pigs will grow. I put up my pigs about the first of November and kill about Christmas or New Year. I feed all my pigs with mangels or field carrots and small potatoes in the fall until fattening time, and they keep growing right along. I feed the sows roots and a little grain and they are all right. A breeding sow should not be very fat.

FIELD v. PEN FEEDING.—The greater part of those who have given an opinion on the question of pasturing hogs as compared with feeding in the pen for the best development of pork for the market and for family use are in favor of allowing the animals to run in clover, grass or the orchard during the summer, and then giving them six weeks or so of special feeding (chiefly of grain) in the pen for finishing off. A few correspondents champion the pen all the time, while some object to the close pen in any case, holding that an occasional run in a small yard is an actual necessity. It is pointed

out by one correspondent, however, that a hog fattening on grain is satisfied with very little exercise. Another correspondent protests against the close pen as cruelty to animals, and deserving of the attention of the authorities. A number lay stress upon the benefits of clean, dry bedding or floors for hogs, one correspondent asserting that foul pens give the pork a bad flavor. Judging by the preference expressed by packers and raisers (some of whom are quoted below), the reign of the fat hog is ended. A leading packer recommends for the market a hog weighing 160 or 180 lb., at six or eight months, and much of the feeding of the present day appears to be in that direction. This calls for a combination of pasturing and pen feeding, and some of the plans appear to be along the line of the best success.

Henry Davies, Mersea, Essex : It is always poor policy to shut up pigs that you want to grow into bone and size. Feed first slop-feed in pasture, then shut up in pens and give boiled feed.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin : I am in favor of feeding in the pasture lot. Better pork is produced in this way as the muscles are better developed, making a larger percentage of lean meat in a hog fed in this way than in one of the same breed and weight when fed confined in a pen.

John A. Hankinson, Malahide, Elgin : Hogs should be fed in open plots or fields when the weather is not too cold, but may be profitably confined in good dry pens for a month or two before slaughtering and fed all the corn they will eat if fed regularly. For family use we keep our hogs clean, give plenty of exercise and mixed wholesome food.

W. G. Sanders, St. Thomas, Elgin : I let my pigs run in a small lot when fattening for market, because I think it makes the pork of a better quality. They have more lean meat and muscle than those pigs which are shut up in pens. My experience of hogs shut up in a pen and given no exercise is that their pork is mere blubber.

David Smith, Brant, Bruce : Our hogs are allowed to run from the time the warm weather sets in till the fall, or as soon as we find the stubble cleaned up. They are then shut up and fed until killed. To have good pork either for the market or for family use the feed must be good. I know of nothing better than peas, boiled and fed dry for the last two or three weeks.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey : Pigs fed in the pasture field with a good clean pen to lie in make the best mixed pork. Those fed in a close pen without exercise make soft, oily lard. The feeding of charcoal and sulphur twice a week helps the quality of the meat.

John Glaspell, Tiny, Simcoe : I would certainly favor feeding in the pasture, as I consider this mode produces the best pork for the market or for family use. It will be firmer, better streaked, and will not shrink in cooking.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex : I prefer to have them at large when growing, and pen them when fattening for the market. For family pork I prefer pigs to run in the orchard or clover pasture and fed on ground grain or soaked peas, as the meat will be more solid and also more mixed.

James Malcolm, Zorra El., Oxford : I called upon a farmer who has given a thorough test to the two modes of raising hogs—penning and running at large. This season one drove of spring pigs ran at large, and another drove of the same age were shut in the pen. Both litters were fed in the same way, but the one shut in the pen is now about one-third larger than those running in pasture. Feed pigs with peas or corn for the choicest pork.

Thomas Shaw, Experimental Farm, Guelph : I would allow pigs to run in the pasture lot until the finishing period, when I would house them. Feeding when the pigs are allowed to pasture produces the best quality of pork for any purpose, owing to the proper intermixture of fat and lean.

F. W. Fearman, Hamilton : We are of opinion that close pen feeding produces a grossly fat hog, and free running tends to make a hog poor and thin. We would suggest pen feeding, with a free run of a few hours every day. For market use we would suggest that which would produce a 160 or 180 lb. hog in from six to eight months.

Dugald Graham, Toronto : Feed in the open field until within twenty days of killing time, when they should be put in a pen—say ten hogs in a pen and the feeding trough so made that each hog will have its own trough. Quiet feeding is a necessity. Clover and peas are by far the best feed ; then follow in order of merit, corn, coarse grains and slops.

Wm. Davies & Co., Toronto : We recommend that while pigs are at large in the pasture the ration should be gradually improved in quality. As to the best pork, we think that hogs fed in a pen under proper conditions will make as good an article of bacon as can be desired.

J. W. Adams, Scugog, Ontario : The finest and healthiest pork is produced where pigs are fed largely upon clover and vegetables, out of doors when the weather is warm and in well ventilated pens when shut up to finish.

James McNeil, Bedford, Frontenac : We generally let the pigs run in a pasture all summer where they can get grass and clover, as we think clover is as good as grain for about three months of the year, and it makes the sweetest pork.

Dennis Howkins, Eldon, Victoria : When pigs are growing I like to give them their liberty so as to keep them straight on their legs, but when fattening for market I believe in keeping them shut up. Peas make the solidest and nicest pork.

R. R. Booth, Himsforth, Parry Sound : Hogs should be at large and have plenty of clover and shelter from sun and rain, bran and shorts three times a day, plenty of good water and a place to burrow in. We must have peas, as we cannot grow corn.

GREEN-FEEDING FOR HOGS.—Another topic of enquiry referred to the position occupied by green feed as compared with grain and roots, and also as to the treatment of the latter foods before being given to the swine. Although a unanimous assent is given to the absolute need of clover or other pasturage for the successful raising of hogs, the opinions of correspondents regarding the best grains and their proper preparation are as varied as the penmanship of the writers. One or two correspondents suggest vetches or rape as a substitute for clover. It would seem as if from three to five acres (according to the amount of grain or other food supplemented) are regarded as necessary in order to successfully pasture twenty-five hogs. Several correspondents advocate the "ringing" of animals before allowing them the run of the pastures. As to the treatment of grain or roots, there is nothing like uniformity of recommendation. Pease, oats and barley are popular, but there is a wide difference of opinion as to whether these should be fed whole or ground; and equal variance is displayed in the matter of feeding the grain or meal dry or moistened. Pease given in swill or in water appears to be more popular than any of the soaked foods. Chopped stuff and mill feed seem to be in favor with some when mixed with whey or skimmed milk. Potatoes, mangels and turnips, are recommended by the majority, but whether they should be fed raw or boiled is still a moot point with the farmers of the province. Some say that there is no benefit at all from the cooking, others claim that the food is improved to so great an extent that it is a necessity to the highest feeding, while a third set acknowledge the advantages of steaming or boiling, but state that the time and labor demanded are too much for the average farmer to bestow. One correspondent objects to the sugar beet as inducing diabetes in the hog, another declares that green pease and corn have a weakening effect, and yet another asserts that "clover is so full of insects that it is not good for the hogs." However, the greater number of the reports are hopeful, and there can be read in them evidences of a revived interest in the raising of what one correspondent says is the best paying stock he has. Taken with the quotations already given on the feeding of young hogs, the following will give a very full idea of the various methods of swine feeding practised by the more intelligent breeders of this province:

Daniel Stuart, Tilbury W., Essex: We keep young pigs on pasture during summer months, and give them some water and grain. For early fall feed we give them sugar beets, carrots and mangel-wurzels. Three acres of clover should be enough for 25 hogs, with other feed. We aim to have them in just moderate condition in the pasture, and take them off to fatten when the roots and corn and other grain come in. We get the best results from ground grain fed dry, as it takes longer to eat, while if fed wet it will be spoiled. I tried cooking the food, but gave it up as it didn't pay.

F. H. McRitchie, Zone, Kent: I have fed a good many turnips both boiled and raw, and find them profitable. It pays to have some portable fence for the hog pasture, so that they will not run over all of it at the same time, and if you have roots growing in the next field you can thin them out to better advantage by feeding all the spare ones to your hogs, and the hog pasture will be a good place for a crop the following year. With a portable fence three acres of clover will be sufficient for 25 hogs. I also feed oatmeal, shorts and skimmed milk. I prefer ground grain scalded.

T. H. Coatsworth, Harwich, Kent: I have never tried any kind of green feed except clover, as I believe that is the cheapest way to raise them. They will grow well on clover and a little slop, bran or shorts and swill. About the middle of September pen up close and feed upon soaked pease and corn, killing about the latter part of December. Spring pigs will then weigh from 200 to 250 lb. each, and that is the kind of pork that sells best in the market. I should say that three acres of clover would suffice for 25 hogs. I have never ground any grain for fattening pigs. I always soak pease, but feed corn in ear dry.

John A. Hankinson, Malahide, Elgin: For winter food I generally have some clover hay cut in the middle of June, and some mangels or beets. After six months give whole corn, or, if ground, feed dry and give milk or water alone.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: I believe clover and green pease produce better results for early sales which as a rule give the best figure. For additional foods, I get the best results from feeding ground grain dampened, not very wet, and give the water supply after eating.

J. S. Wyckoff, Woodhouse, Norfolk: I think clover is the best green food for pigs. Ten good-size hogs can be kept on one acre. Additional feed of whole dry corn gives good results. My experience of feeding grain has been in favor of whole and dry, but if ground it should be either wet or soaked, but not cooked.

N. H. Wickett, Seneca, Haldimand: The only green fodder I have had much experience with is vetches, which I cut and feed to the hogs in the yard. This, with swill and shorts, makes good pork. Pease are soaked in the swill barrels with good results.

W. J. Winter, Holland, Grey: White clover and grass will keep the pigs healthy, but will not make pork with the ordinary breeds of pigs. Dry pease scattered among the grass and meal with milk will give good results. I have found pease and oats mixed in equal bulk and fed on the clean grass or on the hard snow in winter to be just as satisfactory as meal. I have always fed turnips liberally in winter in addition to the grain ration to the breeding stock.

W. Sutherland, sr., Gwillimbury, W., Simcoe: Pigs do very well on clover if one has it, but clover, is a crop one is not sure of. I place chopped pease in the swill, and feed other grains dry, either whole or ground. Pease and wheat half and half is the best food we have found for producing fat quickly.

Wm. Gerrie, Oxford, N. Oxford: I have found hogs do best on clover and whey mixed with shorts or slop. Skimmed milk would of course be better, but our milk goes to the factory. If nothing is given but water, 25 hogs ought to have at least five acres of clover, but with a little chopped stuff in whey slop one half of that would be sufficient. I find that when roots (mangel-wurzels, potatoes, etc.), and pumpkins are cooked and mixed with some oat or barley slop that good pork can be produced, but when the labor is taken into account, and when coarse grains are so low in price, this is not profitable. I would prefer all grain to be ground and scalded, but corn may be fed profitably whole and dry. When I feed pease whole I scald and soak 24 hours, and afterwards mix dry with bran and shorts before feeding.

Thomas Shaw, Guelph, Wellington: I would allow the young pigs to run on the clover pasture as soon as weaned, and would feed them there. During the finishing period I would confine them in a pen. Three or four acres of clover should pasture 25 hogs. During the latter part of the pasturing season it might be necessary to give them additional green food, as green peas, etc. Skimmed milk is best when the pigs are young; then add middlings, and later small grains of various kinds, the refuse of the winnowing mills, etc.; ground grain cooked or steamed has given the best results.

F. W. Fearman, Hamilton: We believe that straight grain feeding is unprofitable. Grain should be mixed with boiled potatoes or potatoes and boiled shorts mixed, warm food being the most profitable.

Wm. Davies & Co., Toronto: As long as pigs continue to thrive on green food of any kind we believe it to be economical and healthy, but we wish to protest against the statement that they can be fattened on green food, for when the fattening proper commences we recommend meal only. We believe in feeding grain ground and dry, and letting the animals have access to water at all times. Nevertheless, if a farmer has facilities for boiling the meal (few have) and the time to spare, the best results will be obtained.

Dugald Graham, Toronto: Clover and pease, or clover and corn, or clover with any kind of coarse grain and slops are the most economical kinds of feed, ground grain wet, not cooked, giving far better results than can be obtained by feeding whole and dry grain.

J. W. Adams, Scugog, Ontario: I usually keep about 30 pigs (I have 62 at present, all pure bred Berkshires), and I consider them the best paying stock on the farm. I wean my pigs on a little meal, milk, etc., but let them run in a grove alongside the lake shore, where I keep about five acres of clover for the whole herd to run in. They get nothing after they are weaned but what they pick up themselves.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward: The cheapest pork I can produce results from the following plan: A litter dropped in September or October is kept in the pen on milk and soft feed until the spring, and turned on to a good pasture plot until harvest time, after which they are confined to the pen and fed grain either ground or cooked until as fat as required. By the time they are a year old they should dress 350 or 400 lb., and at a time when pork for the local trade is invariably at the highest price. I prefer ground grain and generally feed it dry. When they tire of it I feed some whole and occasionally some cooked—any way to keep their digestive organs in tone and their appetites keen.

Richard Bowden, Cumberland, Russell: Hogs should have good clover two months, followed by green pease, as they require a change; at the same time skimmed milk and a little barley meal should be given. I find this the quicker method of growing hogs up to size before shutting up to finish for market.

QUALITY OF PORK IN DEMAND.—The quality of pork in demand varies according to the market. For lumber camps and Indian supplies the pork cannot be too fat. For family markets the balance of opinion is in favor of pork weighing from 120 to 180 lb. in the carcass, not too fat, but well streaked and "meaty." The Montreal market appears to require a larger hog than the Toronto market. A few correspondents express their belief in 120 lb. as most profitable weight for a carcass; those aiming to supply shantymen say that about 350 lb. is right; but the most popular weight for family use is below 200 lb. A leading packer says fat pork is not wanted, as the demand is for lean, and he advises farmers to grow hogs that will reach 175 lb. at six months. The demand is increasing for young hogs of that weight. Some half-bred improved Yorkshires received the past summer exceeded that weight and were very fine. What is wanted is less head, more ham and sides, fine bone and skin, and meat well mixed with fat and lean. The age for market of course varies with the weight. Those who believe in the smaller weight say four or five months old; those who prefer about 200 lb say this weight can be attained with skilful feeding in eight or nine months, and those who feed heavier variously estimate thirteen to eighteen months as the time necessary for bringing out a 350 lb. carcass. Early spring pigs, it is held, will be more in request in the future, and these can be made with care to put on a pound of flesh a day.

W. G. Sanders, Yarmouth, Elgin: The quality of pork most in demand here is a pig that has good hams and a straight back, deep sides, but not too much blubber. The weight of pigs in demand is about 175 lb. to 225 lb. live weight. I have had pigs gain $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per day from birth by my method of feeding. To have good results pigs must never be stunted from birth.

W.S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton : The buyers like pork of moderate thickness with a fair show of the lean well scattered, rather than all a "gob" of fat. Yet they do not like thin pork. As to weight, from 25 to 200 lb. dressed, meets with most favor, and commands a slightly better price than the heavier carcasses. Old brood sows and stags bring the lowest price of all. Spring pigs can be grown large enough for fall killing, but as usually fed hereabouts it takes a full year; early fall pigs make fine pork in April if fed well.

Robert Douglas, Turnberry, Huron : Buyers do not seem to make much difference between fat and lean pork, although doubtless they would prefer it mixed. They prefer the hogs to be about 200 lb. live weight, while formerly they wanted 300 lb. and upwards. At eight months a hog should weigh about 200 lb. live weight.

Green Bros., Zorra, E. Oxford : The improved large white Yorkshires are preferred by nearly all the packers on account of the large proportion of lean meat they produce, and the lengthy and deep sides which are the most profitable portion of the pig.

James Laidlaw, jr., Guelph, Wellington : Buyers prefer a long, deep hog, not too heavy in the shoulder, as they claim it takes best with their retail customers. The animal should be about 200 lb. alive or 160 dressed, and should reach this in about seven months.

J. E. Brethour, Burford, Brant : Buyers want plenty of deep tissue, and a long, deep pig must meet that requirement. The animal should weigh dressed 180 or 200 lb. Pigs ought to attain that weight at even to eight months.

Armsby & Chapman, Springfield, Peel : A long, lean, fleshy side is in most demand. Buyers do not want very heavy hogs; about 160 to 200 lb. live weight suits the English trade. At five to seven months hogs will meet this demand.

Dugald Graham, Toronto : A fair distribution of fat and lean. Heavy fat is not wanted, but medium weight is in unlimited demand. The average weight should be 140 to 200 lb. dressed, or 160 to 240 lb. live weight, and this weight should be attained at not over six months.

Wm. Davies & Co., Toronto : Well fattened hogs carrying a large proportion of lean are in most favor. The weight of carcass in greatest demand is from 110 to 150 lb., or live weight 140 to 200 lb., and for the latter we pay the highest price. We believe the maximum weight can be obtained by good feeders at eight months of age.

John Nixon, King, York : The Berkshire hog makes best pork as regards mixed meat. Pigs weighing from 100 to 125 lb. have sold best for the last five or six years, and they can reach this weight when about five or six months old.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward : For local consumption pork streaked with lean is preferred, but for the general market can hardly be got too fat. From 150 to 200 lb. dressed is the popular weight for local use, while for the general market the weight may be doubled. These weights may be secured in about six or eight months.

W. H. McNish, Elizabethtown, Leeds and Grenville : A hog weighing 150 lb. dressed, with meat well mixed, commands the readiest sale and highest price. This weight can easily be reached at six months.

Archibald Kennedy, Osgoode, Carleton : For city use, pork with lean distributed through it is preferred. Half a cent a pound more is paid for a 200 lb. carcass than for the heavy weights. A hog should be ready for the market at six or seven months, according to feeding.

John Fell, Somerville, Victoria : Nicely mixed meat is in best demand, especially by local butchers, who prefer a hog weighing about 150 lb. For lumber or contractors' camps pork cannot be too heavy.

Lewis Marsh, Huntingdon, Hastings : Large sized animals from 275 to 350 lb. in the carcass are preferred by buyers here, who ship to the Montreal market. I think that very early spring pigs will be fattened more in future. This class should be made to go a pound a day till time of killing in fall.

Samuel Wilson, Himsworth, Parry Sound : Up in this region the heaviest pork sells the best, say from 300 to 400 lb., for as it is chiefly used by lumbermen the heavier and fatter the better. The reason lumbermen get Chicago pork is that they cannot procure Canadian pork heavy enough to suit them. Heavy mess pork is not put up in Canada—at least not heavy enough for them. It would require hogs two years old to be heavy enough for lumbermen's pork. For family use eight months is old enough, when a hog should weigh about 200 lb.

THE KIND AND METHOD OF FEEDING.—The testimony is almost unanimous to the effect that, if the appearance of the pork suits the market on which it is placed, buyers very seldom ask what the animal has been fed upon. The correspondents say, however, that barley makes richer and sweeter pork than corn, that corn and pease make the firmest and least oily fat, but the majority prefer pease as the feed which produces the best quality of meat. Several correspondents also claim that there is the least shrinkage in pork fed on pease. An experienced feeder says that during the summer and early fall he gives cracked rye or beans or shorts three times a day, and when the cold weather comes tops off with corn. Another very successful feeder says the right run is to begin with corn and pease and finish off with barley meal.

W. H. Taylor, Raleigh, Kent : Pen-fed hogs are preferred for the home market. A large number of these (field-fed) are exported every year to the Buffalo market. Corn makes much solidier, sweeter and better bacon, and it always commands a higher price in the market.

Archibald McColl, Aldborough, Elgin : Buyers do not make any difference in the price, but they prefer pea-fed pork, as they say it shrinks less in shipping.

George D. McCall, Charlottetown, Norfolk : All hogs should be ready for the market from June to January. Hogs wintered should be fat in June, and spring pigs should be fat in December.

D. Schooley, Bertie, Welland : The buyers I have dealt with prefer pen-fed hogs fed on solid food, as corn and barley, which makes more solid pork. It is not so soft or oily as when fed on acorns or other soft food.

Wm. Mitchell, Artemesia, Grey : In this section buyers prefer hogs fed on pease, because it makes the firmest pork.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex : Shippers of live hogs prefer field-fed as they stand the journey better.

J. E. Brethour, Burford, Brant : Buyers prefer pigs taken from the field in preference to pen-fed, as they stand shipping better. Hogs fed upon mixed feed carry more lean tissue than when fed upon all corn or pease.

Wm. Mountain, Downie, Perth : Pen-fed hogs are preferred by buyers. Pease and corn are also preferred on account of these grains making firmer pork.

J. H. Campbell, Wellesley, Waterloo : Buyers here prefer pen-feeding. Pork fed on corn or pease has less shrinkage in weight whether shipped living or dead.

F. W. Fearman, Hamilton : Field-fed pork is apt to be poor and rangy, and as such is avoided by careful buyers. Commercially speaking, buyers make no difference in the matter of feed, except in distillery, beechnut or straight whey fed, which are not merchantable.

Wm. Davies & Co., Toronto : Buyers have a decided preference for hogs fed on pease or barley because they produce firm fat with but little oil in it, and plenty of muscle or lean flesh.

Dugald Graham, Toronto : Young hogs grow best in the clover field, but when feeding time comes they should be placed into pens. Pea-fatted pork commands a much higher price, because it is firmer sweeter and better flavored ; and especially so if clover and pease are mixed. Dry clover should be cut before feeding. Corn-fed pork is soft as compared with pea-fed.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward : My customers tell me that they do not want any pumpkin or swill fed hogs. Corn fed animals are preferred.

Paul Stein, Denbigh, Lennox and Addington : Pen-fed pigs are preferred by buyers. A preference is also shown for hogs fattened on pease.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : Buyers mostly prefer pen-fed hogs. They prefer hogs fed on corn or pease, as they say the pork is firmer.

HOGS COMPARED WITH OTHER FARM STOCK.—A great diversity of opinion marks the answers to a question as to the profitableness of pigs compared with other farm animals. One correspondent thinks 75 per cent. of pork is grown at a loss to the farmer. Another would rather contract to supply pork at a certain price than beef, and says he would get twice as much profit from pork as from beef. About 60 per cent. of the replies say that pigs are more profitable than any other farm stock. Of the other 40 per cent., the division is about equal as to whether sheep or cows are the more profitable animals. The proper reply to the question seems to be that at some times pigs return more than sheep or cows, but pigs can be multiplied so rapidly that a high market cannot be counted upon for many months ahead. In districts where there is bush pasture cattle are undoubtedly more profitable than pigs, and on poor land sheep are the more profitable. Pigs compare best with other stock when all have to be fed on the farm and one great point in favor of them is that the numbers can be increased or decreased largely in a very short time.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent : The feeding of hogs depends on the quality of your farm. It pays well on light land as you can feed your coarse grain to advantage with a quick return, and the manure from hogs is of the best quality. I think a pound of pork can be made with less grain than a pound of either beef or mutton can.

S. McDonald, Orford, Kent : My opinion is that hogs are much more profitable than cattle, but cannot say anything as between them and sheep. Hogs can be got ready for market earlier than cattle and there is a readier demand for them all the year round. When fed on milk, bran and shorts and house slops, with a run of the clover patch and a month or two on corn to finish up with, pork can be produced at a goodly profit as a rule.

W. G. Sanders, Yarmouth, Elgin : If a pig is bred and fed right and properly housed, there is an animal on the farm that will pay better for the money that is invested.

John A. Hankinson, Malahide, Elgin : Here, where good farmers raise 100 bushels of ears of corn per acre, we much prefer the hogs to make money and quick returns, which industry many unite with the dairy cows. Breeding steers are fast giving way for horses and hogs.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk : We have a very good market for hogs all the year round. I think with the cheap price of coarse grain it pays better to grow pork than to raise cattle or sheep.

John Kernighan, Colborne, Huron : I think that hogs pay fully as well as cattle, and they have an advantage over cattle in meeting with a more ready sale, for you can take a fat hog to market and sell it at any time, while you must wait for a buyer to come for your cattle.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey : There is no profit to farmers in feeding grain except for their own use, as hogs require more or less of a grain ration all their lives, while cattle and sheep can be fattened on grass.

M. and W. Schell, Oxford E., Oxford : In direct profits, pigs have paid best for some years past. Of course cattle must be kept to utilise straw and other course feeds.

J. E. Brethour, Burford, Brant : I consider the profits from feeding hogs much greater than with either cattle or sheep when properly fed and cared for ; but this is the exception, as it is generally thought that anything is good enough for a hog. This is a great mistake, as nothing will repay careful attention and liberal feeding better than the hog.

Wm. White, Hibbert, Perth : I think a farmer can make more money raising and feeding hogs than cattle, for he gets his returns quicker and has not so much money invested, and he can go out of business in a few months if it does not pay.

Alexander McLaren, Caledon, Peel : Feeding hogs has turned me in some \$300 this year, and I regard this as the most profitable feeding I have made.

W. B. Terry, Gwillimbury N., York : My experience is very unfavorable in the matter of breeding and feeding hogs. I consider the raising of cattle and sheep far more profitable, but most of farmers go on feeding hogs without knowing the quantity of grain fed in relation to the amount of pork produced.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward : I believe the margin of profit is greater in the case of either cattle or sheep than it is in hogs, and I am quite persuaded that unless some forethought and system is used in this feeding of hogs the pork will cost the producer the full price received.

W. H. McNish, Elizabethtown, Leeds and Grenville : We think that where hogs are kept in connection with the dairy there is double the profit in them that there is in cattle.

John R. Hughes, Plantagenet N., Prescott : Hogs are more profitable than either cattle or sheep. A hog that will weigh 300 lb. at twelve months is worth more than a steer at two years on about half the feed.

A. Hagar, Plantagenet, Prescott : March pigs, if properly cared for and turned off at eight or nine months, will pay much better than breeding and feeding cattle, and give a much quicker return. With sheep the difference would not be so great.

Thomas Telford, Ennismore, Peterborough : A large portion of Ontario is fast decreasing in wheat growing, and I believe pork raising will be a good substitute both for profit and improving the soil.

MIDDLEMEN.—Bitter complaints are made by the farmers concerning the absence of competition among buyers, who cut down prices as soon as the hog-killing season arrives, and of the lack of any means of bringing large buyers face to face with the producers. The feasibility of combination amongst the farmers to deal direct with large buyers and thus save the middlemen's profits is alluded to by several correspondents. The suggestion is made that packers should establish regular agencies in different parts of the country, where full market prices will always be paid for a lot of even, well-fattened hogs. Another suggestion is that a system of local stock yards should be established, which would be attended by responsible commission men. Yet another suggestion is that some large establishment at Toronto or elsewhere should announce itself as ready at any time to purchase a car load of hogs coming up to a certain standard of weight, age and quality. Or, that in the principal hog-killing time, namely, the end of November or the beginning of December, the large buyers should send their agents out into the country to buy either on foot or slaughtered. An Elgin county correspondent says : "Farmers should have organizations so as to facilitate the marketing of their pork as well as other products. By dealing directly with the large dealers regular market rates would be obtained. As it is at present with us, agents go around among the farmers and buy from one man for \$5 a hundred weight and from his neighbor for \$4.50, where there is no perceptible difference in the quality."

BREEDING AND FEEDING FOR A CONSTANT MARKET.—"March pigs for the Christmas market and wintered shoters for summer and fall," is the concise way in which the breeder says he would supply the market. Nearly all the replies say that the sows should have two litters a year. There is much divergence of opinion, though, as to the

time at which the litters should come in. Some say that the farmer should have hogs ripening all the year round, and that it does not pay to fatten all the year round; others say, and with reason, that farmers cannot be bothered with feeding pigs during the busy season, therefore that there should be two main crops of hogs—one coming into market about December and the other in the spring, having been fed mainly on roots. A number of correspondents are certain that it does not pay to winter anything but the breeding stock. As to course of feeding, it is suggested that farmers should raise only the choicest of their calves and would find more profit in feeding their milk to young pigs. An English feeder gives the information that a bushel of dun pease is worth two bushels of white pease for feeding pork, and he maintains that two-rowed barley is better than six-rowed for the same purpose. To make pigs pay better than cattle or sheep in this province they should be wintered on mangels or steamed carrots and fattened early on clover, roots and boiled grain. Pens should be warm, yet well ventilated and cleanly, if good results are expected. Ontario farmers should not attempt to raise hogs alone; there is more profit in raising all kinds of farm stock together. One correspondent thus summarises his system of feeding: Have the pigs born at the end of March; when weaned let them run in pasture; feed skim milk, bran and shorts; then put them on clover and they will be ready for fattening by mid-October; market at end of November or middle of December.

John Coulter, Mersea, Essex: Keep old sows (or from one to three years) and feed your pigs all they can eat from their birth. You can raise two litters each year and have them ready for the market in six months.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent: I would breed from pure bred hogs of medium size, and keep them growing and thrifty all the time, so that they would be ready for the market at any time. I think the old way of feeding hogs until they are two or three years old in order to grow them a large size is played out.

John H. Hankinson, Malahide, Elgin: The breeding and feeding in this county are two much of a mixed hap-hazard character. Nearly every breed is raised whether it suits the market or not. The quality of hogs should be fully outlined by our buyers, and then we could easily breed to suit them.

James Morrison, Walsingham N., Norfolk: I would have my sows have two litters a year, one in the spring and the other in the fall, and the pigs I wintered would be ready for the early market to sell alive, while the spring pigs will make 200 lb. dressed by Christmas.

Wm. Gerrie, Oxford N., Oxford: We generally keep over winter as many young pigs as is profitable and convenient, and turn them out to pasture in the summer, when with very little expense we have them ready for the buyers about the first of July; and at the same time we have a few spring pigs coming on for all and winter feeding, both for buyers and family use.

J. E. Brethour, Burford, Brant: By breeding twice a year you can have a supply of hogs for the butcher at all seasons of the year. But to do this warm pens must be provided for winter feeding. By boiling roots and mixing with ground grain, they can be fed nearly as cheaply in the winter as in the summer.

Richard Blain, Dumfries N., Waterloo: Proper pens and a good breed of pigs are requisite at the start. I do not see why the average farmer in Ontario should not feed from eight to ten pigs each year, which ought to bring him in \$100 to \$120 without much trouble and leave him some valuable manure for his root crops.

Dugald Graham, Toronto: Plenty of clover for pasture and feeding is needed, together with proper facilities for feeding and keeping warm in winter. The want of good pens has been the greatest hindrance in the past. When farmers learn how to secure two litters each year and to raise and fatten them on clover and pease or corn and coarse grains, with what slops can be got, and fed in properly constructed pens, then they will be in a position to supply the market and make more money than they can out of any other farm product.

Jonathan Cross, Caledonia, Prescott: It would require a larger stock of hogs than we can conveniently carry to supply the market at all times with good pork. As we have also to feed for butter and cheese, we cannot fatten more than we do.

Dennis Howkins, Eldon, Victoria: I would advise every farmer to keep two or more sows breeding continually, so that he may have young pigs for sale at all times of the year. Five litters can be had from each sow in two years.

R. R. Booth, Himsforth, Parry Sound: Raise plenty of coarse grain, keep a good breed of hogs and feed all coarse grain to them in place of marketing it, and Canada will soon be able to raise its own pork.

CAN THE HOME MARKET BE SUPPLIED?—During the last eight years 60,000,000 lb. of hogs, valued at \$3,160,000, have been slaughtered in bond in Canada for exportation. What change is necessary in order to enable the Ontario farmer to supply this pork? A few of the correspondents say that in their opinion greater attention paid to breeding, feeding and marketing the hogs will enable the Ontario farmer to supply

the factories. One blames the Agricultural Societies for letting down the pig prizes; twenty years ago, he says, three times as many pigs were exhibited as are shown now. But the general opinion is that the Ontario hog raiser can never compete on equal terms against the cheap pig feed of the western states. We cannot slaughter for exportation, they say, because of the dearthness of our food supply compared with that on which the western hogs are fattened. At present there is a limit to the market. Any increase in the supply would knock down prices to an unremunerative figure, and we cannot raise hogs any cheaper unless we get food cheaper. Therefore, says one correspondent, "Let us have free trade in pigs and pig feed." Another says, "Give us your good and certain market with staple prices and the hogs will be forthcoming;" while still another says, "There is no reason apparent to me why hogs should be imported, but the ignorance of the farmers of the wants of those who purchase." But if pease can produce a more suitable quality of pork for the market than corn, and if this along with green feed, roots, etc., can be fed as cheaply as corn, Ontario farmers should experience no difficulty in supplying the demand of packers for both the home and the English markets.

Joseph Ripley, Camden, Kent: The reason in my opinion why more hogs are not raised in Ontario is because farmers have not learned the cheapness and benefit of green fodders, such as green corn and clover.

W. H. Taylor, Raleigh, Kent: We want more remunerative prices and a steady market, not subject to the bulls and bears of Chicago. Many times the farmers after slaughtering for the Chatham market have found on arriving there a drop of 50 to 60 cents per 100 lb., because "Don't you know it is down in Chicago this morning?" No wonder if we sometimes get disgusted with the fat-hog market.

W. G. Sanders, Yarmouth, Elgin: I think that the Ontario farmer can, by providing proper buildings for his pigs, raise all the pork that is required at all seasons of the year. The trouble is that we farmers are not in correspondence with the packers and we do not know when there is a market. Our market now is for a few months in the summer, live weight, and a small demand for our slaughtered hogs in the winter by local packers for home consumption. There will be no trouble in breeding and fattening in Ontario all the pigs that are needed to supply the demand if there were free communication between farmers and packers. I know at the present time that nine-tenths of the farmers of this county are afraid to breed too many pigs for fear that they will glut the market. Now packers send a responsible agent, or correspond with us and tell what you want and how much you want and I can guarantee that we can produce all the pork that is needed without sending to the United States for it. We want the money in Ontario.

G. Skinner, Brant, Bruce: Feed all the coarse grain on the farm. But many of us cannot do that; we are half of us bankrupt, and as soon as we thresh a little grain we have to rush to the market with it. In 1883 my pork sold for \$249, leaving a profit on the grain fed of \$117.75, and although my profit has not reached that percentage since it has always been very handsome. I am always on good terms with my pigs, and the man who thinks anything is good enough for a pig should never own one. The hog, well treated, is a generous fellow.

W. F. Petrie, Egremont, Grey: Breed from nothing but robust, healthy stock, and give more attention to feeding and comfort of stock, when more roots can be used for winter feeding.

A. Gifford, St. Vincent, Grey: I do not think we can supply the demand with profit to the feeders. The bulk of those pigs slaughtered in bond are undoubtedly brought in during the late spring and summer season, when in the larger part of Canada no pigs are fattened; nor could they be profitably except at much higher prices than usually prevail.

David Allan, Egremont, Grey: Provide stone basements under the barn or stone pens for shelter. Have a litter come early and feed right along, with a second to follow in the summer, and selling the first early in the fall without any pen-feeding. The farmer has thus the most of his grain to feed the second litter. My neighbor realised last year \$150 from one brood sow by the foregoing method.

W. J. Winter, Holland, Grey: I am of opinion that 75 per cent. of the pork produced in Canada is made at a loss, for not one farmer in a thousand knows what his hogs cost. I have kept careful accounts for many years and have made many careful calculations, and I do not think that Canada can compete with the American corn belt for pork, or make a profitable farm crop of it on a large scale.

Wm. R. Rombough, Normandy, Grey: We cannot expect to produce pork as cheaply as it can be done in the corn growing states, and the only remedy I can think of would be to not allow our railroads to discriminate against us by charging larger rates per mile for taking our pork to market. This making Chicago nearer the seaboard than London, when measured by the freight charge of the Grand Trunk Railway, is a hardship to producers, lessening the value of Canada land and increasing the value of Illinois land.

James Coutts, Vespra, Simcoe: We want a larger pig, one that will stand feeding. I think the improved Yorkshire will fill the bill.

George Aitkin, Dumfries S., Brant: Keep more breeding sows and feed intelligently, and with judgment. There is more money wasted feeding hogs than any other animal on the place, by feeding too much concentrated foods.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: I do not think we will ever be able to compete with the cheap corn and other grains of the western prairies, and Ontario farmers will be a long time supplying the demand; but if they were able, as soon as they got enough buyers would cut down prices to a mere nothing and reap all the profit themselves. They will write letter after letter to the papers about the profit of hog raising, and just as soon as plenty of dressed hogs come to market they either stop buying or cut the price down two or three cents a pound. At least that is what they did last year.

Alexander Gale, Pilkington, Wellington : Clearly Ontario farmers should keep more brood sows if this industry is profitable ; the tendency is in that direction as far as my observation goes. The question arises, how long will it take to overdo the business ?

Thomas Shaw, Agricultural College, Guelph : A larger number of pigs must be bred. Clover pasture must form a leading item of their food ration in summer, and roots, especially mangels, in winter.

John Ewing, Mulmur, Dufferin : In districts where wheat growing is made a specialty, farmers do not trouble much about hogs. Then, again, the majority of farmers have not properly constructed pens in which to put their hogs. Until they learn to know that hogs need warmth and shelter, as well as horses, hog raising will not become general.

F. W. Fearman, Hamilton : Canada should and can raise all the pork that is required here, but the admitting of barrel pork at half duty gives the American farmers so great an advantage that the Canadian farmer cannot compete with them. This is on the heavy meats used by the lumbermen and others.

John Snell's Sons, Chinguacousy, Peel : Two litters a year may be had from sows if the first come early in March and the second in September. Fall pigs should be not later than September to get a good start before cold weather commences. Two sets of sows might be kept, one to farrow in early spring and the other in early fall or late summer ; the latter would come in to sell in the spring. Breed more pigs, and keep them going on well from birth to early maturity.

Thomas Poucher, Pickering, Ontario : We must breed more hogs and grow more corn. For the last few years pease has been a poor crop while corn has turned out well, and as growing grain does not pay we must turn our attention to raising hogs, cattle and sheep. The demand for meat and milk is increasing every day.

William Carveth, Cavan, Durham : Feeders should ascertain as near as possible the kind of pork required by exporters, and then make the change necessary to produce such meat.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham : If raising pork was considered profitable no doubt sufficient to supply all demands might be produced in Canada ; but with the advantages possessed by the western states in the growing of corn I think we can scarcely hope to compete with the Americans in the pork raising business.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox : The removal of the duty on lean hogs, with more green feeding such as clover, etc., would effect a cheapening in the rearing and feeding.

John R. Hughes, Plantagenet, Prescott : Owing to the coldness of the climate we cannot compete with the states of Ohio and Illinois in raising pork or corn. Where corn is cheap, pork is found to be cheap too.

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton : Produce a breed of pigs that come to maturity quickly and get them to market as early as possible, with as little expense as possible, and have them ready at 24 hours' notice.

Edward Butterworth, Laxton, Victoria : If farmers raised two litters a year there would be ample supply for local as well as export markets.

MARKETS FOR HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS.—Pork packers and dealers state that there is a steady market for hogs and hog products throughout the year, but that there is a difficulty in getting supplies suited to the taste of consumers. The demand for fat pork has fallen off very greatly except for lumbermen's supplies, and as the duty on mess pork is only one-half of the rate of duty on bacon and hams the Canadian packers are unable to compete in prices with United States packers who deal exclusively in the cheap corn-made pork of the western prairies. The dry salted and sweet pickled meats which are called for in England, and also for the most part in Canada (including sugar-cured and smoked), must be firm fat mixed with an abundance of lean, and unless Ontario farmers can produce hogs yielding that quality of meat they will fail to keep their own market. Given a hog with small head, light shoulders, long and deep sides and heavy hind quarters, what the feeder needs to aim at is (1) how to feed for bone and muscle or lean meat ; (2) how to feed for adding fat to the lean and finish 140 to 200 lb. live weight for the market at six to eight months, and (3) how to breed and feed for a constant market, and so supply hogs of uniform quality and keep up as nearly as may be an equilibrium of prices. To attain these objects the feeder must have experience and intelligence ; but success means the distribution of an extra \$2,000,000 a year among the farmers of the country, and possibly much more should our packers succeed in satisfying the English markets.

Ruby & Hilker, Port Elgin : Our trade is entirely local. For the past two years we have been unable to supply the demand, and will be unable to do so this season. There are fewer hogs raised here now than in previous years. Smoked sugar cured hams and breakfast bacon, made from well fatted spring pigs weighing 130 to 200 lb. in carcass, are the meats preferred by our customers. We obtain dressed hogs from farmers from 20th November to 1st February, but do not get enough small well fed hogs. We regard the Berkshire as the best and most profitable breed, but do not think it pays to winter hogs. Spring pigs command a higher price in the fall than pigs wintered over. We recommend pigs to have the run of the pasture lot in summer and fed on whey, milk, green corn and roots. When cool weather sets in, put them in a pen and feed well for a short time with cooked coarse grains, pease preferred.

H. Coleman, Paisley : There is a very fair demand, and it is likely to increase if the right class of meats, properly cured, are put before consumers. I prefer lengthy Berkshire hogs 120 to 140 lb. in weight, dressed properly, and with a large percentage of lean meat in them. My customers are mostly in favor of sugar cured and smoked meats. The bulk of hogs I buy by dressed weight and dress them myself. A number of the hogs we are obliged to buy do not make the class of meats consumers want. A great many of the male pigs are not castrated at the proper time, and I believe the sows should be spayed. If both of these were attended to at the proper period it would be in the interests of the feeder, the curer and the consumer. There are too many hogs shoulder stuck, and many leave the entrails in too long after the animal is hung up. They cannot be taken out too quickly after the hog is dead.

Marshall & Pateman, Woodstock : The demand is for carcasses of 150 to 200 lb., and sugar cured and dry salted meats are preferred. We buy dressed hogs in the market here, fed in the neighborhood. We recommend the Berkshire and the Suffolk breeds. They are good to kill at any time from 70 to 250 lb.

F. W. Fearman, Hamilton : We do not ship any to the British markets, but have done so to a limited extent. As long as the hog supply in Canada is limited, and commands such good prices, we cannot compete with western hogs and packing. We have imported no live hogs from the United States for four or five years. Hogs weighing 160 to 250 lb. alive or 130 to 200 dressed, with well mixed fat and lean, are very choice. We obtain supplies from drovers in our own country, but not enough in the early summer months. The kind of curing most in favor with customers is sugar cured and smoked. I would advise farmers to breed the kind of hogs that will grow to 175 lb. at six months. The demand now is, and is increasing, for young hogs of that weight delivered alive. I have received half-bred improved Yorkshire hogs of that age and dressed weight this autumn, and they were very fine. We want less head, less shoulders, more ham and sides, fine bone and skin, and meat well mixed with fat and lean.

William Harris, Toronto : I have handled 29,743 live hogs during the past ten months, 1st January to 1st October, all for the home trade. What is required is a hog that will go in carcass 125 to 160 lb., well fattured, firm fat, and a large percentage of lean. I buy live hogs in Toronto market and sell live and dressed. The demand is always greater than the supply, especially from January to August.

Dugald Graham, Toronto (of Garry, Bland & Co., Montreal) : Enough Canadian hogs cannot be got; hence we have to draw a portion of our supplies from Chicago. We draw our supplies mostly from western Ontario, but cannot get enough. The Chatham hogs are too heavy and too fat for our trade, and are sold cheaper than light hogs. There is no use in fattening over 200 lb. dressed; hogs at 160 to 240 lb. live weight pay the best; pork above 240 lb. costs more than can be got for it. To feed quick and sell as soon as the hog gets to the above weights, according to size, is a sure way to get a profit.

Wm. Davies & Co., Toronto : The English market is inexorable in its demands for the choicest quality, i.e., firm fat and abundance of lean; the bulk of consumers in Canada also demand the same thing. For England the curing most in favor is dry salted, usually known as bacon; for Canada the preference is about equal for that and sweet pickled. We do not handle dressed hogs. We buy live hogs largely in Toronto market, and a goodly number from feeders and dealers direct; but we are not able to obtain one-quarter as many as we desire at the time when we most need them—say from 1st June to 1st of October. This is the time when they would leave the most profit for all concerned. We advise farmers to obtain long, strong, healthy sows in such numbers as are adapted to their farms and their ability to feed, and to breed them to an imported large Yorkshire boar, to give them the best care and attention (it is a heresy to suppose pigs do not require it), and to feed them regularly and liberally at the times named above—in other words, when most of their neighbors are getting ready.

AMERICAN METHODS OF HOG-FEEDING.—With a view to presenting some of the methods practised in the United States, where the economic feeding of first-class pork has been developed to a high point during the past ten or fifteen years, some of the leading breeders of that country were invited to present their views on the subject, and a comparison of their methods with those of successful Canadian breeders will be interesting :

W. A. Alexander, Scipioville, New York : For several years previous to 1874 or 1875 our stock intended for fattening in the fall was during the previous summer fed oat and corn meal mixed with water and milk, and as soon as potatoes were fit to dig we steamed them and mixed with meal, feeding two meals per day of this and one of corn. About this time we became convinced that the potato cooking did not pay, as grain had commenced to fall off in price and labor was high. Since then we have been in the habit of finishing them off on soft corn and barley meal. We mix in the morning sufficient meal and water for the noon feed, and at noon for the night feed, and as the weather is warm a slight fermentation takes place, which I think makes the feed more digestible. I find that barley gives a smooth, evenly-finished hog, while corn gives the weight. For the past three or four years the demand for our registered stock has been so great that we have not fattened any for market, and consequently we have had to change our mode of feeding to some extent. We feed our breeding stock now largely with middlings, oat and corn meal. I think I have obtained the most growth from feeding equal parts of oats, corn, bran and white middlings, the oats and corn ground.

C. S. Button, Chittenango, New York : My experience with pigs for the last fifteen years has been different from most of those engaged in extensive swine feeding, as I have fattened very few, although I have raised and sold from 100 upwards each year at various ages between six weeks and one year. I have always given them my individual attention. I have found that a little watching of young pigs when mobbed by them will often suggest the reason that certain ones in the herd do not thrive and what they need to make them hearty. Milk is acknowledged by all to be a very natural food for young pigs. It is first furnished by the dam, but as the pigs grow the milk of the dam becomes insufficient and other food must be given, and as the stomach has not yet become strong some food that is easy to digest is preferable.

Cut a hole in the side of the pen and the pigs will soon find it. When they show that they are fit for the trough, place one with a flat bottom and with narrow side pieces about two inches high where they can find it handy, and put in a little new milk. After a few days put in some middlings, and then a little barley meal can also soon be added to their rations. When the time comes to wean them, confine them in the pen where they have been with their dam and remove the mother, at which time I find it good to give a little oil meal with their food, feeding about four or five times a day and giving only what they will eat up at each meal. It is a good plan to add a little salt each day to their food. I prefer to give a variety of food, and in time I add corn meal. I always remember that corn produces fat, and as the pigs need something to produce bone and muscle, shrunken wheat (ground), middlings and fine bran are all good for that purpose. I always give one feed of ground food a day. I like the animals to have a run on the grass, but when this cannot be done I cut grass and weeds or give oats, sowed corn and roots, and all are excellent. Beets, carrots or turnips are good in winter. I prefer beets, but when these are not available I feed sowed corn stalks or clover hay. I never have had any trouble from over-feeding, as I believe that the faster a hog can be made to grow the more profit there is in handling him, and unless a pig has fasted he will seldom eat too much. I try to keep his bed dry and his trough clean, believing this to be better than any medicine prepared by the druggist. I have never lost a litter of pigs by the dam's eating them, as I always watch and see that the mother is not costive for a few days before farrowing, believing that costiveness in the dam is the most common cause of viciousness. A half-pint of castor oil given in the food will not hurt a hog. I have not lost an animal by disease in a number of years.

F. D. Curtis, Charlton, New York : My method of rearing pigs for breeding is very simple. I winter my sows on bran, raw turnips and silage. They are fed silage morning and night, from four quarts to a peck, according to their size, with from two to four quarts of wheat bran mixed with it, per hog. These foods are mixed with water from meal to meal, so that they are quite sloppy in the middle of the day. Each hog is fed about a peck of raw flat turnips, according to size. I have fed them a little clover hay and think it is an excellent plan. I have but a few pigs come until the sows can get out to grass, when they are fed very little else but bran. Early in the season the sows are confined in a pen a few days before the pigs are born, and for a week or two afterwards, when they are turned into the pastures and fed wheat middlings. The young pigs are taught to go into an enclosure separate from the sows, where they are fed middlings mixed with water or milk, if there is any. The sows which have their pigs later in the season are generally left in small pastures, where there is a sty or shed in which the pigs are born. These sows generally have no food other than grass until the pigs are about a week old. If the sow has a large litter she is fed middlings sooner. I aim to keep all my hogs in pasture until cold weather. Those designed for fattening come to the pig-house from the pasture by a connecting lane, where they are fed a mixture of rye ground entire and wheat bran mixed with water, half and half, by weight. I have also fattened my hogs with this same food mixed, while hot, with cooked turnips. The best pork I ever made in flavor and containing the most lean meat was produced by feeding mostly boiled turnips with a small amount of the rye meal and bran ration. I endeavor to give my hogs a change of food quite often of some kind of raw vegetables or fruit. I keep salt in their pens always, and in the winter time give them the coal ashes to pick over. I have fattened grown hogs on sweet corn-stalks fed green, on which there were very few ears. I have also fattened them on raw sugar beets. I aim to produce as much muscle as possible, and keep both sows and pigs from the feverish condition which will be produced by an excess of carbonaceous foods, especially when they cannot get out upon the ground and enjoy the healthful luxury of feeding on grass in God's pure air.

Prof. W. A. Henry, Director of the Agricultural Experimental Station, Madison, Wisconsin : We have found grade Poland Chinas excellent animals for our experimental work. A sow should not farrow under twelve months of age ; fifteen months would be better. If in a building, a sow should have a limited amount of bedding at that time, and fence boards should be placed around the walls six or eight inches from the floor, projecting out so as to keep the dam from killing the pigs by pinching them between her body and the wall. We now arrange to have our sows farrow in the open field, under some slight protection temporarily erected. We have been unable to get early pigs, and consequently they farrow in the summer time, when almost all are sure to live. The sow should be kept as long as possible, as old sows give better pigs and more milk. Until the time of weaning let the sow have an abundance of nourishing food, using skimmed milk if possible, and also some slop. Teach the young pigs to eat as soon as possible, giving them all they can take, as this relieves the mother and prepares them for weaning. Wean at ten weeks. Use a separate trough for the young ones to eat out of, or else have the trough from which the sow eats so low that the little pigs can get food from it. Build up good frames with shorts, pease, barley or skimmed milk, not using too much Indian corn. Give runs in a clover or pea field. Owing to the difficulty of raising early pigs, we carry the sows over the winter, running them on clover the second summer ; but if desirable they can be fattened by August. Hogs cannot be fed profitably in the pen for any great length of time, and it is well to keep them in pasture lots as much as possible. Give nitrogenous foods, such as shorts, pease and milk, using enough corn, however, to make the pork solid. If the market demands fat pork, feed more barley or corn. We have not experimented with roots, but are well pleased with clover and pease. Hogs cannot be fed on clover alone ; with it they will make frame, but not fat. Five or six hogs, weighing 125 lb. each, will run on an acre of clover. Clover being nitrogenous, Indian corn is an excellent by-feed, and so is ground barley. We generally feed whole grain. Corn, perhaps, would be better ground ; but we have sometimes got the best results from feeding corn whole ; but much depends on the condition of the animal. Our experience is against cooking feed for the fattening animals. By this is meant all the feed. Probably it will pay to give some cooked food for variety. The general buyer goes by weight only, but there is springing up a demand for smaller hogs not very fat. One local packing establishment pays one cent a lb. more than the market price for smaller lean hogs for fancy purposes. The hog has been very profitable with our farmers where care and intelligence have been exercised in the management.

In his annual report for 1888 Prof. Henry says : The writer's experience in hog feeding points plainly to one rule, which he believes can be taken as a standard for the present at least ; that is, other things being equal, feed the hogs in such a way as to get them to eat the largest amount in a given time without waste. By following this general rule I think the best results will be attained. In conducting experiments with cooked and uncooked feed it was found that a hog would eat more uncooked feed than cooked.

and in these experiments we note that he ate more wet feed than dry feed. Since we desire him to eat the maximum quantity per day, it would seem that in some cases at least wet feed is superior to cooked feed on the one hand and dry feed on the other. Such seems to be the status of the important question of how to prepare feed for swine at the present time. How greatly we will modify our views when more experiments have been conducted and our knowledge of the subject has been enlarged it is impossible to say. . . . Swine growing is becoming more difficult because of insidious and wasting contagious diseases that come upon our herds at times. This loss, though severe in localities, is not as discouraging upon the whole as is that prevalent everywhere, due to what may be called the weakened constitution of swine. A large percentage of our pigs die at birth, and many more are lost before they reach a profitable age. The situation of affairs approximates that of a calamity to our agricultural interests, for under favorable conditions of production and sale no line of farming offers a fairer percentage of gain for the capital and time invested than swine raising. While far from wishing to cause any undue alarm, it is time we looked the matter squarely in the face and made a careful survey of the situation and an earnest effort to improve conditions. To get better markets and an increased consumption of pork we must have better meat, and to have better meat we must have better hogs which shall be properly fed, and to have them profitable we must have them born with better constitutions. We go back again to the subject of Indian corn, which is and will continue to be the great hog feed in America. In and of itself Indian corn lacks the muscle making and bone producing elements in such a measure that of itself it should not be wholly relied upon for feeding, breeding and growing animals. To such must be fed, it would seem, food that will strengthen the bones and nourish the muscles, and give the internal organs of the body that size which they should attain to serve their proper functions. Our trials, few in number and not warranting general conclusions, seem to point to the happy fact that no large quantity of feeds rich in ash and nitrogen, such as milk, shorts, bran, clover and pease, are needed to mix with corn to very materially increase the strength giving qualities of that grain. Only those farmers who are blind to results can fail to furnish the proper food materials to their swine. But we have not touched all sides of the subject yet. To win back the consumers we are constantly losing, people who object to greasy pork made from filthily fed animals, we must change our methods of feeding and kinds of feed. The present markets offer little or no extra price for hogs kept in cleanly quarters and supplied wholesome food of the kinds proper to produce the best pork. This condition must be changed. The farmer who gets a fine grade of butter may get three times as much for it as his slovenly neighbor does for the produce of his dairy, but if both have hogs to sell one market price covers both lots, regardless of the conditions under which they have been kept and the food supplied. This is wrong and can be changed. The time will come when hogs will be graded not altogether upon their live weight and Chicago prices, but by the breed, feed they have received and conditions under which they have been kept. If, by difference in feeding, we can put nearly four and one-half per cent. of blood into one lot of hogs, with only three and one-quarter per cent. in another, and make a difference of one-sixth in the length of the bones in these two lots in less than one hundred days, what a wide difference we can bring about by methods of feeding! If the bones of a corn-fed hog are less strong than they should be by one-sixth, and these hogs are used as breeding stock, what fatal changes may be produced in a few short generations! Our experiments may be said to represent extreme cases, but the figures may be divided seven times and yet be startling in their significance. The writer has been surprised to observe the satisfaction the hogs getting corn only seem to show with their diet; they grow rapidly and appear perfectly satisfied themselves and satisfactory to us as we look into the pens upon them. They are a fair illustration of the statement made by breeders that fat covers a multitude of defects. No one could tell by looking at these fat, corn-fed fellows that their internal organs are pinched in size and their bones lacking in strength. The casual breeder would be tempted to take just this sort of animals for breeders because they seem to lay on fat so rapidly.

ENGLISH OPINION.—J. Wheeler Bennett, provision agent, of London, Eng., writes as follows to Messrs. Davies & Co., of Toronto: Canadians are held to be proverbial for keenness, but in the matter of hog raising they have terribly missed their mark. I have just returned from a trip to Denmark, and I only wish some of your intelligent farmers of Canada could have accompanied me. Denmark teaches most countries a wonderful lesson in pastoral pursuits. To see what these people have done in five years is astounding. First of all they dived deep into the mysteries of successful butter-making, grasped all the difficulties, which have been almost reduced to a science, till they have "licked all creation," and to-day they have absolutely no competitors in London or the northern markets of England. Their butter (finest Danish) in hunderweight whitewooded casks with white hoops, fetched this winter 14s. and 14s. per cwt. on our market. They have learnt how to feed the cattle, and their secret is all dry food. Having conquered this butter difficulty, the Danes soon began to see that hog raising was four to five times more profitable than raising horned stock, and much more profitable than raising anything else. Their breed of hog was all wrong for bacon purposes for the London market—the most critical market in England. They imported at once the very finest strains of the improved large Yorkshire breed, the best bacon hog the world has ever produced. Having got the right class of hogs they began to learn how to feed them, and here again they scored a big success. You know a farmer may feed his hogs well and yet waste a quantity of food, besides creating an animal through ignorance or kindness of heart which has to be sold at the lowest market price. The Danes, by judicious feeding, raise a long, lean bacon hog, which commands the highest price and gives the greatest satisfaction. In Denmark hogs are sold by live weight in three classes, lean, medium and fat, at an average of two and three shillings per 112 lb. difference in value. Since the Danes have thoroughly understood that there is nothing in the world pays so well on a farm as breeding and feeding hogs for bacon purposes—you have always buyers for bacon hogs—it is a certainty they have advanced in this industry by leaps and bounds; 10,000 to 12,000 bales of Danish bacon arrive in London every week. The product is appreciated, and is seriously handicapping all Canadian and American meats, because the Danes send what London wants—long, lean bacon. Again, the Danish farmers take immense care of their swine. A great feature, which they hold to be of the greatest benefit, is to keep their piggeries very clean, very dry and very warm, especially in cold weather. I was up there when the thermometer stood at 18° below zero, and I could not help thinking it was the counterpart of your country in winter.

They have the same difficulties of weather and cold that you have to encounter, but they battle with the elements successfully, and the cowhouses and piggeries are pleasing to see, all the animals clean, dry and warm, and of course thriving and doing well. Now what Denmark has done with a very poor country and only two millions of people, Canada can do, and do easily. Only let the farmers see that to raise all the hogs they can will pay them better than anything else just as clearly as the Danes see it, and a big future is in store for Canada. The Danes are pushing the Irish bacon curers and pressing them very closely in market values in England to-day, and I feel certain they will outstrip the Irish farmer in the race. In Ireland they do not understand pig feeding and rearing nearly as well as the Danes do. In Ireland they over-feed, keep the hog wet and dirty underfoot, and pay little attention to the state of their piggeries. All this is most detrimental to hogs thriving fast and well. If you can induce the farmers of Canada to supply you with a suitable hog, we can find an outlet for any quantity, because Canadian bacon as prepared by you is in good favor and treads close upon the heels of Danish bacon in value; but you want a steady supply all the year round to keep the article always upon the market and in front of buyers.

GENERAL REMARKS.

J. R. Martin, Cayuga, Haldimand: I spent this summer in Ireland, where they set great store on their pigs, feeding mixed food and looking for streaked bacon. The Suffolks are useless there and the Essex nearly as bad.

Wm. Cannon, Sydenham, Grey: Indications are that there will be a great deal more pork raised in this section next year than there has been for many years, as a great many sows have been kept for breeding.

L. A. Burkholder, Barton, Wentworth: Until within the last twenty years I used quite frequently to lose a hog by throat distemper as we called it. A neighbor told me that if I would let a few hens roost in the hog house it would prevent loss, and from that day until this I have had hens roosting above my pigs, and have not lost an animal from throat distemper since.

Dugald Graham, Toronto (of McGarry, Bland & Co., Montreal): In England and Wales hogs are raised mostly in the pasture and fed with cut clover, coarse grains and slops. In Ireland the potato takes the place of grains. I attach the greatest importance to the following points: (1) Warm and properly constructed pens, 7 to 10 hogs in a pen; (2) Raising two litters each season from each sow; (3) Good clover pasture while the pigs are growing; (4) Feeding with cut clover and pease—coarse grains always cut or ground and fed as slops; (5) Sell or kill the hogs at six months of age, or seven at most; (6) Weight should not exceed 240 lb. live weight; (7) The breed, long side, short head, long hair and white. It is admitted by all breeders of experience that, after a hog has taken on a certain amount of fat, all that is forced on after that point is reached costs more than can be got for it; hence experience is required, with common sense, to determine when that point is reached. The size, age and general constitution of each animal must be taken into the count. It is safe to say for the average hogs, that 150 to 180 lb. dressed is the safest weight to stop feeding at. Many Canadian farmers make the mistake of killing their hogs at too young an age. This is the greatest mistake of all. For profit a hog should not be marketed before five months old; the meat is then at its best.

Wm. Davies, sr. (of Wm. Davies & Co.) Toronto: If a boar of the right breed is used and a good big sow of native stock, I believe the progeny for feeding purposes will be quite equal to pure bred and generally more hardy. I believe a good breeding sow, one that has large litters and is a good nurse, should be kept till the young show signs of weakness of constitution, whether her age is four years or fourteen. Such a sow is invaluable. The rate of duty makes the manufacture of mess pork in Canada impossible; hence Ontario packers whether for local or export trade require not a fair amount of lean but absolutely lean hogs. Lean used to be synonymous with thin half-fed, but the Irish and Danes have solved the problem and have bred hogs that are well fed and thick but fleshy. Regarding grain feeding, I believe the best results can be obtained by feeding dry meal, with water accessible at all times. As to whether roots should be fed raw or cooked, it is not a moot point with packers; raw roots are ruinous. Marbled pork is simple nonsense; if this is ever seen it is in the ham and shoulder, and is an indication of thorough ripeness of condition. excellent in a bullock but detracting from value in a hog. Of course the belly is streaky in any breed.

John Adams, Scugog, Ontario: Both Jew and Gentile always appear to be ready to give poor piggy a kick and a curse; but the fact is that no animal on the farm is so clever and shrewd—so ready, like man, to look out for himself and appear piggyish when pressed with hunger; and he is always on the alert to turn some cheap food to good account for the very individual who so often treats him so cruelly. I really love a nice little fat chubby pig of any breed.

W. H. McNish, Elizabethtown, Leeds and Grenville: A good course of lectures on hog raising at the farmers' institutes this winter would improve the breeding, management, etc., greatly, and we think that, if the matter were clearly and forcibly put before our farmers four times the number of hogs now handled in Ontario could be raised.

PREVENTION OF HOG CHOLERA.

BY PETER H. BRYCE, M.D., SECRETARY PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Assuming the existence of hog cholera in a district, the great interests involved demand of Councils and Local Boards of Health prompt attention to the measures necessary for preventing any outbreaks of the disease in their respective municipalities, and for promptly stamping out the disease when it does occur.

Under the following sections of Chapter 205 Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, the Local Board's sanitary inspector is empowered to enter upon any premises and take such action as the circumstances may demand :

99.—(1) Any medical health officer or sanitary inspector may, at all reasonable times, inspect or examine any animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, grain, bread, flour or milk exposed for sale or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale, or for preparation for sale, and intended for food for man ; the proof that the same was not exposed or deposited for any such purpose, or was not intended for food for man, resting with the party charged ; and if any such animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, grain, bread, flour or milk, appear to such medical officer or inspector to be diseased, or unsound, or unwholesome, or unfit for food for man, he may seize and carry away the same, or cause it to be seized and carried away, in order that he may cause it to be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent it from being exposed for sale or used for food for man.

(2) The person to whom the same belongs, or did belong at the time of exposure for sale, or in whose possession or on whose premises the same was found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every animal, carcass, or fish, or piece of meat, flesh or fish, or any poultry or game, or for the parcel of fruit, vegetables, grain, bread or flour, or for the milk so condemned ; or, at the discretion of the convicting justices or magistrates, without the infliction of a fine, to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months.

100. Any person who in any manner prevents any health officer or sanitary inspector from entering any premises and inspecting any animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, grain, bread, flour or milk exposed or deposited for the purpose of sale and intended for food for man ; or who obstructs or impedes any such medical officer or inspector, or his assistant when carrying into execution the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25.

To enable the inspector to recognize the sources of danger, as also the measures to prevent such dangers being realised, he ought to know that the sources and channels of infection are as follows, arranged in order of frequency and importance according to D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industries, Washington, D.C.:

(a) Pigs purchased from infected herds, or coming in contact with those from infected farms, or running over grounds occupied by diseased swine within the preceding two or three months.

(b) Disease streams may communicate the disease to herds below the source of infection.

(c) Virus may be carried in feed, on implements, and on the feet and clothing of persons from infected herds and premises.

(d) Winds, insects, birds and various animals may transport hog cholera virus.

With regard to the first source, it may be said that no pigs should be purchased from any locality until one year after the death of the last case of cholera. There are frequently near the end of an epizootic, chronic cases which may live for three or four months without showing any distinctive signs of disease until they suddenly die. The *post-mortem* examination usually reveals extensive ulceration of the large intestine. The disease may thus linger in a herd long after all danger has apparently subsided. By bringing any chronic cases in contact with hitherto unexposed healthy swine the disease may spring up anew. Experiments have shown that the diseased germs may all disappear from the soil within three or four months, but the uncertainty of knowing whether there are any chronic cases continually adding fresh virus to the soil makes the period of one year not too long to avoid the introduction of unexposed pigs. It is advisable, in districts where hog cholera is very prevalent and is rarely absent for any length of time, for farmers to raise their own pigs and not trust to any animals from outside. In this way infection may, at least in part, be kept under control. When animals have been obtained from places which are not above suspicion they should not be brought in contact with swine already on the place, but quarantined as far as possible from them and kept under careful observation for at least one month.

There is no reason to suppose that currents of air have much influence in spreading the disease. Observations at the experimental station of the Bureau of Animal Industries at Washington have left no doubt that healthy pigs may be kept on the same farm with diseased ones without becoming infected, provided the infection is not carried in feed and implements, or on the shoes or clothing of persons from the sick to the healthy. Moreover the disease is an intestinal malady, and all evidence points to infection through the food rather than through the air inspired.

Granted, then, that no communication between infected and uninfected farms exists, there still remains the danger due to the second cause, viz.: infected water-courses, upon which it is impossible to lay too much emphasis. In fact, if the disease exists anywhere along a stream all farms below that point are liable to infection, unless use of the water in any form whatever is given up during the season.

When there is a suspicion that a herd has been infected, although the disease has not yet appeared, isolation and other precautionary measures should be carried out with the same care as if the disease were actually present.

When hog cholera has appeared in a herd, or on a farm, precautions should be taken for two reasons, first, to prevent the virus from being carried to other farms and infecting other herds, and second to prevent the loss of the entire herd, or if this is not possible, to stamp out the disease in such a way that the ground shall not subsequently infect healthy animals. Rules to be observed may be summarised as follows:

(a) The dead animals should be immediately disposed of, either by burial or by burning.

(b) Streams should be carefully protected from pollution.

(c) No animals should be removed from any infected herd or locality to another free from the disease for at least six months after the last case of disease has disappeared.

(a) *The proper disposal of dead animals.* This is a matter of great importance, for the bodies not only contain the germs of the disease, but the latter will multiply enormously during the summer heat and in the internal organs after life has been extinguished. Each dead body must therefore be regarded as a focus of the disease unless properly disposed of. It may be buried. In such case it must be so deep that no animal can get at it. It should be covered by a layer of powdered or slaked lime several inches thick, and the ground over the body likewise sprinkled with a thin layer of the same. If the carcasses are burned, care should be taken that any parts not consumed are buried as directed.

(b) *The danger from infected streams.* This has already been mentioned at length. Streams must be protected by law in order that no sick animals be allowed to go near them, and that no carcasses be thrown into them or deposited where drainage may carry the virus from the body into the water. Nor should the drainage from pens be permitted to flow into them.

(c) *Mild form of cholera.* Hogs are frequently affected with cholera of a mild form, which lasts for several months before some form of septic infection or degenerative change in the internal organs produces death; hence it is important to insist upon knowing when the last case of disease occurred. Since it has been demonstrated that hog cholera germs may remain alive in the soil from three to four months, this rule will not appear unreasonable as a safeguard.

These rules will be sufficient, if properly executed, to confine the diseases within narrow limits. There is no doubt that hog cholera virus dies out over the greater part of our country after epizootics have swept over it. We have no reason to believe that it can survive in the soil from one end of the year to the other. It is, in fact, highly probable that it is transported and distributed from a few places where, for some reason, cases have occurred throughout the year and have thus kept the virus alive. There are no experiments on record which show that the hog cholera germ may be found in the soil and water independent of the disease. It has been looked for, but has never been found, excepting in the body or discharges of diseased swine. This fact ought to cause all exporters and importers of improved swine for breeding purposes, as well as all who import large consignments of hogs for slaughter—especially from the western states—to exercise the greatest care with regard to the cleanliness of the cars in which such hogs

are shipped. There can be no doubt that this is the most probable source of some of the outbreaks which from time to time have appeared at different points in Ontario. Infected hogs pollute freight cars; these again pollute the railroad tracks, and the rains, washing the virus into ditches, carry it to the waterways through farms, whence the hog becomes infected.

Compensation. It has been already seen that the municipal authorities should in the public interest at once see that active measures are taken for the suppression of any outbreaks of hog cholera, as of other infectious diseases whether in man or animals. But there is another duty which they can bring to the notice of the owner of the infected hogs, and this is to give notice of the outbreak to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa. The reasons for this are contained in the following sections of the "Act respecting Infectious or Contagious Diseases affecting Animals," Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, Chapter 69:

3. Every cattle or farm stock owner and every breeder or dealer in cattle or other animals, and everyone bringing foreign animals into Canada, shall, on perceiving the appearance of infectious or contagious disease amongst the cattle or other animals owned by him or under his special care, give notice to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa of the facts discovered by him as aforesaid.

4. Every owner of such diseased cattle or other animals who neglects to comply with the provisions of the next preceding section shall forfeit his claim to compensation for any cattle or other animals slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and no such compensation shall be granted him; and every person who maliciously or fraudulently conceals the existence of infectious or contagious disease amongst cattle or other animals shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

12. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, cause to be slaughtered animals suffering from infectious or contagious disease, and animals which are or have been in contact with or close proximity to a diseased animal, or an animal suspected of being affected by infectious or contagious disease.

13. The Governor in Council may order a compensation to be paid to the owners of animals slaughtered under the provisions of this Act; and whenever the animal slaughtered was affected by infectious or contagious disease the compensation shall be one-third of the value of the animal before it became so affected, but shall not in any case exceed twenty dollars; in every other case the compensation shall be three-fourths of the value of the animal, but shall not in any case of grade animals exceed fifty dollars, and in any case of thoroughbred pedigree animals two-thirds of the value of the animal, not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars; and in all such cases the value of the animal shall be determined by the Minister of Agriculture or by some person appointed by him.

FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN OPERATION IN ONTARIO DURING 1889, WITH NAME AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY OF EACH FACTORY.

NOTE.—No return received from factory marked with asterisk (*).

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
ESSEX :			
Mersea	Blytheswood	C. W. Hind, Prop.	Blytheswood.
KENT :			
Camden	Dawn Mills	J. T. Race, Prop.	Dawn Mills.
	*Thamesville	James Secord, Sec.	Thamesville.
Chatham	Chatham Centre	T. McKerrall, Sec.	Eberts.
	Chatham Gore	David McArthur, Pres.	Tupperville.
	*Sydenham Valley	J. N. McCoy	Wallaceburg.
	Wallaceburg	John Skinner, Man.	do
Harwich	Creek Road	John Buller	Harwich.
Howard	Botany	D. A. Graves	Botany.
Orford	Orford Cheese Mfg. Co.	Nelson Blue	Duart.
Raleigh	*Merlin	John H. Ballah	Merlin.
	*Scaman's	Wm. S. Scaman	Charing Cross.
	*Smith Bros.	Smith Bros.	do
Tilbury East	Valetta	John Richardson	Valetta.
ELGIN :			
Aldborough	Crinan	W. H. McLean	Crinan.
	*Rodney	Wm. Johnston, Prop.	Rodney.
	Rosedale	Arch. McColl	Aldborough.
	West Lorne	John F. Taylor, Sec.	West Lorne.
Bayham	Bayham	E. T. Martin, Sec.	Griffin's Corners.
	Bayham Br. (Brownsville) ..	Benj. Hopkins, Sec.-Treas.	Brownsville.
	†New England	O. E. Twiss, Sec.	Tilsonburg.
	Nova Scotia St.	Miss J. Saxton, Sec.	Lakeview.
	*Talbot St.	George Bennett	Guysborough.
	Vienna	J. T. Gamble, Sec.	Vienna.
Dorchester S	Avon	Richard Jolliffe	Avon.
	Lyons	Thos. Wilkinson	Lyons.
	Springfield	John Clunas	Springfield.
Dunwich	Dutton	W. A. Ostrander, Prop.	Dutton. Box 217.
	Wallacetown	A. Keilor	Wallacetown.
Malahide	Dunboyne	Noble F. Tufford	Dunboyne.
	Malahide	R. Abell	Seville.
	Northwood	George Beckett	Aylmer.
Southwold	Erie	Daniel Black	Iona Station.
	Fingal	Thos. E. McLaughlin, Sec.	Fingal.
	Payne's Mills	Wm. Sharon, Sec.	Frome.
	West Magdala	R. R. Cranston, Prop.	West Magdala.
Yarmouth	Elgin	J. W. Scott, Prop.	Sparta.
	*Mapleton	Wm. Kirkley, Prop.	Springfield.
	Springwater	Asa Pound, Prop.	New Sarum.
	Yarmouth Centre	James Brown, Sec.	Yarmouth Centre.
NORFOLK :			
Charlottetown	St. Williams	G. W. Newman, Sec.	St. Williams.
	*Vittoria	John Pow, Sec.	Vittoria.
	Walsh	Walter Rollings, Sec.	Walsh.
Houghton	*Clear Creek	Elmer A. Spore, Prop.	Clear Creek.
	Houghton Centre	S. T. Jackson, Prop.	Houghton.
Middleton	Courtland	O. E. Twiss, Sec.	Tilsonburg.
	Delhi	G. R. Gray, Sec.	Delhi. Box 115.
Townsend	Bloomsburg	J. H. Lingwood, Sec.	Bloomsburg.
	Boston	H. Foster, Sec.	Boston.
	*Rockford, *Villa Nova	Wm. R. Shearer	Villa Nova.
	Waterford	L. N. Collver, Sec.	Waterford.

† Operated by Middleton & Bayham Co.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
NORFOLK—Con.			
Walsingham.....	Carholme.....	James Knowles, Sec.	Carholme.
	Lynedoch.....	C. A. Ostrander, Prop.	Lynedoch.
	Marston.....	C. H. Brayley, Sec.	Marston.
Windham.....	Bookton.....	Norman McCurdy, Sec.	Bookton.
	Nixon.....	W. S. Wood, Sec.	Nixon.
	Ranelagh.....	G. A. Carter, Sec.	Ranelagh.
	*Vanessa.....	Wm. Bartholomew.....	Vanessa.
Woodhouse.....	Black Creek.....	W. C. Parsons, Prop.	Jarvis.
	Excelsior.....	W. H. Olds, Sec.	Simcoe.
	Lynn Valley.....	E. G. Ford, Prop.	Lynn Valley.
HALDIMAND :			
Canborough.....	Attercliffe Sta.	Wm. Shirton.....	Attercliffe Sta.
	Canborough.....	James N. Paget, Prop.	Canborough.
Cayuga N.....	Kohler.....	John J. Lint, Sec.	Kohler.
Cayuga S.....	South Cayuga.....	Jacob Albright, Sec.	South Cayuga.
Dunn.....	Lake View.....	F. Splatt.....	Dunnville.
Moulton.....	*Stromness.....	Arch. McDonald.....	Stromness.
Rainham.....	Selkirk.....	Joel Hoover.....	Selkirk.
Seneca.....	Tyneside.....	J. M. Clydsdale, Prop.	Tyneside.
Walpole.....	Jarvis West.....	W. C. Parsons, Prop.	Jarvis.
	Springvale.....	John Hainer, Treas.	Springvale.
	Walpole.....	John W. Bain, Prop.	Cheapside.
WELLAND :			
Bertie.....	Bertie.....	E. O. Disher, Sec.	Ridgeway.
Wainfleet.....	Forks Road.....	Enos Marr, Sec.	Forks Road.
	Wellandport.....	Hamilton Johnson.....	Wellandport.
LAMETON :			
Bosanquet.....	Ridge Tree.....	George Sutherland, Sec.	Thedford.
Brooke.....	Aberfeldy.....	John J. Risk, Prop.	Aberfeldy.
	*Alvinston.....	Arch. McKellar.....	Alvinston.
	Brooke and Warwick.....	Alex Cowan, Sec.	Watford.
Euphemia.....	Annett's.....	John J. Risk, Prop.	Aberfeldy.
	*Florence.....	J. W. Healy.....	Florence.
Moore.....	Colinville.....	Clement White, Sec.	Colinville.
Plympton.....	Gala Bank.....	Wm. Symington, Prop.	Camlachie.
	South Plympton.....	A. D. Anderson, Sec.	Wyoming.
	Uttoxeter.....	Edward Archer, Sec.	Warwick West.
Sarnia.....	Vyner.....	Miles Carrick, Sec.	Mandaamin.
Sombra.....	Sombra Cheese Co.	W. S. Howell, Sec.	Thornhurst.
Warwick.....	*Maple Grove.....	B. Bachelor, Sec.	Birnam.
	Thompson.....	Wm. Thompson.....	Arkona.
	Warwick.....	Frank Kenward, Sec.	Warwick West.
HURON :			
Grey.....	Ethel.....	Robert Barr, jr., Prop.	Ethel.
	Grey and Morris.....	Daniel Stewart, Sec.	Brussels.
	Molesworth.....	Henry Coghlin, Sec.	Molesworth.
	Walton.....	R. H. Ferguson, Sec.	Walton.
Howick.....	Fordwich.....	James Fallis, Sec.	Newbridge.
	Peoples.....	Wm. McKercher, Sec.	Wroxeter.
	Springbank.....	George Padfield, Sec.	Gorrie.
Hullett.....	Constance.....	R. Jamieson, Sec.	Seaforth.
McKillop.....	Winthrop.....	John C. Morrison, Sec.	Winthrop.
Stanley.....	Blake.....	Asa J. Styles, Sec.	Blake.
Stephen.....	Centralia.....	R. F. Hicks.....	Centralia.
	Corbett.....	M. A. Corbett, Sec.	Corbett.
	Crediton.....	Charles Brown.....	Crediton.
Tuckersmith.....	Rodgerville.....	James Murray.....	Rodgerville.
Turnberry.....	Bluevale.....	John Burgess, Sec.	Bluevale.
Wawanosh, E.....	Belgrave.....	George Hood, Sec.	Sunshine.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
BRUCE :			
Amabel	Wiaraton	Geo. H. Johnson, Sec.....	Wiaraton.
Arran	Tara	G. G. Mitchell, Sec.....	Tara.
Brant	Brant	Daniel Sullivan, Sec.....	Malcolm.
	Dunkeld	Thos. A. Chisholm, Sec.....	Dunkeld.
Bruce	Climax	Andrew Kirkconnell, Pres..	Tiverton.
	Underwood	Amos Hilker, Sec.....	Underwood.
Carrick	Belmore	John H. McHardy, Sec.....	Belmore.
	Otter Creek	Louis Braun, Sec.....	Walkerton.
Elderslie	Elderslie	J. McClure	Williscroft.
Greenock	Pinkerton	E. R. Emery, Sec.....	Pinkerton.
Huron	Huron	James Harrison, Pres.....	Kincardine.
	Paramount	Joseph Taylor, Sec.....	Lucknow.
	Pine River	John Thompson, jr., Pres...	Pine River.
Kincardine	Armow	Wm. A. Shier, Sec.....	Armow.
	Bervie	James Glass	Bervie.
	Glammis	John McKellar, Prop.....	Tiverton.
	Millarton	Wm. Rutledge, Sec.....	Millarton.
Kinloss	Holyrood	George McIntosh, Sec.....	Holyrood.
	*Lucknow	J. A. Denning, Prop.....	Lucknow.
Saugeen	Burgoyne	T. B. Millar	Burgoyne.
	Star	George S. Webb, Prop.....	North Bruce.
GREY :			
Artemesia	Flesherton	James Brodie, Sec.....	Vandeleur.
	Markdale	Henry D. Irwin, Sec.....	Markdale
Bentinck	*Hanover Ch. Co	Andrew Magwood	Hanover.
Normanby	Alsfeldt Ch. & B. Co	C. H. Peterson, Sec.....	Clifford.
	Mount Forest	Joseph Tuck, Sec.....	Mount Forest.
	Varney	Chas. Ramage, Sec.....	Varney.
Osprey	Badjeros	George Bailey, Treas.....	Shrigley.
Proton	Dundalk	Robert Russell	Dundalk.
	*Enniskillen	Thomas McQuay	Inistioige.
	Ventry	James Cavanagh, Sec.....	Hopeville.
	Victoria	Wm. Haines, Prop.....	Inistioige.
SIMCOE :			
Flos	Elmvale	Wm. Harvey, Sec.....	Elmvale.
Nottawasaga	Avening	W. G. Carruthers, Sec.....	Avening.
	Glen Huron	James Connor	Glen Huron.
	Lavender	Samuel Flach	Lavender.
Tecumseth	Cookstown	W. F. Moore, Sec.....	Cookstown.
MIDDLESEX :			
Adelaide	Kerwood	A. McKenzie, Sec.....	Kerwood.
	Keyser	Geo. L. Smith, Sec.....	Keyser.
	*Mud Creek	R. J. Coulton	Springbank.
	*Victoria	John Fuller	Watford.
Biddulph	Cedar Vale	Michael Blake, Sec.....	Elginfield.
	North Middlesex	George W. Fox, Sec.....	Lucan.
Caradoc	Caradoc	Wm. E. Sawyer, Sec.....	Mount Brydges.
	Mount Carmel	D. Leitch, Sec.....	Strathroy.
	Muncey Road	John Stuart	Mount Brydges.
Delaware	Delaware	H. J. Smith, Sec.....	Lambeth.
Dorchester N	Burnside	S. Barr, Sec.....	Mossley.
	*Dorchester Station	D. Buchanan	Dorchester Sta.
	Gladstone	J. B. Lane, Treas.....	do
	Gore	James Smith, Manf.....	Crampton.
	Harrietsville	F. Kunz	Harrietsville.
	Thames	J. A. James, Manf.....	Nilestown.
Ekfrid	Appin	Hector McFarlane, Sec.....	Glencoe.
	Mayfair	John Cooper	Melbourne.
London	Birr	C. A. Smith, Sec.....	Birr.
	Bryanston, Devizes	Robert Elliott, Sec.....	Plover Mills.
	Geary	John Geary, Prop.....	London, Box 132.
	North Branch	Fred Bailey	Rebecca.
	Proof Lime	James Tier, Sec.....	Arva.
	Sell's	P. J. Thompson, Sec.....	Lobo.
	Union Hill	R. H. Harding, Sec.....	Thorndale.

†Started season but closed down for want of milk.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—Continued.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office. Address.
MIDDLESEX.—Con.			
McGillivray	*West McGillivray	Wm. Fraser	W. McGillivray.
Metcalfe	Napier	Wm. Ormerod, Manf.	Napier.
	Sifton's	Thos. H. Payne, Sec.	Cairngorm.
Mosa	Glencoe	Hector McFarlane, Sec.	Glencoe.
	*Wardsville	John A. Cole, Sec.	Wardsville.
Nissouri W	Blanshard and Nissouri ..	Fergus McMaster, Sec.	St. Marys.
	Cherry Hill	Hope Webster, Sec.	Thamesford.
	Nissouri West	W. Lee, Sec.	Thorndale.
Westminster	Belmont	John Evans, Manf.	Belmont.
	Belmont Branch	A. E. Carrothers, Sec.	do
	Glanworth	Jas. A. Glen, Sec.	Glanworth.
	North Street	W. Dingman	Lambeth.
	Pond Mills	John McDougal	Pond Mills.
Williams W	White Oak	John H. Burnard, Sec.	White Oak.
	Rob Roy	Wm. Dickson, Sec.	Parkhill.
OXFORD :			
Blandford	Bright	John Riesberry, Pres.	Bright.
	Eastwood	W. E. Hopkins, Sec.	Eastwood.
Blenheim	Soho Ch. & B. Co.	J. D. Scott, Sec.	Richwood.
Dereham	Brownsville, Culloden, } Tilsonburg	Benjamin Hopkins, Sec.	Brownsville.
	Dereham and Norwich ..	Wm. Jones, Sec.	Mount Elgin.
	Dereham and Oxford ..	A. R. McNiven, Sec.	Ingersoll.
	Lawson's	J. P. Harris, Sec.	Holbrook.
	Mount Elgin	James V. Bodwell, Sec.	Mount Elgin.
	Prouse's	Thomas Prouse, Prop.	do
	Salford	J. P. Harris, Sec.	Holbrook.
	Verschoyle	James Hunter, Sec.	Verschoyle.
	*Wilkinson's	J. H. Wilkinson	do
Nissouri E	Kintore	D. R. Calder, Sec.	Kintore.
	Kintore (East branch) ..	Thos. W. Alderson, Sec.	do
	*Lakeside	Robert Marshall	Lakeside.
	Murray Bros	W. Murray, Sec.	St. Marys.
	Thamesford	David Lawrence, Sec.	Thamesford.
	*Walker's	Edward Horsman	do
Norwich N	*Dunkin's	George Dunkin	Norwich.
	*Ontario	I. L. Farrington	do
	*Smith's	Robert Snell, Sec.	do
Norwich S	Springford	F. C. Anstice, Sec.	Springford.
	Summerville	S. A. Innes	Otterville.
Oxford E	Diamond	J. McConnell	Vandecar.
	Oxford, East and West ..	M. S. Schell, Sec.	Woodstock.
Oxford N	Maple Leaf	Thos. Caddey, Prop.	Ingersoll.
	Oxford, North	W. A. Sutherland, Sec.	Ingersoll (Box 111)
Oxford W	Harris Street	T. L. Newton	Salford.
	Oxford, West	W. G. Francis	Ingersoll.
orra E	Blandford and Zorra, East.	A. Miller, Sec.	Walmer.
	German Union	Christian Schrag, Manf.	New Hamburg.
	Honey Grove	Robert Morton, Prop.	Cassel.
	Spring Creek	H. C. Facey, Sec.	Woodstock.
	Strathallan	Absalom Graves, Sec.	Hickson.
	Zorra, East, Central	James Anderson, Sec.	Strathallan.
Zorra W	Brooksdale	Wm. Matheson	Brooksdale.
	Cold Springs	Hugh Matheson, Prop.	Youngsville.
	Zorra, West	Wm. Loveys, Sec.	Embro.
RANT :			
Burford	Cathcart	Chas. Kelly	Cathcart.
	*Harley	C. Hartley	Harley.
	*Kelvin	Joseph McCombs, Sec.	Kelvin.
Dumfries S	New Durham	James Paterson, Sec.	New Durham.
Oakland	*St. George	John Richardson, Prop.	St. George.
	Oakland	George Taylor	Oakland.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
PERTH :			
Downie	Avonbank	Wm. Tier	Motherwell.
	*Black Creek	Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P.	Stratford.
	Downie	H. A. Southwick, Prop	Avonton.
	Gore of Downie	John Dempsey, Prop	Fairview.
	Kastnerville	Geo. Barthel, Prop	Stratford.
Easthope N	Avondale	John Wilford, Prop	Shakespeare.
Easthope S	Tavistock	Wm. Gillard	Tavistock.
Ellice	*Kinkora	Chas. Stock	Stratford.
Elma	Britton	Wm. Stevenson	Britton.
	Donegal	Samuel McAllister	Donegal.
	Elma	Wm. Lochhead, Sec	Atwood.
	Elmbank	Robert Cleland	Listowel.
	Gotham	Joseph Freeman	Britton.
	Monkton	Andrew Erskine, Sec	Monkton.
	Newry	John Morrison, Sec	Newry.
	Silver Corners	Geo. Richmond, Sec	do
	Trowbridge	John R. Code	Trowbridge.
Fullarton	Cold Creek	Thomas Stacey, Sec	Fullarton.
Logan	Willow Grove	Wm. Squire	Bornholm.
Mornington	Carthage	Wm. Campbell, Pres	Carthage.
	Milverton	Moses Knechtel	Milverton.
	Newton	Hugh Jack	Newton.
Wallace	Cedar Grove	George V. Pool, Sec	Wallace.
	Wallace	Jeptha Vankleeck, Sec	Listowel.
WELLINGTON :			
Arthur	Conn.	G. J. McCulloch, Treas.	Conn.
	Kenilworth	George Cushing, Sec	Kenilworth.
Luther W	Arthur and Luther	John McNab, Sec	Arthur.
Maryborough	Maryborough	Wm. Wilson, Sec	Rothsay.
	Riverbank	Joseph Gilmore, Sec	Arthur.
	Wyandotte	Thos. J. Paterson, Sec	Moorefield.
Minto	Harriston	W. D. McLellan, Sec	Harriston.
	Minto and Arthur	James Wiseman, Sec	Cotswold.
	Palmerston	R. Andrews, Sec	Palmerston.
Peel	Goldstone	W. T. Whale, Sec	Goldstone.
	Peel	John Hought, Sec	Glenallan.
WATERLOO :			
Dumfries N	*Galt	W. P. Clay	Galt.
Wellesley	Bamberg	Jacob Kaufman, Sec	Bamberg.
	Honey Grove	J. W. Chalmers, Prop	Poole.
Wilmot	*Oak Grove	John Steiner	New Hamburg.
	Philipsburg	John D. Schantz, Prop	Philipsburg.
Woolwich	Woolwich	Eli H. Bauman	St. Jacobs.
DUFFERIN :			
Amaranth	Laurel	Jonathan Varcoe, Sec	Laurel.
Melancthon	Shelburne	Jacob Walker, Treas	Shelburne.
LINCOLN :			
Caistor	Caistorville	Adam Spears, Sec	Caistorville.
Clinton	*Beamsville	Arthur Hunter	Beamsville.
	Campden	H. S. Hummel, Sec	Campden.
Gainsborough	Bismarck	John L. Heaslip, Sec	Wellandport.
WENTWORTH :			
Ancaster	*Renforth	D. Hamilton	Renforth.
Beverly	Beverly	John Ireland, Sec	Rockton.
	Sheffield	C. W. Laing, Prop	Sheffield.
PEEL :			
Chinguacousy	Norval	Robert Groat, Prop	Georgetown.
YORK :			
King	Eversley	John Ness	Eversley.
Markham	Cedar Grove	Mrs. J. N. Raymer, Mnfr.	Box Grove.
	Ringwood	A. B. Grove	Ringwood.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—Continued.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
ONTARIO :			
Whitby E	Geneva	James Burns	Columbus.
DURHAM :			
Clarke	Newtonville	W. J. Jones	Clarke.
Darlington	Darlington	L. M. Courtice, Pres	Courtice.
	Hampton	F. L. Ellis, Sec	Hampton.
Hope	Hope	Wm. Henwood, Sec.	Welcome.
	Perrytown	Fred. Currelley, Sec	Canton.
NORTHUMBERLAND :			
Alnwick	Roseneath	Dennis Keogan, Sec.	Hastings.
Brighton	Brighton and Murray	Isaac W. Hennessey, Sec	Wooler.
	Codrington	A. D. Richards, Pres.	Codrington.
	Hilton	A. E. Thorne, Sec	Hilton.
	*Percy and Brighton	A. W. Huyck, Prop	Castleton.
	Standard	James O'Connell, Sec.	Warkworth.
	*Strong's	Hugh Strong, Prop.	Hilton.
Cramahe	Castleton	R. K. Philp, Pres	Castleton.
	Cramahe	R. A. Brintnall, Treas	Dundonald.
	Morganston	Homer Platt	Morganstown.
	Salem	S. E. Dixon	Colborne.
Haldimand	Eddystone	George Gillespie	Vernonville.
	Haldimand	E. A. Hinman	Grafton.
	Spring Valley	A. G. McDonald, Prop	Burnley.
Hamilton	Baltimore, Crown	Samuel Philp	Baltimore.
	North Star	John C. Rosevear, Pres	Cold Springs.
Monaghan S	Bensfort	Thomas Dodds, Sec.	Bensfort.
Murray	Fountain	E. Buck	Frankford.
	Maple Leaf, B	C. W. Wright, Sec	do
	*Queen's	J. Huffman, Mnfr	do
	Smithfield	W. H. Potts, Sec	Smithfield.
Percy	Brickley	W. Bensley, Prop	Warkworth.
	Model	James Oliver, Sec.	do
	Warkworth	W. T. Wiggins, Sec.	do
Seymour	Brae	Gilbert Bedford, Sec	Campbellford.
	Crow Bay	James C. Cleugh, Sec.	Sarginson.
	Empire	Robert White, Pres.	Campbellford.
	*I. X. L.	John Govan, Pres.	do
	Meyersburg	Wm. Clark, Sec	Meyersburg.
	Prince of Wales	John Clark, Sec	Campbellford.
	Rylestone	Arch. Morton	Springbrook.
	Seymour West	E. C. West, Sec	Campbellford.
	Stanwood	James B. Peoples, Sec	Preneveau.
	Valley	John Clark, Sec	Campbellford.
	Woodland	F. Macoun, Sec	do
PRINCE EDWARD :			
Ameliasburg	Mountain View	A. J. Potter	Mountain View.
	Rednerville	John G. Peck, Pres.	Albury.
Athol	Cherry Valley	Luther Platt, Sec	Cherry Valley.
Hallowell	Allisonville	James Calnan	Allisonville.
	Bloomfield	David S. Hubbs, Sec	Bloomfield.
Marysburg N	Lake View	G. N. Rose, Sec	Waupoos.
	Union	Robert Davison, Sec	Picton.
Marysburg S	Black Creek	Wm. Call, Sec	Milford.
	Point Traverse	Alva Rose	South Bay.
	*Royal Street	Walter Striker, Prop	Milford.
Sophiasburg	Beaver	Thomas Wright, Sec	Gilbert's Mills.
	*Big Island	Ryerson Rankin	Demorestville.
	*Elm Brook	Richard Benson	Picton.
	*Grape Vale	James Roblin	Fish Lake.
	Maple Leaf	Alfred Foster	do
	Northpelt	Ira David, Pres	Solmesville.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—Continued

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:			
Adolphustown.....	*Adolphustown	Percival Platt	Adolphustown.
Camden	Camden East.....	George E. Hinch, Sec.	Camden East.
	Centreville	Wm. Whelan, Treas.	Centreville.
	Enterprise	A. B. Carscallen, Sec.	Enterprise.
	Moscow	Vanluven Bros., Props.	Moscow.
	Newburgh	George A. Aylesworth, Sec. .	Newburgh.
Ernesttown	Bath	W. R. Gordanier, Sec.	Morven.
	Empey	P. E. R. Miller, Sec.	Switzerville.
	Odessa	James C. Fraser, Sec.	Odessa.
	Union	W. R. Gordanier, Sec.	Morven.
	Wilton	Robert Metzler, Prop.	Wilton.
Fredericksburg N.....	Napanee	W. N. Dollar, Sec.	Napanee.
	Phoenix	Charles. B. Parks, Sec.	Hay Bay.
Fredericksburg S.....	Phippen's	Wm. Phippen, Prop.	Sandhurst.
	*Sillsville	James Rennie	Sillsville.
Kaladar	Flinton	R. E. Jones	Flinton.
Richmond	Forest Mills	W. J. Sergeant, Sec.	Kingsford.
	*Selby	Ira B. Hudgins	Selby.
Sheffield	Sheffield	D. E. Rose, Sec.	Tamworth.
FRONTENAC:			
Bedford	Fermoy, Salem	John McGuire, Sec.	Westport.
	Tichborne	Joseph Kenny, Prop.	Tichborne.
Hinchinbrooke	Parham	David Goodfellow	Parham.
Kennebec	*Arden	W. B. Mills	Arden.
Kingston	Glenburnie	John Hay, Sec.	Glenburnie.
	Glenvale	J. Watts	Glenvale.
	*Lake Shore	P. E. Ward	Kingston.
	Maple Grove	F. P. Grass	do
	Pious Hollow	T. A. Keenan	Mt. Chesney.
	Union	Joshua Knight	Elginburg.
Loughborough	Forest	John Moreland, Sec.	Sydenham.
	*Live and Let Live	Keely & McAuley	Railton.
	Mountain View	James W. Nobes	Oates.
	Perth Road	Wm. Guthrie, Sec.	Perth Road.
Pittsburg	Granite Hill	F. J. Henderson, Sec.	Pittserry.
	Leo Lake	John P. Bower	Seeley's Bay.
	*Maple Leaf	Thomas Bell	Birmingham.
	Morning Star	Daniel McLean	Eric.
	Pine Grove	John Dillon	Brewer's Mills.
	*Pine Hill	D. Trotter	Cushendall.
	Rose Hill	James R. Barnes, Sec.	Dufferin.
	*Woodburn	D. Ray	Willetsholme.
Portland	Bellrock	Vanluven Bros., Props.	Moscow.
	Bradshaw	Robert McLean, Sec.	Harrowsmith.
	*Hartington	Thomas Leonard, Sec.	Hartington.
	Verona	Howard Reynolds, Prop.	Verona.
Storrington	Battersea	W. J. Anglin	Battersea.
	Cold Springs	C. W. Langwith, Sec.	Sunbury.
	Duff's	Alexander Ritchie, Sec.	Inverary.
	Excelsior	J. L. Keelor, Prop.	Battersea.
	*Lake View	Adam Barr	Inverary.
	Sand Hill	W. W. Sands, Sec.	Sunbury.
	*Storrington	L. W. Murphy	Brewer's Mills.
	Sunbury	Gordon Waldron, Sec.	Sunbury.
	Washburn	Henry McBroom	Washburn.
Wolfe Island	St. Lawrence	Rattray & Kenny, Props ..	Wolfe Island.
LEEDS AND GRENNILLE:			
Augusta	Charleville, Grenville, } Domville, Central Augusta }	J. W. Place, Sec.	Prescott.
	Maple Grove	F. K. Wright, Sec.	Algonquin.
	Roebuck	James Keating, Sec.	Roebuck.
	†St. Lawrence Star	John McLean	Maitland.
	South Branch	Frank Meech, Sec.	North Augusta.

† Received too late for estimates.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE— <i>Continued.</i>			
Augusta—Con.	*Throoptown	Thomas Thorpe	Throoptown.
	Victory No. 1.	John S. Ralph	North Augusta.
	Willow	Andrew McNish, Sec.	Brockville.
Bastard and Burgess S.	*Delta Pure Cream	Robert Whaley	Delta.
	Elmwood	James Wood	Lombardy.
	Grand Central	E. Bowser, Sec.	Delta.
	*Meyers' Combination (2)	Thomas Meyers	Portland.
	North Shore	T. C. Singleton, Prop.	Newboro'.
	People's Mutual	Thomas G. Morris	Forfar.
	Philipsville	L. U. Phelps, Sec.	Philipsville.
	Plum Hollow*	Ambrose Derbyshire	Plum Hollow.
	Poole	Wm. N. Poole, Mfr.	Freeland.
	Reliable	Rogers & Co., Props.	Newboyne.
Crosby N.	*Smith's Valley	Wm. N. Littlejohn	Harlem.
	Ardmore, Westport	John McGuire, Sec.	Westport.
	Centreville, Model	T. C. Singleton, Prop.	Newboro'.
Crosby S.	*Clear Lake	Thos. Leggett	Singleton.
	Dominion	E. V. Halladay, Prop.	Elgin.
	Elgin Union	B. L. Halladay	do
	Maple Grove	S. M. Halladay, Mfr.	do
	Morton	R. H. Somerville	Morton.
	Rockdale	J. R. Dargavel	Elgin.
	Singleton	T. C. Singleton, Prop.	Newboro'.
Edwardsburg	Cardinal	Alex. Smith, Sec.	Cardinal.
	*Eager's Combination (4)	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
	Millar's Nos. 1, 2 and 3.	Millar & Ferguson, Props.	Spencerville.
	Thompson's Nos. 1 and 5	W. H. Thompson	Pittsont.
	Thompson's No. 4.	A. D. VanCamp, Sec.	Prescott.
Elizabethtown.	*Anvern	A. C. Johns, Prop.	Fairfield East.
	Barlow	C. L. McCready, Sec.	Addison.
	*Excelsior	J. H. Davidson	Brockville.
	Kilbourn Springs	W. E. Kilbourn, Sec.	do
	Leeds Union	C. M. Taylor, Sec.	Lyn.
	*Maple Grange	M. F. Hughes, Prop.	do
	Palace	Cyrenus Stowell, Sec.	Addison.
	Royal Dominion	T. W. Horton	New Dublin.
Elmsley S.	*Star	C. M. Taylor, Sec.	Lyn.
	*Hunter	R. W. Strong, Prop.	Brockville.
	*Maple Leaf	Michael O'Mara	Lombardy.
Gower S.	*Eager's Comb. (1)	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
Kitley	Farmer's Choice	Fred. W. Scovill	Athens.
	*Frankville	W. D. Livingstone	Frankville.
	Newbliss	John Mackay, Sec.	Newbliss.
	*Robinson	Alex. Cameron	Smith's Falls.
	Silver Creek	George S. Stratton, Sec.	Toledo.
Leeds and Lansdowne.	Bay	Robert Wilson, Sec.	Wilstead.
	*Bruce	J. S. Landon, Sec.	Lansdowne.
	Cold Glen	J. Willoughby, Prop.	do
	*Deerlick	John Cowan	do
	Dulcemain	Wm. Sliter	Warburton.
	*Fairfax	John A. Heaslip	Sand Bay.
	*Gananogue	Wm. Goodbody	Gananogue.
	Gananogue Junction	John Conner	do
	Lake View	James Berney, Sec.	Lyndhurst.
	Lyndhurst	Henry Green, Prop.	do
	Oak Leaf	Ormond Green	Oak Leaf.
	*People's	Henry McCalpin	South Lake.
	Rapid Valley	C. A. Bradley	Lansdowne.
	St. Lawrence	George E. Bodkin, Sec.	Escott.
	Sand Bay	Benjamin Herbison, Sec.	Sand Bay.
	Seeley's Bay	R. Gardiner	Seeley's Bay.
	*Springvale	Wm. A. Denny	Sweet's Corner#.
	Tilley	James W. Grier, Sec.	Lansdowne.
	Warburton	John Cook, Sec.	Warburton.
	Washburn	J. E. Johnson, Sec.	Soperton.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—Continued.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
LEEDS AND GREN.—Con.			
Oxford on Rideau	*Bishop's Mills.....	Wm. Connell.....	Bishop's Mills.
	*Kemptville.....	Orlando Bush.....	Kemptville.
	*Maple Ridge (Eager's)....	Moses Edwards.....	Oxford Mills.
	*Millar's Corners.....	Orlando Bush.....	Kemptville.
	Oxford Mills.....	Levi Patton.....	Oxford Mills.
	Patterson's Corners.....	John Anderson, Prop.....	do
WOLFORD.....	*Old Fairfield.....	Rufus Bissell, Sec.....	Easton's Corners.
	Rideau Valley.....	John Kerr, Sec.....	Merrickville.
Yonge and Escott	Caintown.....	James White, Sec.....	Caintown.
	Elbe.....	Bates & Brown, Props.....	Elbe Mills.
	Escott Union.....	W. H. Warren.....	Rockfield.
	Farmersville.....	Lester A. Brown.....	Athens.
	Holland.....	H. C. Lynch, Sec.....	Escott.
	*Junetown A.....	Francis Fortune, Sec.....	Caintown.
	*Junetown B.....	Newton Avery.....	do
	Leeds County.....	Chas. S. Snider, Sec.....	Lyn.
		T. G. Tennant, Manf.....	Yonge Mills.
	*Lillie Springs.....	C. M. Taylor, Sec.....	Lyn.
	Mallory's.....	A. W. Mallory.....	Mallorytown.
	Ronan's.....	Jas. K. Redmond, Sec.....	Athens.
	*Springfield Union.....	N. E. Mallory, Sec.....	Escott.
	Thousand Islands.....	Chas. Cornwall.....	Rockport.
DUNDAS :			
Matilda.....	*Dundela.....	John W. Cooper.....	Dundela.
	*Eager's Comb. (3).....	Wm. Eager.....	South Mountain.
	Farmer's.....	T. Coulter, Sec.....	Iroquois.
	Iroquois, Maple Grove.....	McDonald & McCullough.....	Morrisburg.
	Model No. 1.....	E. A. Rood, Prop.....	Hulbert.
	Morrisburg.....	Thomas Moorhouse, Sec.....	Morrisburg.
	+Thompson's No. 2.....	Thomas Scott, Sec.....	Glen Stewart.
	*Thompson's No. 3.....	James Liezert, Prop.....	Dixon's Corners.
	Thompson's No. 6.....	W. H. Thompson.....	Pittston.
Mountain.....	*Eager's Comb. (2).....	Wm. Eager.....	South Mountain.
	Rose & Co. No. 1.....	John McTavish.....	Vancamp Mills.
	*Thompson's No. 9.....	Edward Scott, Prop.....	Heckston.
Williamsburg.....	Archer.....	G. C. Tracy, Sec.....	Archer.
	Dennison.....	Richard Dennison, Prop.....	do
	*Eager's Comb. (2).....	Wm. Eager.....	South Mountain.
	Elma, *Colquhoun.....	John N. Logan.....	Elma.
	Grantley, Hoasic.....	Thos. McDonald, Prop.....	Morrisburg.
	Hussey.....	Isaiah Barkley.....	Dunbar.
	North Williamsburg.....	James Dickey, Sec.....	N. Williamsburg.
Winchester.....	Chesterville.....	Thos. McDonald, Prop.....	Morrisburg.
	*Eager's Comb. (6).....	Wm. Eager.....	South Mountain.
	Kendrick & Carlyle.....	Wm. R. Allison, Sec.....	Dunbar.
	Rose & Co. No. 2.....	John McTavish, Sec.....	Vancamp Mills.
	Short's Creamery.....	D. Halliday.....	Cassbridge.
	West Winchester.....	E. H. Mills.....	West Winchester.
STORMONT :			
Cornwall.....	+Allangrove Comb. (1).....	D. M. Macpherson.....	Lancaster.
	*Black River, *Monckland..	P. N. Tait.....	Mille Roches.
	*Mille Roches, *St. Andrews.		do
	*Cornwall Centre.....	J. A. Roys, Prop.....	Moulinette.
	Moulinette.....	H. Harrison, Sec.....	Berwick.
Finch.....	Berwick Nos. 1 and 2.....	James Small, Prop.....	Crysler.
	Crysler.....	F. Richards, Treas.....	Grantley.
	Goldfield.....	P. A. Casselman.....	Morrisburg.
	South Finch.....	Thos. McDonald, Prop.....	Wales.
Osnabrock.....	*Dickenson's Landing.....	Chas. S. Baker.....	Lunenburg.
	Dixon.....	J. C. Stata, Sec.....	Farran's Point.
	Farran's Point.....	John R. Farran, Sec.....	Lunenburg.
	Lunenburg.....	H. McEwan, Sec.....	Newington.
	Newington.....	Wm. Wood.....	North Valley.
	North Osnabrock.....	Edgar Alguire.....	Gallington.
	White Clover.....	George H. Jackson, Sec.....	

+Received too late for estimates.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—Continued.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
STORMONT.—Con. Roxborough	+Allangrove Comb. (3)	D. M. Macpherson	Lancaster.
	Berwick No. 3	James Small	Berwick.
GLENGARRY : Charlottenburg	+Allangrove Comb. (10)	D. M. Macpherson	Lancaster.
	Camerontown, Tyotown....	Thos. McDonald, Prop.	Morrisburg.
	Fraser's Point	D. A. Fraser	South Lancaster.
	*Glen Gordon	W. D. McLeod	Lochiel.
	Lilly White	John J. McMartin	Martintown.
	*Munro's Mills	D. A. McDonald	Alexandria.
Kenyon	+Allangrove Comb. (9)	D. M. Macpherson	Lancaster.
	Greenfield	J. J. Cameron, Sec	Greenfield.
	*McPhee's (8th Con)	Donald Kennedy	St. Elmo.
Lancaster	+Allangrove Comb. (6)	D. M. Macpherson	Lancaster.
	Thistle No 1	Sangster & McCuaig	Bainsville.
Lochiel	+Allangrove Comb. (2)	D. M. Macpherson	Lancaster.
	Breadalbane	James Hurley, Sec	Barb.
	*Maple Grove	James Irvine	Dalkeith.
	*Northern Spring Creek (7)..	Wm. D. McLeod	Kirkhill.
PRESCOTT : Alfred	Alfred	F. W. Langrell, Sec	Alfred.
	Dubois	Leopold Cote, Sec	Lefavre.
Caledonia	Molloy's	James Proudfoot	Fenaghvale.
	*	Donald McLeod	Dunvegan.
Hawkesbury E	Hawkesbury E., Nos. 1 and 2	James Hurley, Sec	Barb.
	Maple Leaf No. 1	J. C. McAlpine, Sec	St. Ann d' Presc't.
	Maple Leaf No. 2	Joseph Seguin	Point Fortune.
	*Monolea Nos. 1 and 4	Thos. Ross & Son, Props ..	Little Rideau.
	*Three factories	McCuaig & Cheney	Vankleek Hill.
	*One factory	Samuel Stephens	do
	* do	John McNish	do
	* do	Daniel Wyman	Chute & Blondeau.
	* do	Wm. Hay	St. Ann d' Presc't.
	* do	Amédé Leroux	St. Eugene.
	* do	Joseph Vachon	Mongenais.
Hawkesbury W	*Green Lane	Jas. G. Higginson	Hawkesbury.
	Spring Grove	S. N. Morrison, Prop	Henry.
	*Vankleek Hill	Denovan & McKinnon	Vankleek Hill.
	*Two factories	McCuaig & Cheney	do
Longueuil	*Cassburn	James Cross, Sec	Cassburn.
Plantagenet N	Centrefield	Louis Charbonneau	Plantagenet.
	Treadwell	Gideon Senecal, Prop	Treadwell.
Plantagenet	Fournier	Stephen Surch, Sec	Fournier.
	Lalonde, Riceville	A. McLean, Sec	Riceville.
	Pendleton	Henry Moffatt, Prop	Pendleton.
	*St. Isidore	John Sicotte, Prop	St. Isidore de Prescott.
RUSSELL : Cambridge	St. Albert	Damase Meilleur	St. Albert.
Clarence	Cobs Lake	Dr. DesRosier	Clarence Creek.
		Damase Meilleur	St. Albert.
Cumberland	Russell, Nos. 1, 2 and 3....	W. A. Monroe	Navan.
CARLETON : Fitzroy	River View	John Stevenson	Kinburn.
	Union Pride	J. Tierney, Sec	Arnprior.
Goulbourn	Golden	Henry Vaughan, Sec	Stapledon.
	Ottawa Valley	Adam Abbott, Sec	Hazledean.
Gower N	North Gower	Edward Kidd	North Gower.
	*Eager's Comb. (1)	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
Huntley	Carp	Edward Kidd, Sec	North Gower.
March	Dunrobin	J. J. Younghusband, Sec ..	Dunrobin.
Marlborough	Burritt's Rapids	Edward Kidd	North Gower.
Osgoode	*Eager's Comb. (3)	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
	*Lorne	John Campbell	Dalmeny.
	Manotick	Edward Kidd	North Gower.
	Osgoode No. 10	A. Walker, Sec	Metcalfe.
	*Osgoode No. 12	H. D. York	do
	White Globe	G. M. Donaldson	Vernon.

+Received too late for estimates.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—Continued.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
RENFREW:			
Horton	Maple Home	Robert McLaren, Sec.	Renfrew.
Ross	Forester's Falls	Wm. Grant, Prop	Forester's Falls.
Wilberforce	Rankin	Thomas Leech	Rankin.
LANARK:			
Bathurst	*Bathurst	James Patterson	Manion.
	*Fallbrook	Walter Cameron	Fallbrook.
	Harper	Joseph Warren, Sec	Harper.
	Scotch Line	Samuel Wilson	Allan's Mills.
Beckwith	Beckwith	Thomas Nesbitt, Sec	Carleton Place.
	Valley Queen	Peter McEwen, Sec.	Franktown.
Dalhousie	Watson's Corners	W. A. Moore	Perth.
Drummond	Balderson	Andrew Allan, Sec	Balderson.
	Dexter	Donald McPhail, Sec	McPhail.
	Drummond Centre	Wm. J. McCreary, Sec	Innisville.
	Mississippi, Riverside	C. A. Matheson, Sec	Perth.
Elmsley N.	Lone Star	B. S. Snyder, Sec.	Port Elmsley.
Lanark	*Boyd's	Alfred Hammond	Innisville.
	Fairplay	Thomas Jackson	do
	Hopetown	John Stewart, Sec	Hopetown.
	Middleville	A. R. McIntyre, Sec	Middleville.
Montague	Roseville	Hugh Clark, Sec	Montague.
	Thompson's No. 7	Isaac Cram, Sec	Smith's Falls.
Ramsay	Mississippi Pride	James Robertson	Almonte.
	Rosedale	Richard Reilly, Sec	Clayton.
Sherbrooke S	*Lake View	Albert Norris	Althorpe.
	*Maberley	Henry Rigney	Maberley.
VICTORIA:			
Fenelon	Cambray	H. J. Lytle	Cambray.
	Fenelon Falls	F. Sandford, Prop	Fenelon Falls.
Mariposa	Little Britain	Owen Yearsley	Port Hope.
	Mariposa	David Rogers, Sec	Linden Valley.
Ops	Reaboro	J. A. Brown	Reaboro.
Verulam	Bobcaygeon	I. L. Read, Sec.	Bobcaygeon.
	Scotch Line	Morgan Johns, Sec	do
	*Star	Thomas Robertson	Dunsford.
PETERBOROUGH:			
Asphodel	*Norwood	Wm. Buck	Norwood.
	Ormond	James O'Reilly	Hastings.
	Westwood	John Lancaster, Sec	Westwood.
Belmont	Melrose Abbey	Samuel Elliott, Sec	Norwood.
	Star	Jas. B. Peoples, Sec	Preneveau.
	*Trentbridge	Stephen Watson, Prop	Trentbridge.
Douro	Maple Leaf	David Pilkey, Sec	Peterborough.
	Pine Grove	E. J. Abbott, Sec.	Lakefield.
Dummer	*South Dummer	S. S. Spence	Cottesloe.
	Warminster	S. R. Payne, Sec	Warsaw.
	Warsaw	E. Hawthorne, Sec	do
Ennismore	Myrtle	R. J. Scollard, Sec	Ennismore.
Otonabee	*Keene	D. P. McFarlane	Keene.
	Otonabee Union	George Stewart, Sec	Peterborough.
	Shearer	John Miller, Sec	Lang.
Smith	Central Smith	James Tindle, Sec	Peterborough.
	Cherry Grove	P. Robinson, Sec.	Bridgenorth.
	Lakefield	J. W. Moore, Prop	Lakefield.
	Missing Link	James Middleton, Sec	Peterborough.
	North Smith	M. E. Sanderson, Pres	Selwyn.
HALIBURTON:			
Cardiff	Deer Lake	Alfred W. Willis, Sec.	Deer Lake.
Minden	Minden	M. Brown, Sec	Minden.
Monmouth	Monmouth	W. W. Ames, Prop	Wilberforce.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN ONTARIO.—Continued.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
HASTINGS:			
Carlow and Mayo	Carlow	Andrew Whyte, Sec	Boulter.
	Carlow and Mayo Union ..	W. J. Douglas, Pres	do
Dungannon	Bancroft	Fred. Mullett, Pres	Bancroft.
	L'Amable	J. R. Tait, Sec	L'Amable.
	Walkerville	D. Kavanagh, Pres	Umfraville.
Elzevir	Elzevir	Wm. Wiggins	Queensborough.
Herschel	Maynooth	John M. Third, Sec	Maynooth.
Hungerford	Bogart, Kervine	Patrick Murphy, Pres	Stoco.
	*Cedar	Andrew Kirk	Chapman.
	Marlbank	Wm. Burley	Marlbank.
	Money more	John Thompson, Sec	Money more.
	Roblin	James Clare, Pres	Chapman.
	Thomasburg	E. Elliott, Sec	Thomasburg.
	Tweed	Thomas Graham, Pres	Tweed.
	*Victoria	Robert Gordon	do
Huntingdon	Emeline	John O'Reilly	Madoc.
	Glen, West Huntingdon ..	James Haggerty, Pres	West Huntingdon
	*Ivanhoe	J. B. Fox, Pres	Ivanhoe.
	Moira	J. G. Foster, Pres	Moira.
	White Lake	Hector Wood	Ivanhoe.
Madoc	*Allen Settlement	W. J. Allen	Cooper.
	Alexandria	John Caskey, Pres	Madoc.
	Brook Valley	Richard Farrell, Pres	do
	Cold Spring	A. M. Ketcheson, Pres	do
	Golden	James English, Pres	do
	Spring Creek	Wm. Thompson, Pres	Remington.
	Spring Hill	D. McKenzie	Madoc.
Marmora	Deloro	Ralph Laycock, Pres	Deloro.
	*Marmora	Wm. Hilton	Marmora.
Monteagle	Greenview	Mrs. Edward Leveck	Greenview.
	Hybla	George A. Bartlett, Pres	Hybla.
Rawdon	Diamond, Stirling	Hiram Conley, Pres	Stirling.
	Enterprise	James W. Butler, Pres	Sine.
	Harold	John Tanner, Pres	Harold.
	Maple Leaf	Wm. Meiklejohn, Pres	Big Springs.
	Plum Grove	Thomas Walker, Pres	Wellman's Corners
	*Ridge Road	Wm. Rodgers	Stirling.
	*Springbrook	Thomas J. Thompson, Pres ..	Springbrook.
Sidney	*Eclipse	James Bird	Stirling.
	Frankford	Joshua Anderson	Frankford.
	*Front of Sidney	Hon. Robert Read	Belleville.
	Grove	A. B. Mallory, Pres	Frankford.
	Johnstown	E. Harvey, Sec	Glen Miller.
	Shamrock	Oakley Vandervoort, Pres ..	Stirling.
	Sidney	J. R. Brower, Pres	Belleville.
	*Sidney Town Hall	S. T. Wilcott, Pres	Wallbridge.
	Springfield	W. H. Knox, Pres	Trenton.
Thurlow	Ashley	Harford Ashley	Belleville.
	Bronte	James Boldrick, Pres	Canifton.
	East Hastings	W. A. Chapman, Sec	Roslin.
	Halloway	P. R. Daly, Pres	Foxboro'.
	Thurlow	O. R. Weese, Pres	Belleville.
	Union	F. Brenton, Pres	Corbyville.
	Zion	G. M. Caldwell, Pres	Foxboro'.
Tyendinaga	Albert	Michael Corrigan, Pres	Albert.
	Empey Hill	Peter Gould, Sec	Napanee.
	Melrose	A. J. McLaren	Melrose.
	Mountain	R. L. Lazier, Pres	Shannonville.
	*Read	Patrick Boland	Naphan.
	Rosebud	Alex. Coulter, Sec	Myrehall.
	*Shannonville	J. K. McCargar	Belleville.

CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO IN 1889.

County and Township.	Name of Creamery.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
ESSEX :			
Mersea	Leamington	Sloan & Bruner, Props.	Leamington.
KENT :			
Raleigh	Cedar Springs.	Taylor & Williamson.....	Cedar Springs.
LAMBTON :			
Plympton	Wanstead	Arch. Wark.....	Wanstead.
HURON :			
Goderich	Mount Pleasant	Herbert Elford, Sec.....	Holmesville
Hullett.....	Londesborough ..	George Watt, Pres.....	Londesborough.
McKillop	Seaforth	John Hannah, Prop.	Seaforth.
Tuckersmith	*Brucefield	Hugh McCartney.....	Brucefield.
BRUCE :			
Brant	Walkerton (Brills)	George Bothwell, Mgr.....	Walkerton.
Carrick	*Deemerton	D. Schmidt	Deemerton.
Culross	Formosa	Sebastian Gfroerer	Formosa.
	Teeswater	S. R. Brill, Sec.....	Teeswater.
Elderslie	Chesley	Isaac Wenger, Prop	Ayton.
	Dobbinton.....	T. H. Rolston.....	Dobbinton.
Kinloss	Kinloss	A. H. Musgrove, Sec	Whitechurch.
GREY :			
Egremont	Dromore	John Philp	Dromore.
	Holstein.....	David Allan, Sec.....	Holstein.
Glenelg	Durham.....	A. Davidson, Sec.....	Durham.
Normanby	Ayton	Isaac Wenger, Prop.....	Ayton.
	Saugeen Valley.....	John B. Ashley, Sec.....	Neustadt.
Sydenham.....	Pleasant View.....	James Struthers, Prop.....	Owen Sound.
PERTH :			
Blanshard	Kirkton.....	John Hannah, Prop.....	Seaforth.
Easthope N	Silver Creek.	George Wettlaufer, Sec	Amulree.
WELLINGTON :			
Guelph	Agricultural College	President of College.....	Guelph.
WATERLOO :			
Wilnot	†Nith Valley	Henry D. Tye, Sec.....	Haysville.
Woolwich	St. Jacobs.....	Isaac Hilborn, Sec.....	Elmira.
YORK :			
Markham	Jerseyhurst	Robert Reesor, Prop.....	Cedar Grove.
DURHAM :			
Cartwright.....	Cedar Grove.....	Robert Philp.....	Cadmus.
PRINCE EDWARD :			
Ameliasburg	†Sprague	John Sprague	Ameliasbnrg.
LEEDS & GRENVILLE :			
Edwardsburg.....	Ventnor.....	Millar & Ferguson, Prop ...	Spencerville.
DUNDAS :			
Matilda	Banford & Johnston	James Dillon	Hainsville.
	*Rutherford.....	W. D. Rutherford	Iroquois.
STORMONT :			
Osnabruck	†Stormont	John H. Croil.....	Aultsville.
GLENGARRY :			
Charlottenburg	Gore	Wm. Abrams.....	Camerontown.

† Makes both butter and cheese.

STATISTICS OF

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

TABLE NO. I.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Horses and Cattle (Milch Cows specified) in Ontario in 1888 and 1889.

Counties.	Horses.		Cattle.					
	1889.	1888.	Milch cows.		All other cattle.		Totals.	
			1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
Essex	15,744	15,197	13,760	13,411	23,622	23,204	37,382	36,615
Kent	20,033	19,115	18,699	18,755	38,948	38,601	57,647	57,356
Elgin	15,121	14,610	18,166	17,586	29,251	29,310	47,417	46,896
Norfolk	12,896	12,247	15,969	16,196	17,110	17,879	33,079	34,075
Haldimand	11,230	10,871	12,110	12,575	16,697	17,915	28,807	30,490
Welland	9,951	9,441	8,890	8,917	11,179	11,982	20,069	20,899
Totals	84,975	81,481	87,594	87,440	136,807	138,891	224,401	226,331
Lambton	15,638	14,908	17,573	17,416	42,362	41,048	59,935	58,464
Huron	29,439	28,010	30,256	30,717	77,278	76,211	107,534	106,928
Bruce	21,673	20,180	27,748	27,610	55,719	56,856	83,467	84,466
Totals	66,750	63,098	75,577	75,743	175,359	174,115	250,936	249,858
Grey	26,993	25,610	34,308	33,801	67,871	70,260	102,179	104,061
Simcoe	25,862	24,630	24,811	24,206	45,537	46,753	70,348	70,959
Totals	52,855	50,240	59,119	58,007	113,408	117,013	172,527	175,020
Middlesex	29,399	28,214	36,396	35,267	68,643	69,972	105,039	105,239
Oxford	19,480	18,087	34,775	33,534	32,827	32,696	67,602	66,230
Brant	10,438	10,075	10,415	9,976	13,384	13,713	23,799	23,689
Perth	20,410	19,383	26,178	25,842	50,065	50,571	76,243	76,413
Wellington	23,024	22,267	26,107	26,029	52,893	53,427	79,000	79,456
Waterloo	12,916	12,528	14,755	14,423	21,417	21,546	36,172	36,969
Dufferin	8,658	8,447	9,629	9,876	20,423	21,566	30,052	31,442
Totals	124,325	119,001	158,255	154,947	259,652	263,491	417,907	418,438
Lincoln	9,232	9,096	8,620	8,914	10,293	10,881	18,913	19,795
Wentworth	13,224	12,715	13,534	13,153	15,998	16,929	29,532	30,082
Halton	8,582	8,332	9,599	9,999	15,981	16,340	25,580	26,339
Peel	12,924	12,771	12,538	12,939	16,634	18,299	29,172	31,238
York	25,390	24,771	20,973	20,869	25,792	26,265	46,765	47,134
Ontario	19,089	18,426	16,320	16,304	32,612	33,442	48,932	49,346
Durham	14,802	14,385	12,326	12,450	22,199	22,560	34,525	35,010
Northumberland	17,114	16,618	21,191	21,023	21,726	22,514	42,917	43,537
Prince Edward	11,194	10,815	8,901	9,781	7,977	8,495	16,878	18,276
Totals	131,551	127,929	124,002	125,432	169,212	175,325	293,214	300,757
Lennox and Addington ..	9,649	9,786	12,680	14,279	13,209	16,050	25,889	30,329
Frontenac	9,065	9,542	15,505	17,039	14,370	16,807	29,875	33,846
Leeds and Grenville	19,418	19,437	45,401	47,048	26,439	30,995	71,840	78,043
Dundas	8,066	8,025	17,841	17,188	10,641	10,891	28,482	28,079
Stormont	7,473	7,186	15,471	15,471	8,615	8,615	24,086	24,086
Glenarry	9,195	8,538	18,375	18,655	11,726	11,905	30,101	30,560
Prescott	7,648	7,004	13,027	12,586	8,862	9,942	21,889	21,528
Russell	4,816	4,447	5,925	6,077	7,039	7,610	12,964	13,687
Carleton	14,257	13,722	23,587	23,946	23,262	25,395	46,849	49,341
Renfrew	11,663	11,423	16,823	17,184	23,707	25,355	40,530	42,538
Lanark	10,000	10,050	18,553	18,721	22,980	24,897	41,533	43,618
Totals	111,250	109,161	203,188	208,194	170,850	187,462	374,038	395,656
Victoria	12,565	12,295	12,297	12,248	23,841	24,328	36,138	36,576
Peterborough	10,277	9,978	14,728	14,327	19,092	19,744	33,820	34,071
Haliburton	1,055	987	2,405	2,231	3,753	3,581	6,158	5,812
Hastings	18,238	17,503	33,379	34,482	23,433	25,950	56,812	60,432
Totals	42,135	40,763	62,809	63,288	70,119	73,603	132,928	136,891
Muskoka	2,452	2,264	4,511	4,529	8,273	8,425	12,784	12,954
Parry Sound	995	873	1,918	1,841	3,797	3,715	5,715	5,556
Algoma	1,507	1,408	2,198	2,138	5,251	5,039	7,449	7,177
Totals	4,954	4,545	8,627	8,508	17,321	17,179	25,948	25,687
The Province	618,795	596,218	779,171	781,559	1,112,728	1,147,079	1,891,899	1,928,638

SHEEP, HOGS AND POULTRY.

TABLE No. II.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Sheep, Hogs and Poultry in Ontario in 1888 and 1889.

Counties.	Sheep and Lambs.		Hogs.		Poultry.	
	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888
Essex	22,082	21,885	55,724	51,596	179,019	179,558
Kent	27,711	28,451	59,422	55,225	191,205	189,312
Elgin	32,025	31,428	34,660	32,822	169,473	164,537
Norfolk	22,182	22,006	26,643	25,423	134,151	131,135
Haldimand	22,137	23,351	13,264	13,120	112,801	106,316
Welland	19,901	20,307	7,302	7,998	92,903	90,726
Totals	146,038	147,428	197,015	186,184	879,552	861,584
Lambton	34,042	33,244	17,972	18,433	162,255	159,543
Huron	65,570	64,921	30,679	29,246	334,126	328,218
Bruce	73,044	69,105	24,445	23,664	230,888	225,037
Totals	172,656	167,270	73,096	71,343	727,269	712,798
Grey	104,116	100,304	33,495	33,502	293,582	288,675
Simcoe	63,831	63,640	40,609	39,350	263,704	259,807
Totals	167,947	163,944	74,104	72,852	557,286	548,482
Middlesex	48,151	47,393	39,863	39,468	355,736	333,398
Oxford	24,717	25,351	31,021	29,943	198,031	193,013
Brant	16,710	16,913	14,108	13,592	89,124	86,027
Perth	45,630	44,648	25,364	23,121	228,859	227,494
Wellington	67,516	65,170	32,556	31,214	244,306	238,115
Waterloo	29,041	29,816	15,041	14,996	127,087	125,209
Dufferin	26,075	25,464	13,491	13,073	98,928	100,741
Totals	257,840	254,755	171,444	165,407	1,342,071	1,303,997
Lincoln	15,080	15,725	9,659	9,927	73,167	72,371
Wentworth	20,261	21,216	13,671	14,300	101,967	98,710
Halton	16,495	16,595	8,342	8,989	78,216	76,984
Peel	20,697	21,098	18,240	18,350	118,213	121,120
York	34,225	37,693	37,913	36,385	218,829	213,909
Ontario	39,320	39,557	24,756	24,294	177,111	173,809
Durham	28,419	29,208	14,035	14,177	138,657	135,672
Northumberland	28,163	29,834	16,712	17,088	145,435	142,804
Prince Edward	11,815	12,437	4,905	4,781	79,135	78,119
Totals	214,475	223,363	148,233	148,291	1,130,730	1,112,998
Lennox and Addington	14,360	15,991	7,733	7,972	81,882	81,800
Frontenac	19,880	22,040	7,732	8,029	74,069	74,742
Leeds and Grenville	42,701	44,996	18,995	19,110	213,159	208,570
Dundas	11,799	12,102	9,154	8,476	111,628	106,312
Stormont	12,203	12,339	6,765	6,938	88,469	84,659
Glengarry	17,254	18,105	7,355	8,491	103,222	95,753
Prescott	17,052	16,302	8,863	8,971	63,063	57,750
Russell	7,761	8,204	4,669	5,026	41,661	41,997
Carleton	37,632	38,166	15,791	16,015	163,239	160,510
Renfrew	55,036	54,276	15,364	15,988	114,794	112,433
Lanark	40,227	40,716	13,224	13,371	115,275	114,701
Totals	275,905	283,237	115,645	118,387	1,170,461	1,139,227
Victoria	27,947	28,546	14,352	14,750	131,009	129,456
Peterborough	22,360	22,700	13,971	14,344	133,204	128,949
Haliburton	4,579	4,361	1,434	1,477	11,973	11,949
Hastings	34,198	35,438	18,654	18,842	154,238	151,809
Totals	89,084	91,045	48,411	49,413	430,424	422,163
Muskoka	9,724	8,522	2,824	2,721	30,208	29,300
Parry Sound	3,436	3,129	1,686	1,651	13,845	13,061
Algoma	7,075	6,351	3,011	2,830	22,452	20,504
Totals	20,235	18,002	7,521	7,202	66,505	62,865
The Province	1,344,180	1,349,044	835,469	819,079	6,304,298	6,164,114

RATIOS OF LIVE STOCK.

TABLE No. III.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Live Stock in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889 per 1,000 acres of cleared land.

Counties.	Horses and Colts.		Cattle.		Sheep and Lambs.		Hogs.		Poultry.	
	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888
Essex	77.6	78.1	184.2	188.1	108.8	112.4	274.5	265.0	881.9	922.3
Kent	68.0	67.4	195.7	202.4	94.1	100.4	201.8	194.9	649.3	668.0
Elgin	55.2	54.2	173.2	173.9	117.0	116.5	126.6	121.7	619.1	610.1
Norfolk	55.7	54.0	142.9	150.1	95.8	96.9	115.1	112.0	579.7	577.7
Haldimand	55.7	54.7	142.8	153.5	109.7	117.6	65.8	66.1	559.2	535.2
Welland	61.3	58.6	123.6	129.8	122.6	126.1	45.0	49.7	572.1	563.4
Group	62.2	61.1	164.2	169.6	106.8	110.5	144.1	139.5	643.5	645.6
Lambton	52.9	52.8	202.9	207.1	115.2	117.8	60.8	65.3	549.3	565.1
Huron	53.1	52.1	194.0	199.0	118.3	120.8	55.4	54.4	602.9	610.8
Bruce	47.9	46.0	184.6	192.6	161.5	157.5	54.1	53.9	510.6	513.0
Group	51.3	50.1	192.8	198.6	132.6	132.9	56.2	56.7	558.7	566.5
Grey	48.9	47.1	185.2	191.4	188.7	184.5	60.7	61.6	532.2	531.0
Simcoe	54.4	52.0	147.9	152.6	134.2	136.9	85.4	84.6	554.6	558.9
Group	51.5	49.8	168.0	173.5	163.5	162.6	72.1	72.2	542.6	543.9
Middlesex	55.7	54.0	198.9	201.4	91.2	90.7	75.5	75.5	673.6	637.9
Oxford	56.7	53.4	196.8	195.4	71.9	74.8	90.3	88.4	576.4	569.6
Brant	60.5	59.6	137.9	140.2	96.8	100.1	81.8	80.5	516.5	509.2
Perth	56.1	54.4	209.6	214.3	125.4	125.2	69.7	64.8	629.1	638.0
Wellington	52.2	51.2	179.3	182.8	153.2	150.0	73.9	71.8	554.4	547.9
Waterloo	55.0	54.2	153.9	155.6	123.6	129.0	76.0	64.9	540.8	541.8
Dufferin	46.1	46.4	159.9	172.8	138.7	140.0	71.8	71.9	526.3	553.8
Group	54.7	53.3	184.0	187.2	113.5	114.0	75.5	74.0	590.8	583.5
Lincoln	62.6	61.1	123.2	133.0	102.2	105.6	65.5	66.7	495.9	486.1
Wentworth	63.7	61.7	142.3	146.0	97.6	103.0	65.9	69.4	498.3	479.1
Halton	51.9	50.6	154.7	159.9	99.7	100.7	50.4	54.6	472.9	467.2
Peel	54.2	53.2	122.4	130.1	86.9	87.9	76.5	76.4	496.1	504.4
York	62.3	60.6	114.7	115.3	84.0	92.2	93.0	89.0	536.9	523.2
Ontario	56.9	55.0	145.9	147.3	117.2	118.1	73.8	72.5	528.0	518.9
Durham	54.1	50.7	126.2	123.4	103.9	103.0	51.3	50.0	507.0	478.2
Northumberland	54.5	53.5	136.7	140.1	89.7	96.0	53.2	55.0	463.2	457.8
Prince Edward	61.7	59.1	93.0	99.9	65.1	68.0	27.0	26.1	436.1	427.1
Group	57.9	56.1	129.1	131.8	94.4	97.9	65.3	65.0	497.9	487.9
Lennox and Addington	46.8	48.7	125.5	150.9	69.6	79.5	37.5	39.7	396.9	406.9
Frontenac	42.3	45.1	139.3	160.1	92.7	104.2	36.1	38.0	345.5	353.5
Leeds and Grenville	46.5	47.1	172.2	189.3	102.4	109.1	45.5	46.4	511.0	505.2
Dundas	60.1	60.4	212.3	211.3	87.9	91.1	68.2	63.8	832.0	799.9
Stormont	64.5	61.9	208.0	207.5	105.4	106.3	58.4	59.8	764.1	729.5
Glengarry	62.8	60.2	205.7	215.3	117.9	127.5	50.3	59.8	705.4	674.6
Prescott	55.8	54.0	159.6	166.0	124.4	125.7	64.6	69.2	459.9	445.4
Russell	63.7	59.0	171.6	181.4	102.7	108.8	61.8	66.6	551.5	556.8
Carleton	49.9	49.8	163.8	178.9	131.6	138.4	55.2	58.1	570.9	582.1
Renfrew	44.4	44.0	154.4	163.8	209.6	208.9	58.5	61.5	437.2	432.8
Lanark	34.6	34.7	143.7	150.6	139.1	140.6	45.7	46.2	398.7	396.0
Group	48.7	48.6	163.7	176.2	120.8	126.1	50.6	52.7	512.4	507.2
Victoria	52.7	51.4	151.7	153.0	117.3	119.4	60.2	61.7	549.8	545.1
Peterborough	46.4	40.4	152.5	158.4	100.8	105.5	63.0	66.7	600.8	599.5
Haliburton	35.5	35.2	207.4	207.5	154.2	155.7	48.3	52.7	403.2	426.6
Hastings	54.5	50.8	169.7	175.4	102.2	102.9	55.7	54.7	460.8	440.7
Group	51.1	49.3	161.2	165.6	108.1	110.1	58.7	59.8	522.1	510.7
Muskoka	46.5	43.5	242.6	248.8	184.6	163.7	51.6	52.3	573.4	562.7
Parry Sound	29.5	29.5	169.4	187.4	101.9	105.6	50.0	55.7	410.5	440.6
Algoma	36.8	38.9	181.8	198.3	172.7	175.5	73.5	78.2	548.0	566.7
Group	38.9	38.6	203.7	217.9	158.9	152.7	59.0	61.1	522.1	533.2
The Province	53.9	52.7	164.9	170.6	117.1	119.3	72.8	72.4	549.4	541.5

WOOL.

TABLE No. IV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the clip of Wool in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also the average number of pounds per fleece.

Counties.	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.
Essex	12,874	76,729	5.96	12,966	77,155	5.95	14,372	80,763	5.62
Kent	16,682	99,091	5.94	17,119	101,943	5.95	20,654	117,547	5.69
Elgin	18,062	108,733	6.02	18,400	114,325	6.21	22,650	128,860	5.69
Norfolk	12,511	66,684	5.33	12,731	68,005	5.34	17,106	89,887	5.25
Haldimand	12,507	74,792	5.98	13,808	78,912	5.93	18,325	108,143	5.90
Welland	11,881	59,167	4.98	12,554	62,665	4.99	14,508	73,304	5.05
Totals	84,517	485,196	5.74	87,078	503,005	5.78	107,615	598,504	5.56
Lambton	19,676	118,056	6.00	19,503	116,389	5.97	25,351	147,258	5.81
Huron	39,342	226,217	5.75	40,093	229,079	5.71	49,292	278,651	5.61
Bruce	45,799	271,130	5.92	44,744	254,229	5.68	48,370	273,999	5.66
Totals	104,817	615,403	5.87	104,340	599,697	5.75	123,013	699,908	5.69
Grey	63,407	360,152	5.68	62,976	351,070	5.57	70,163	385,421	5.49
Simcoe	40,852	227,954	5.58	41,492	229,838	5.54	46,017	252,445	5.49
Totals	104,259	588,106	5.64	104,468	580,908	5.56	116,180	637,866	5.49
Middlesex	28,361	171,868	6.06	28,334	172,485	6.09	38,214	226,048	5.92
Oxford	14,212	81,577	5.74	14,963	84,915	5.67	20,801	118,609	5.70
Brant	9,592	56,593	5.90	9,883	57,341	5.80	14,584	83,247	5.71
Perth	26,420	149,273	5.65	26,398	148,395	5.62	33,066	185,267	5.60
Wellington	41,725	235,746	5.65	42,261	236,447	5.59	48,776	275,375	5.65
Waterloo	18,122	96,047	5.30	19,154	100,835	5.26	22,871	122,835	5.37
Dufferin	16,505	91,438	5.54	16,292	90,236	5.54	18,438	102,712	5.57
Totals	154,937	882,542	5.70	157,285	890,654	5.66	196,750	1,114,093	5.66
Lincoln	8,626	42,095	4.88	9,145	44,895	4.91	10,683	54,535	5.10
Wentworth	11,468	66,400	5.79	12,771	74,922	5.87	15,393	86,817	5.64
Halton	9,716	57,033	5.87	9,936	59,662	6.00	12,144	74,633	6.15
Peel	13,287	84,505	6.36	13,925	88,502	6.36	16,165	104,997	6.50
York	20,638	122,590	5.94	23,595	140,370	5.95	28,480	169,837	5.96
Ontario	23,867	144,395	6.05	24,400	144,754	5.93	27,841	169,935	6.10
Durham	17,705	102,689	5.80	18,814	107,249	5.70	21,637	124,872	5.77
Northumberland	16,785	98,696	5.88	18,193	106,403	5.85	21,382	121,761	5.69
Prince Edward	7,325	37,431	5.11	8,243	41,148	4.99	9,949	52,141	5.24
Totals	129,417	755,834	5.84	139,022	807,905	5.81	163,674	959,528	5.86
Lennox and Addington	9,277	51,395	5.54	10,862	60,262	5.55	15,591	81,434	5.22
Frontenac	12,067	65,524	5.43	13,660	71,810	5.26	19,120	95,308	4.98
Leeds and Grenville	27,030	129,744	4.80	28,960	138,113	4.77	38,622	186,435	4.83
Dundas	7,752	39,303	5.07	8,277	41,951	5.07	11,543	57,217	4.96
Stormont	8,176	44,232	5.41	8,799	46,776	5.32	10,309	52,919	5.13
Glengarry	11,974	56,517	4.72	12,559	59,199	4.71	16,174	74,971	4.64
Prescott	10,231	52,792	5.16	9,987	51,001	5.11	11,273	54,602	4.84
Russell	5,697	27,004	4.74	5,982	28,720	4.80	8,093	38,334	4.74
Carleton	24,611	129,208	5.25	25,792	133,135	5.16	29,964	150,711	5.03
Renfrew	36,214	172,741	4.77	36,684	171,504	4.68	37,497	168,419	4.49
Lanark	25,745	125,893	4.89	26,550	128,086	4.82	33,877	161,783	4.78
Totals	178,774	894,353	5.00	188,112	930,557	4.95	232,063	1,122,133	4.84
Victoria	17,942	97,784	5.45	18,859	105,059	5.57	22,214	122,662	5.52
Peterborough	13,930	73,968	5.31	14,630	77,291	5.28	17,439	91,675	5.26
Haliburton	3,118	15,871	5.09	3,018	14,780	4.90	3,406	16,135	4.74
Hastings	21,271	103,802	4.88	22,830	113,794	4.98	26,946	130,867	4.86
Totals	56,261	291,425	5.18	59,337	310,924	5.24	70,005	361,339	5.16
Muskoka	6,184	34,198	5.53	5,654	30,453	5.39	5,864	31,523	5.38
Parry Sound	2,519	15,265	6.06	2,329	13,630	5.85	2,046	11,847	5.79
Algoma	4,245	26,574	6.26	3,897	23,294	5.98	3,068	18,187	5.93
Totals	12,948	76,037	5.87	11,880	67,377	5.67	10,978	61,557	5.61
The Province	825,930	4,588,896	5.56	851,522	4,691,027	5.51	1,020,278	5,554,928	5.44

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE No. V.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the quantity and value of cheese made at 577 factories in Ontario in 1889, the average dates of opening and closing, and the total number of factories reported in operation.

Counties.	Factories.		Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	No. of patrons.	Average No. of cows.	Average date of—		
	No. in operation.	No. of returns.	Milk used.	Cheese made.				Opening	Closing.	
			lb	lb	\$					
Essex	1	1	602,149	56,481	5,263	88	180	May 1	Sep. 14	
Kent	13	8	5,008,439	456,284	42,211	479	2,239	" 21	Oct. 16	
Elgin	26	23	26,440,414	2,484,084	224,197	1,540	8,990	April 30	Nov. 12	
Norfolk	22	17	14,310,722	1,344,418	124,384	1,175	5,403	May 6	" 1	
Haldimand	11	10	7,002,197	655,927	60,113	698	2,955	" 16	Oct. 22	
Welland	3	3	2,126,986	198,425	17,652	209	925	" 18	" 29	
Total	76	62	55,490,907	5,195,619	473,820	4,189	20,692	May 8	Nov. 2	
Lambton	15	12	11,288,417	1,041,943	95,624	1,041	4,437	May 12	Oct. 23	
Huron	16	16	17,179,857	1,582,006	150,673	1,357	6,491	" 17	" 19	
Bruce	21	20	20,016,951	1,947,851	176,118	1,572	7,952	" 18	" 21	
Total	52	48	48,485,225	4,571,800	422,415	3,970	18,880	May 16	Oct. 21	
Grey	11	9	6,593,909	627,157	57,995	489	2,493	May 18	Oct. 17	
Simcoe	5	5	2,188,932	207,892	18,407	208	958	" 24	" 9	
Total	16	14	8,777,841	835,049	76,402	697	3,451	May 10	Oct. 14	
Middlesex	41	36	49,812,757	4,623,409	437,227	2,772	16,488	May 1	Nov. 8	
Oxford	40	34	75,509,992	7,135,812	661,758	2,642	22,193	April 20	" 18	
Brant	6	3	3,950,366	376,397	34,573	219	1,503	" 29	" 14	
Perth	24	22	29,059,089	2,705,649	259,665	1,659	10,352	May 8	Oct. 30	
Wellington	11	11	10,781,982	1,000,251	94,732	783	4,390	" 20	" 19	
Waterloo	6	4	3,271,343	302,935	29,249	247	1,376	" 18	" 24	
Dufferin	2	2	764,703	72,806	6,567	66	356	" 23	" 2	
Total	130	112	173,150,232	16,217,259	1,523,771	8,388	56,658	May 2	Nov. 8	
Lincoln	4	3	2,080,514	193,999	17,847	234	813	May 11	Oct. 23	
Wentworth	3	2	2,675,998	254,545	23,729	167	1,150	" 4	Nov. 8	
Peel	1	1	265,000	24,720	2,500	20	100	" 15	Sep. 30	
York	3	3	616,120	58,348	5,959	58	322	" 31	" 25	
Ontario	1	1	287,685	26,000	2,604	39	125	" 21	Oct. 14	
Durham	5	5	2,476,204	233,843	21,759	206	969	" 15	" 24	
Northumberland	36	32	25,376,840	2,433,370	230,265	1,450	8,813	" 2	Nov. 3	
Prince Edward	16	12	9,055,183	872,021	79,214	829	3,390	" 4	Oct. 19	
Total	69	59	42,833,544	4,096,846	383,877	3,003	15,682	May 6	Oct. 28	
Lennox and Addington	19	16	18,966,693	1,876,123	176,987	1,301	7,145	May 2	Oct. 31	
Frontenac	37	28	16,523,326	1,626,478	150,103	801	6,144	" 7	" 29	
Leeds and Grenville	104	69	66,574,518	6,428,959	600,196	2,664	28,570	April 27	" 31	
Dundas	37	19	14,073,039	1,382,133	132,220	621	5,597	" 30	" 31	
Stormont	23	13	10,392,770	1,019,129	93,914	581	4,115	May 4	" 27	
Glengarry	45	7	3,402,052	341,603	31,425	194	1,563	" 1	" 29	
Prescott	32	14	6,926,339	682,279	62,391	415	2,898	" 4	" 24	
Russell	6	6	1,932,505	184,469	16,995	142	934	" 10	" 10	
Carleton	17	11	6,728,580	645,525	59,249	415	2,992	" 15	" 19	
Renfrew	3	3	1,047,698	101,072	9,432	90	510	" 16	" 7	
Lanark	23	18	15,220,823	1,473,484	137,272	915	6,150	" 7	" 20	
Total	346	204	161,788,343	15,761,254	1,470,184	8,139	61,618	May 2	Oct. 29	
Victoria	8	7	3,953,068	379,677	36,012	294	1,523	May 13	Oct. 28	
Peterborough	20	16	14,665,051	1,392,709	132,517	756	5,071	" 5	" 31	
Haliburton	3	3	618,789	61,045	5,630	50	247	" 8	" 25	
Hastings	64	52	49,681,427	4,914,855	470,852	2,319	17,268	April 30	Nov. 1	
Total	95	78	68,918,335	6,748,286	645,011	3,419	24,109	May 2	Oct. 31	
The Province	784	577	559,444,427	53,426,113	4,995,480	31,805	201,090	May 4	Oct. 30	
*Later returns:										
Leeds and Grenville,	1	1	971,218	92,497	8,657	40	400	May 1	Oct. 31	
Dundas	1	1	1,345,375	130,007	12,281	90	525	" 1	Nov. 5	
Stormont	4	4	1,749,382	168,506	13,036	113	.....	" 10	Oct. 21	
Glengarry	27	13	13,505,163	1,315,639	102,262	764	.....	" 10	" 26	

*Received too late for estimates compiled in introductory matter.

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE No. VI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average per factory of days in operation, of the quantity and value of cheese made, of number of patrons, of average number of cows, and yield of milk and value of product per cow, computed from the aggregate of 557 factories returned for the year 1889.

Counties.	Av. No. of days in operation.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	No. of patrons.	Av. No. of cows.	Average per cow.				Milk required to make 1 lb. cheese.	Value of cheese		Value of product of 100 lb. milk.
		Milk used.	Cheese made.				Yield of milk—		Value of product.			Value of cheese per 100 lb.		
							Per season.	Per day.	Per season.	Per day.				
		lb.	lb.	\$			lb.	lb.	\$ c.	cts.	lb.	\$ c.	cts.	
Essex	114	602,149	56,481	5,263	88	180	3,345	29.3	29 24	25.6	10.66	9 32	87.	
Kent	131	626,055	57,036	5,276	60	280	2,237	17.1	18.84	14.4	10.98	9 25	84.3	
Elgin	170	1,149,583	108,004	9,748	67	391	2,941	17.4	24 94	14.7	10.64	9 03	84.8	
Norfolk	153	841,807	79,083	7,317	69	318	2,649	17.3	23 02	15.0	10.64	9 25	86.9	
Haldimand	135	700,220	65,593	6,011	70	296	2,370	17.5	20 34	15.0	10.68	9 16	85.8	
Welland	137	708,995	66,142	5,844	70	308	2,294	16.7	19 08	13.9	10.73	8 90	83.0	
	154	895,015	83,800	7,642	68	334	2,682	17.4	22 90	14.9	10.68	9 12	85.4	
Lambton	142	940,701	86,829	7,969	87	370	2,544	17.9	21 55	15.1	10.83	9 18	84.7	
Huron	133	1,073,741	98,875	9,417	85	406	2,647	19.9	23 21	17.5	10.86	9 52	87.7	
Bruce	135	1,000,848	97,393	8,806	79	398	2,517	18.6	22 15	16.3	10.28	9 04	88.0	
	136	1,010,109	95,246	8,800	83	393	2,568	18.9	22 37	16.4	10.61	9 24	87.1	
Grey	135	732,657	69,684	6,444	54	277	2,645	19.7	23 26	17.3	10.51	9 25	88.0	
Simcoe	118	436,786	41,578	3,681	42	192	2,280	19.4	19 21	16.3	10.51	8 85	84.3	
	130	626,989	59,646	5,457	50	247	2,544	19.6	22 14	17.0	10.51	9 15	87.0	
Middlesex	165	1,383,688	128,428	12,145	77	458	3,021	18.3	26 52	16.1	10.77	9 46	87.8	
Oxford	181	2,220,882	209,877	19,463	78	653	3,402	18.8	29 82	16.5	10.59	9 27	87.6	
Brant	177	1,316,789	125,466	11,524	73	501	2,628	14.9	23 00	13.0	10.50	9 19	87.5	
Perth	148	1,320,868	122,984	11,803	75	471	2,807	19.0	25 08	17.0	10.74	9 60	89.4	
Wellington	131	980,180	90,932	8,612	71	399	2,456	18.8	21 58	16.5	10.78	9 47	87.9	
Waterloo	135	817,836	75,734	7,312	62	344	2,377	17.6	21 26	15.8	10.80	9 66	89.4	
Dufferin	113	382,352	36,403	3,284	33	178	2,148	19.0	18 45	16.3	10.50	9 02	85.9	
	165	1,545,984	144,797	13,605	75	506	3,056	18.6	26 89	16.3	10.68	9 40	88.0	
Lincoln	142	693,505	64,666	5,949	78	271	2,559	18.1	21 95	15.5	10.72	9 20	85.8	
Wentworth	155	337,999	127,273	11,865	84	575	2,327	15.0	20 63	13.3	10.51	9 32	88.7	
Peel	119	265,000	24,720	2,500	20	100	2,650	22.3	25 00	21.0	10.72	10 11	94.3	
York	100	205,373	19,449	1,986	19	107	1,913	19.1	18 51	18.5	10.56	10 21	96.7	
Ontario	126	287,685	26,000	2,604	39	125	2,301	18.3	20 83	16.5	11.06	10 02	90.5	
Durham	138	495,241	46,769	4,352	41	194	2,555	18.6	22 45	16.3	10.59	9 30	87.9	
Northumberland	160	793,026	76,043	7,196	45	275	2,879	18.0	26 13	16.3	10.43	9 46	90.7	
Prince Edward	146	754,599	72,668	6,601	69	283	2,671	18.3	23 37	16.0	10.38	9 08	87.5	
	152	725,992	69,438	6,506	51	266	2,731	17.9	24 48	16.1	10.46	9 37	89.6	
Lennox & Add'n	157	1,185,418	117,258	11,062	81	447	2,655	16.9	24 77	15.7	10.11	9 43	93.3	
Frontenac	151	590,119	58,089	5,361	29	219	2,689	17.8	24 43	16.2	10.16	9 23	90.8	
Leeds & Gren'le	162	964,848	93,173	8,698	39	342	2,825	17.4	25 46	15.7	10.36	9 34	90.1	
Dundas	159	740,686	72,744	6,959	33	295	2,514	15.9	23 62	14.9	10.18	9 57	94.0	
Stormont	150	799,444	78,395	7,224	45	317	2,526	16.8	22 82	15.2	10.20	9 22	90.4	
Glengarry	156	486,007	48,800	4,489	28	223	2,177	14.0	20 11	12.9	9.96	9 20	92.4	
Prescott	149	494,739	48,734	4,457	30	207	2,390	16.0	21 53	14.4	10.15	9 14	90.1	
Russell	132	322,084	30,745	2,833	24	156	2,069	15.7	18 20	13.8	10.48	9 21	88.0	
Carleton	136	611,689	58,684	5,386	38	272	2,249	16.5	19 80	14.6	10.42	9 18	88.1	
Renfrew	125	349,233	33,691	3,144	30	170	2,054	16.5	18 49	14.8	10.37	9 33	90.0	
Lanark	142	845,601	81,860	7,626	51	342	2,475	17.4	22 32	15.7	10.33	9 32	90.2	
	155	793,080	77,261	7,207	40	302	2,626	17.0	23 86	15.4	10.26	9 33	90.9	
Victoria	139	564,724	54,240	5,145	42	218	2,596	18.6	23 65	17.0	10.41	9 48	91.1	
Peterborough	155	916,566	87,044	8,282	47	317	2,892	18.7	26 13	16.9	10.53	9 52	90.4	
Haliburton	142	206,263	20,348	1,877	17	82	2,505	17.7	22 79	16.1	10.14	9 22	91.0	
Hastings	160	955,412	94,516	9,055	45	332	2,877	18.0	27 27	17.0	10.11	9 58	94.8	
	157	883,568	86,516	8,269	44	309	2,859	18.2	26 75	17.0	10.21	9 56	93.6	
The Province ..	155	969,574	92,593	8,658	55	349	2,782	17.9	24 84	16.0	10.47	9 35	89.3	

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE NO. VII. - Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties, the yearly average per factory of days in operation, of the quantity and value of Cheese made, of number of patrons, of average number of cows, and yield of milk and value of product per cow, computed from an aggregate of 3,158 factories making complete returns in the seven years 1883-9.

Counties.	Av'ge No. of days in operation.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese	No. of patrons.	Avr. No. of cows.	Average per cow.				Milk required to make 1lb. cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Value of product of 100 lb. milk.
		Milk used.	Cheese made.				Yield of milk		Value of product.				
							Per season	Per day.	Per season	Per day.			
		lb.	lb.	\$			lb.	lb.	\$ c.	cts.	lb.	\$ c.	cts.
Essex	133	478,166	46,496	4,862	55	187	2,557	19.2	26 00	19.6	10.28	10 46	101.7
Kent	142	742,091	69,843	6,763	72	294	2,524	17.8	23 00	16.2	10.63	9 68	91.1
Elgin	168	1,119,704	105,994	10,245	70	375	2,986	17.7	27 31	16.2	10.56	9 67	91.5
Norfolk	159	919,502	88,125	8,355	73	335	2,745	17.3	24 94	15.7	10.43	9 48	90.9
Haldimand	148	827,986	79,181	7,453	75	324	2,556	17.3	23 00	15.6	10.46	9 41	90.9
Welland	132	319,571	30,123	2,756	36	147	2,174	16.5	18 75	14.2	10.61	9 15	86.2
Group	157	887,551	84,394	8,079	69	322	2756	17.5	25 09	16.0	10.52	9 57	91.0
Lambton	146	883,902	83,143	8,017	75	335	2,639	18.1	23 98	16.4	10.63	9 64	90.7
Huron	141	1,212,037	114,359	11,326	99	447	2,711	19.3	25 34	18.0	10.60	9 90	93.4
Bruce	137	987,053	94,440	9,020	80	383	2,577	18.8	23 55	17.2	10.45	9 55	91.4
Group	141	1,019,542	96,574	9,371	84	386	2,641	18.8	24 28	17.2	10.56	9 70	91.9
Grey	133	654,582	62,896	5,923	56	259	2,527	19.0	22 87	17.2	10.41	9 42	90.5
Simcoe	124	409,226	39,610	3,862	43	184	2,224	17.9	20 99	16.9	10.33	9 75	94.4
Group	131	560,769	53,993	5,135	51	230	2,438	18.7	22 33	17.1	10.39	9 51	91.6
Middlesex	167	1,318,953	123,981	12,196	75	432	3,053	18.3	28 23	17.0	10.64	9 84	92.5
Oxford	179	1,864,901	177,554	17,453	72	582	3,204	17.9	29 99	16.8	10.50	9 83	93.6
Brant	168	1,031,131	100,020	9,808	67	373	2,764	16.5	26 29	15.7	10.31	8 81	95.1
Perth	153	1,310,092	123,772	12,292	78	464	2,823	18.5	26 49	17.4	10.58	9 93	93.8
Wellington	140	1,229,972	116,231	11,229	88	457	2,691	19.2	24 57	17.6	10.58	9 66	91.3
Waterloo	136	813,278	76,028	7,563	63	317	2,566	18.8	23 86	17.5	10.70	9 95	93.0
Dufferin	123	564,755	53,436	5,092	49	243	2,324	18.9	20 95	17.0	10.57	9 53	90.2
Group	165	1,422,193	134,674	13,246	74	474	3,000	18.2	27 95	17.0	10.56	9 84	93.1
Lincoln	147	668,476	63,136	5,852	68	245	2,728	18.6	23 89	16.3	10.59	9 27	87.5
Wentworth	158	1,135,576	108,927	10,575	79	425	2,672	16.9	24 88	15.7	10.43	9 71	93.1
Halton	123	102,686	9,868	912	8	45	2,282	18.6	20 27	16.5	10.41	9 24	88.8
Peel	124	616,546	57,766	5,480	45	235	2,624	21.2	23 32	18.9	10.67	9 49	8.89
York	100	193,970	18,411	1,867	21	102	1,902	19.0	18 30	18.3	10.54	10 14	96.3
Ontario	120	269,860	25,490	2,505	35	116	2,326	19.3	21 59	17.9	10.59	9 83	92.8
Durham	140	654,922	62,065	5,757	64	251	2,609	18.6	22 94	16.3	10.55	9 28	87.9
Northumberland	158	819,042	79,753	7,508	50	284	2,884	18.2	26 44	16.7	10.27	9 41	91.7
Prince Edward	148	829,704	81,580	7,494	74	319	2,601	17.5	23 49	15.8	10.17	9 19	90.3
Group	151	746,250	72,375	6,790	56	274	2,724	18.0	24 78	16.4	10.31	9 38	91.0
Lennox & Add'n	155	1,240,154	121,713	11,452	91	477	2,600	16.8	24 01	15.5	10.19	9 41	92.3
Frontenac	149	574,120	56,160	5,237	31	224	2,563	17.2	23 38	15.7	10.22	9 33	91.2
Leeds and Gren'	162	962,282	94,632	9,016	40	352	2,734	16.9	25 61	15.8	10.17	9 53	93.7
Dundas	156	796,753	78,394	7,427	36	316	2,521	16.2	23 50	15.1	10.16	9 47	93.2
Stormont	149	816,708	80,151	7,435	44	330	2,475	16.6	22 53	15.1	9.28	10 19	91.0
Glengarry	155	585,902	57,281	5,804	34	254	2,307	14.9	22 85	14.8	10.23	10 13	99.1
Prescott	147	513,009	51,192	4,721	29	227	2,260	15.4	20 80	14.2	10.02	9 22	92.0
Russell	139	421,680	41,585	4,024	31	194	2,174	15.6	20 74	14.9	10.14	9 68	95.4
Carleton	137	669,979	65,340	6,109	41	299	2,241	16.4	20 43	14.9	10.25	9 35	91.2
Renfrew	126	415,227	41,036	3,946	35	205	2,025	16.0	19 25	15.2	10.12	9 62	95.0
Lanark	145	860,239	85,012	7,914	50	348	2,472	17.0	22 74	15.6	10.12	9 31	92.0
Group	154	808,531	79,482	7,542	42	316	2,559	16.6	23 87	15.4	10.17	9 49	93.3
Victoria	139	511,751	49,813	4,709	41	202	2,533	18.2	23 31	16.8	10.27	9 45	92.0
Peterborough	150	708,883	67,937	6,442	42	255	2,780	18.6	25 26	16.9	10.43	9 48	90.9
Haliburton	135	206,125	20,304	1,880	18	88	2,342	17.4	21 36	15.8	10.15	9 26	91.2
Hastings	162	981,145	98,450	9,832	47	343	2,860	17.6	27 21	16.8	9.97	9 48	95.1
Group	159	874,012	86,869	8,233	45	309	2,829	17.8	26 64	16.8	10.06	9 48	94.2
The Province ..	156	952,040	91,997	8,837	56	347	2,744	17.6	25 47	16.3	10.35	9 61	92.8

CREAMERY BUTTER.

TABLE No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities the quantity and value of Butter made at 30 creameries in Ontario in 1889, and the number of creameries reported in operation.

Counties.	No. reported in operation.	Returns made.		Butter.		Cheese.		Total value of produce.	Average price of butter per lb.	Average date of—	
		Butter only.	Butter and cheese.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.			Opening.	Closing.
				lb.	\$	lb.	\$	\$	cts.		
Essex	1	1	.....	20,000	5,000	.....	.....	5,000	25.00	May 7	Dec. 31
Kent	1	1	.....	5,823	1,275	.....	.....	1,275	21.90	" 20	Aug. 31
Lambton	1	1	.....	15,390	3,079	.....	.....	3,079	20.00	" 27	Sept. 30
Leamington	1	3	.....	58,187	12,293	.....	.....	12,293	21.13	" 21	Oct. 2
Lincoln	7	6	.....	231,106	48,434	.....	.....	48,434	20.96	" 10	" 18
North York	6	6	.....	265,915	54,083	.....	.....	54,083	20.34	" 19	" 24
Perth	2	2	.....	34,396	7,257	.....	.....	7,257	21.10	" 15	" 7
Wellington	1	1	.....	13,250	2,915	.....	.....	2,915	22.00	June 3	Sept. 30
Waterloo	2	1	1	64,767	12,876	66,476	4,894	17,770	19.88	May 11	Oct. 27
York	1	1	.....	11,520	4,608	.....	.....	4,608	40.00	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
Simcoe	1	1	.....	8,045	1,637	.....	.....	1,637	20.35	May 29	Oct. 7
Prince Edward	1	.....	1	16,644	3,836	50,974	3,312	7,148	23.05	" 1	" 31
Bedford & Grenville	1	1	.....	35,725	7,730	.....	.....	7,730	21.64	Apr. 25	Nov. 2
Brantford	2	1	.....	35,016	6,850	.....	.....	6,850	19.56	" 29	Oct. 30
Montgomery	1	.....	1	41,134	8,753	102,358	6,200	14,953	21.28	" 20	Nov. 9
Orangeville	1	1	.....	19,085	3,441	.....	.....	3,441	18.03	May 1	" 1
The Province.	1889..	33	27	3	876,003	184,067	219,808	14,406	198,473	21.01	.....
	1888..	31	24	3	677,279	137,743	153,247	12,350	150,093	20.34	.....
	1887..	42	32	3	1,136,576	230,022	131,307	11,617	241,639	20.24	.....
	1886..	47	27	2	823,853	160,798	96,156	5,529	166,327	19.52	.....
	1885..	27	11	2	353,347	69,583	126,591	7,785	77,368	19.69	.....
	1884..	23	5	3	147,924	32,088	259,688	20,786	52,874	21.69	.....
	1883..	27	9	3	243,902	51,817	134,446	11,218	63,035	21.33	.....



PART III.

VALUES, RENTS AND FARM WAGES.

VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY.

The table following gives the value of farm property by districts for the years 1888 and 1889, under the heads of Land, Buildings and Live Stock, together with the totals for the province in each year since 1882 :

Districts.		Farm land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live stock.	Total farm property.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lake Erie	{ 1889..	87,865,147	25,039,332	6,876,644	13,457,339	133,238,462
	{ 1888..	87,922,762	24,636,626	6,540,396	13,131,517	132,231,301
Lake Huron.....	{ 1889..	70,696,974	18,991,619	5,503,309	12,638,402	107,830,304
	{ 1888..	73,145,711	18,718,270	5,336,058	12,300,224	109,500,263
Georgian Bay.....	{ 1889..	48,930,443	14,759,680	4,529,700	9,221,997	77,441,820
	{ 1888..	49,295,822	14,231,484	4,316,375	8,931,641	76,775,322
West Midland	{ 1889..	136,387,257	42,161,762	10,478,851	22,208,886	211,236,256
	{ 1888..	139,798,683	41,400,140	10,258,573	21,860,521	213,317,917
Lake Ontario.....	{ 1889..	138,904,264	43,340,883	10,864,907	20,798,891	213,908,945
	{ 1888..	139,895,993	42,471,279	10,451,605	20,473,372	213,292,249
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	{ 1889..	104,077,562	34,727,499	9,496,358	19,099,339	167,400,758
	{ 1888..	104,884,323	33,701,066	9,128,959	18,299,018	166,013,266
East Midland.....	{ 1889..	40,728,431	12,237,461	3,494,646	7,309,068	63,769,606
	{ 1888..	40,934,983	12,019,842	3,331,576	6,893,434	63,179,835
Northern Districts....	{ 1889..	4,739,355	1,206,001	441,291	997,866	7,384,513
	{ 1888..	4,602,524	1,114,519	391,390	949,508	7,057,941
The Province.....	{ 1889..	632,329,433	192,464,237	51,685,706	105,731,288	982,210,664
	{ 1888..	640,480,801	188,293,226	49,754,832	102,839,235	981,368,094
	{ 1887..	636,883,755	184,753,507	49,248,297	104,406,655	975,292,214
	{ 1886..	648,009,828	183,748,212	50,530,936	107,208,935	989,497,911
	{ 1885..	626,422,024	182,477,905	48,569,725	100,690,086	958,159,740
	{ 1884..	625,478,706	173,386,925	47,830,710	103,106,829	949,803,170
	{ 1883..	654,793,025	163,030,675	43,522,530	100,082,365	961,428,595
	{ 1882..	632,342,500	132,711,575	37,029,815	80,540,720	882,624,610

Taking the figures for the province, an increase is noticed in the values of buildings, implements and live stock, but a considerable decrease (amounting to \$8,151,368) is observed in the value of farm land. The total value of farm property for the province is \$982,210,664, showing a net increase of \$842,570 over the previous year. The Northern Districts alone experienced a rise in the value of farm lands, but every group shows an increase over its own figures for the previous year in the values of buildings, implements and live stock. The Lake Huron and West Midland counties exhibit a decrease in the total value of farm property, resulting from the heavy drop in the value of farm lands in those groups.

VALUE PER ACRE OCCUPIED.—The value per acre occupied of the four classes of farm property is given in the following table by county groups and for the province for the years 1888 and 1889 :

Districts.	Land.		Buildings.		Implements.		Live Stock.		Total.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Lake Erie.....	37.50	37.60	10.69	10.54	2.93	2.80	5.74	5.61	56.86	56.55
Lake Huron	31.14	32.21	8.37	8.24	2.42	2.35	5.57	5.42	47.50	48.22
Georgian Bay.	24.17	24.51	7.29	7.08	2.24	2.15	4.56	4.44	38.26	38.18
West Midland	41.96	42.98	12.97	12.73	3.22	3.16	6.83	6.72	64.98	65.59
Lake Ontario.....	45.55	45.85	14.21	13.92	3.56	3.42	6.82	6.71	70.14	69.90
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	19.72	20.01	6.58	6.43	1.80	1.74	3.62	3.49	31.72	31.67
East Midland	15.33	15.55	4.61	4.56	1.31	1.26	2.75	2.62	24.00	23.99
Northern Districts.....	3.99	4.07	1.01	.98	.37	.35	.84	.84	6.21	6.24
The Province.....	28.66	29.21	8.73	8.58	2.34	2.27	4.79	4.69	44.52	44.75

Although an increase of fifteen cents is to be observed in the value per acre of buildings for the province compared with the figures for the previous year, and an advance of seven and ten cents respectively in the value of implements and live stock, the large decline of forty-five cents per acre in the value of land has reduced the total value per acre of farm property to twenty-three cents per acre less than that of the previous year. The Lake Huron and West Midland groups and the Northern Districts show a decrease in the total value per acre. In the matter of the value of live stock the West Midland leads the Lake Ontario group by one cent an acre, (as was the case last year), but in the three other items the last named group is far ahead of the West Midland, and still further ahead of any of the others.

RENTALS OF LEASED FARMS.—The next table furnishes by county groups and for the province the rentals per acre of farm land for 1889 and three preceding years, based on the acreage occupied and the acreage cleared :

Rent per Acre based on—		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Acreage occupied.	1889.	2.09	1.79	1.60	2.25	2.72	1.32	1.60	0.51	1.96
	1888.	2.10	1.90	1.57	2.33	2.75	1.33	1.60	0.49	2.07
	1887.	2.07	1.94	1.55	2.32	2.62	1.33	1.56	0.41	2.02
	1886.	2.13	2.03	1.48	2.28	2.83	1.43	1.59	0.40	2.10
Acreage cleared.	1889.	2.88	2.51	2.26	2.94	3.29	2.16	2.57	1.70	2.80
	1888.	2.91	2.62	2.25	3.02	3.35	2.16	2.56	1.71	2.85
	1887.	2.88	2.74	2.25	3.06	3.22	2.21	2.50	1.96	2.83
	1886.	3.05	2.86	2.21	3.06	3.47	2.34	2.66	1.70	2.97

The figures for the province reveal a decline, being eleven cents less per acre occupied and five cents less per acre cleared than in the previous year. The groups showing an increase over their own figures for 1889 are the Georgian Bay and Northern Districts (the East Midland just holding its own) on the basis of acreage occupied, and the Georgian Bay and East Midland (the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group maintaining its rate of the previous year) on the basis of acreage cleared.

MARKET PRICES.—The prices appearing in the following table are made up from market reports of newspapers published at thirteen market centres, the figures being taken during the periods when each of the various articles of farm produce comprising the table are usually marketed. The average price commanded by each is also given for a series of years :

Markets.	Fall Wheat, per bushel.	Spring Wheat, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Rye, per bushel.	Pease, per bushel.	Corn (in ear), per bushel.	Buckwheat, per bushel.	Beans, per bushel.	Potatoes, per bushel.	Carrots, per bushel.	Turnips, per bushel.	Hay, per ton.	Wool, per lb
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	¢ c.	cts.
Brantford	85.8	85.8	42.5	29.5	51.6	52.3	25.1	34.6	162.5	54.6	...	...	8.20	20.2
Brockville	102.6	102.6	48.5	34.1	53.9	58.9	...	41.0	131.7	35.4	31.0	22.4	9.58	19.0
Chatham	81.5	81.5	36.0	24.6	...	50.3	...	...	118.0	...	...	...	7.25	19.0
Cobourg	90.1	91.8	41.9	30.6	44.6	55.0	...	...	...	36.6	...	...	9.75	19.0
Guelph	85.9	85.9	44.7	27.5	52.6	52.0	...	...	...	37.9	...	10.9	8.80	21.5
Kingston	90.6	89.1	42.3	31.1	43.3	55.8	25.0	31.8	...	47.9	...	...	7.60	19.3
Lindsay	85.5	86.7	41.2	25.6	55.0	56.3	...	...	...	23.2	...	...	8.27	...
London	87.5	86.6	40.6	28.0	52.5	52.6	25.9	40.3	121.4	54.3	23.5	23.3	8.09	20.0
Ottawa	93.5	93.5	53.5	34.2	...	61.3	...	...	...	40.5	25.2	23.5	12.10	19.0
Peterborough . . .	81.5	81.7	40.8	27.9	46.7	55.6	...	...	...	28.3	...	...	7.83	19.0
St. Thomas	86.5	86.5	40.0	27.1	...	51.7	...	...	...	58.0	...	...	7.17	20.0
Stratford	86.7	86.8	41.6	26.4	...	54.2	...	...	...	51.5	...	...	7.46	...
Toronto	88.9	88.7	46.4	32.5	48.7	58.9	...	...	...	45.2	31.4	24.5	11.29	24.2
The Province :														
1889.	88.4	88.1	44.0	30.5	50.9	55.7	25.9	39.5	126.7	45.5	27.3	22.8	9.98	20.7
1888.	102.4	99.3	60.1	40.5	60.2	65.4	29.3	49.3	113.7	31.7	26.8	20.8	16.71	20.4
1887.	78.4	78.0	56.7	34.6	49.5	55.9	28.7	45.0	97.9	62.8	28.0	29.5	11.62	22.1
1886.	73.6	72.5	51.3	32.0	52.2	52.6	27.6	33.7	83.7	44.9	29.5	24.6	9.69	19.1
1885.	81.5	80.6	55.2	31.5	55.2	58.0	27.9	39.2	80.0	41.1	32.5	23.6	9.85	17.4
1884.	80.5	81.4	53.6	33.1	59.7	64.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883.	105.0	107.0	57.0	38.0	62.0	71.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882.	101.0	106.0	65.0	43.0	64.0	74.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*1885-9.	83.9	82.6	53.2	33.9	53.8	57.5	28.1	40.6	99.5	42.8	28.9	23.9	11.13	19.8
1882-9.	88.8	88.9	55.5	35.3	59.8	61.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* These are determined from the actual crop grown.

Taking the average for the province, there is a melancholy monotony in the decrease of the prices of grains compared with the figures paid in the previous year and with the average for the years 1882-9. Fall wheat was on the average 14 cents a bushel lower than in 1888 and 4.4 cents less than its average for the eight years. Spring wheat was 11.2 cents less than in the previous year, although nearly up to its average for the years 1882-9. Barley dropped to an alarmingly low figure, averaging only forty-four cents a bushel, compared with 60.1 in 1888 and an average of 55.5 for the eight years. Oats commanded only 30.5 cents, or about three-fourths of the price paid in 1888, and fell short of the average for the eight years by nearly five cents. Rye and Pease were also under their respective averages for 1888 and the eight years period, and corn and buckwheat shared in the downward tendency of prices. Beans, potatoes, carrots and turnips made an advance over the prices of the previous year, and wool went slightly higher in price, but hay dropped from \$11.62 in 1887 and \$16.71 in 1888 to \$9.98 in 1889, five of the thirteen markets failing to reach an average of \$8 per ton.

VALUE OF CROPS.—The following table shows the marketable value of each crop, based upon the prices given in the previous table, for each of the five years 1885-9, together with the average for two different series of years. For the items bracketed no record was kept in the years prior to 1885, but their averages for the five years are added to those of the other items for the eight years 1882-9 so as to give the closest approximate average for the long term :

Crops.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	Average 1885-9.	Average 1882-9.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fall Wheat.	11,493,648	14,162,726	11,321,439	13,300,361	17,504,799	13,556,595	16,033,523
Spring Wh't	5,019,680	6,408,384	4,393,831	6,900,951	7,358,684	6,016,306	7,823,330
Barley	10,290,011	14,043,308	9,715,448	10,009,799	9,126,540	10,637,021	11,214,244
Oats	19,625,622	26,514,099	17,247,443	18,772,995	17,397,369	19,911,506	20,138,538
Rye..	728,725	779,772	442,969	577,573	701,871	646,182	1,057,044
Pease	7,524,645	9,332,490	6,804,892	8,439,004	8,123,591	8,044,924	8,095,611
Corn	2,395,283	5,108,976	2,412,164	2,982,265	2,996,848	3,179,107	55,667,962
Buckwheat .	502,668	602,585	461,409	565,725	600,024	546,482	
Beans	471,188	607,756	270,180	403,494	397,251	429,974	
Hay	37,208,564	33,570,674	35,947,748	29,016,182	32,033,727	33,555,379	
Potatoes....	6,531,766	7,060,733	6,705,784	7,189,548	8,668,460	7,231,258	
Carrots.....	936,925	1,044,820	589,592	1,029,710	1,125,254	945,260	120,035,307
Turnips	8,440,847	9,909,169	9,266,970	11,577,019	9,708,505	9,780,502	
Totals..	111,169,572	129,145,492	105,579,869	110,764,626	115,742,923	114,480,496	

The total value of the above products is \$111,169,572, being \$17,975,920 less than in 1888, and considerably below the average of either the five years or the eight year periods. A reduction is observed in the value of every item but hay compared with the previous year. An immense falling off in value is noticeable in such staple crops as fall and spring wheat, barley, oats and pease, but the greatest proportion of decrease is found in the value of corn, which fell from \$5,108,976 in 1888 to \$2,395,283 in 1889. None of the averages given for 1882-9 are equalled, but rye, beans and hay surpass their figures for the five years 1885-9.

CROP VALUES BY COUNTY GROUPS.—The aggregate value of field crop for each of the five years 1882-5, with the averages for two series of years, is given in the following table by county groups and for the province :

Districts.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	Average 1885-9.	Average 1882-9.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lake Erie..	12,926,470	17,889,286	12,080,651	13,485,030	14,995,559	14,275,399	14,480,720
Lake Huron	11,009,721	14,303,010	11,936,938	11,438,427	12,997,937	12,337,207	12,872,460
Georg'n Bay	10,391,701	10,969,814	9,447,927	9,447,776	9,825,779	10,016,599	10,722,641
W. Midland	22,006,961	29,217,226	22,805,391	23,691,683	24,684,983	24,481,249	25,631,527
Lk. Ontario.	25,342,044	27,908,395	22,386,070	24,623,942	25,444,492	25,140,989	26,491,988
St. L. & Ott.	19,928,380	20,171,732	18,975,474	19,046,820	19,554,504	19,535,382	20,525,429
E. Midland.	8,089,324	7,213,525	6,459,491	7,870,811	7,046,924	7,336,015	7,899,235
N. District.	1,474,971	1,472,504	1,487,927	1,160,137	1,192,745	1,357,657	1,411,307
Province..	111,169,572	129,145,492	105,579,869	110,764,626	115,742,923	114,480,496	120,035,307

Two groups only, the East Midland and the Northern Districts, show an increase over their figures of the previous year, and these groups are also the only ones giving higher

figures for 1889 than for the average for the eight years 1882-9. The Georgian Bay, Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa groups, together with the two previously named, exceed their respective averages for the five years 1885-9. While the West Midland group led in the value of field crops in 1888, the highest figures are given to the Lake Ontario counties in 1889, and the last named district also leads in the average for the five and eight years terms.

VALUE OF PRODUCE PER ACRE UNDER CROP.—The average value per acre of each of the principal field crops is given in the appended table by county groups for 1889, and for the province for 1888 and 1889, together with the averages for a series of eight and five years. The average value per acre of the combined field crops is also given for the same periods :

Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.			
									1889.	1888.	1885-9	1882-9
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Fall Wheat.....	13 32	12 59	14 50	13 60	16 24	16 33	13 80	13 61	13 98	17 14	15 73	17 20
Spring Wheat	12 79	10 98	12 03	11 67	13 23	12 90	11 70	15 63	12 59	17 42	11 45	13 85
Barley	10 60	10 92	11 18	12 72	12 18	10 67	11 26	9 91	11 76	15 68	13 74	14 52
Oats	9 76	9 29	9 96	11 36	11 14	9 18	10 37	9 40	10 20	14 33	11 55	12 48
Rye.....	6 24	9 21	9 15	7 35	7 65	9 82	7 96	9 38	8 09	9 27	8 31	9 77
Pease	9 64	10 24	12 23	9 71	10 37	11 33	12 01	12 76	10 63	13 40	11 55	12 56
Corn	11 84	10 57	12 47	12 54	14 10	15 85	13 36	11 72	12 80	22 91	17 70	.....
Buckwheat	7 39	7 14	6 45	7 36	7 74	10 64	9 06	9 49	8 91	10 47	8 80	.....
Beans	19 54	23 20	25 34	24 24	23 75	29 85	18 81	24 97	21 58	26 77	19 45	.....
Hay.	17 11	15 52	14 61	16 23	16 01	15 39	13 13	12 19	15 59	14 64	14 56	.....
Potatoes.....	28 64	41 77	49 01	38 35	43 63	46 42	61 28	76 27	44 80	45 87	48 87	.....
Carrots	63 17	74 57	93 34	77 00	91 23	78 61	96 73	89 41	83 20	90 66	94 18	.....
Turnips	61 34	70 06	72 33	67 88	84 21	81 54	82 73	81 27	75 97	87 55	92 12	.....
All crops	1889.....	13 63	13 59	14 46	14 93	15 24	13 75	13 93	15 71	14 37	.....	.....
	1888.....	18 70	17 91	15 91	19 72	17 13	14 40	13 12	16 70	.....	17 00	.....
	1885-9.....	15 25	15 69	14 91	16 77	15 54	13 98	13 19	15 80	.....	15 24	.....
	1882-9.....	15 71	16 53	16 03	17 74	16 48	14 63	14 13	16 54	.....	.....	16 07

The average value of produce per acre under crop is \$14.37, compared with \$17 in 1888, an average of \$15.24 for the five years 1885-9, and an average of \$16.07 for the eight years period. The East Midland group shows a greater value per acre of produce than in the previous year or than the average for the five years, but no other district equals its own record for any of the periods forming the table. The highest figures are accredited to the Northern Districts, the Lake Ontario counties coming next, while the lowest value per acre is assigned to the Lake Huron group. Taking the leading items of the table, the highest average for fall wheat was \$16.33 per acre, in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties; for spring wheat \$15.63 in the Northern Districts; for barley \$12.72 in the West Midland group, and for oats \$11.36 in the West Midland. Hay averaged \$17.11 in the Lake Erie counties, while potatoes ranged from \$28.64 per acre in the Lake Erie group to \$61.28 in the East Midland and \$76.27 in the Northern Districts. Hay is the only crop worth more per acre in 1889 than in the previous year. Corn fell from \$22.91 per acre in 1888 to \$12.80 in 1889.

PER CENT. RATIOS OF VALUES PER ACRE.—In the following table the values per acre for 1889 are compared with the averages for the eight years 1882-9, by

means of per cent ratios, each of the leading crops being shown by county groups and for the province :

Districts.	Wheat. Fall	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buck- wheat.	Beans.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Turnips.	crops, All field
Lake Erie.....	82	101	76	74	70	83	63	92	105	111	76	78	76	87
Lake Huron.....	74	93	73	74	90	76	60	92	114	102	86	78	75	82
Georgian Bay.....	79	91	80	86	83	93	87	96	134	110	88	95	86	90
West Midland.....	79	92	80	83	76	73	71	100	120	103	82	79	72	84
Lake Ontario.....	91	90	83	85	86	85	87	86	114	114	95	89	89	92
St. L. & Ottawa.....	97	88	79	80	90	94	99	116	129	106	89	100	105	94
East Midland.....	78	89	84	94	85	105	93	105	103	109	116	103	101	99
Northern Districts.	75	92	76	84	81	89	99	96	115	95	114	121	111	95
The Province.....	81	91	81	82	83	85	72	101	111	107	92	88	82	89

For the province buckwheat, beans and hay are the only crops showing triple figures, the principal grains ranging from eighty-one to ninety-one per cent. of their average for the eight years. In the Lake Erie counties spring wheat was 101, but no other group showed three figures for any of the grains excepting buckwheat. Beans and hay went over 100 in every district, while potatoes fell short of the standard in all but the two last named in the table. For all field crops, the ratio of the province is eighty-nine. Of the groups, the East Midland reaches the highest figures, viz., ninety-nine, while the Lake Huron counties show but eighty-two per cent.

WAGES OF FARM LABORERS.

The following table gives the average rates of wages for farm laborers by the year and by the month, with and without board, by county groups and for the province for 1888 and 1889, together with their averages for the eight years 1882-9 ; also the average amount paid domestic servants in 1888 and 1889 :

Districts.	Farm Laborers.												Domestic servants per month with board.	
	Per year.						Per month.							
	With board.			Without board.			With board.			Without board.				
	1889	1888	1882-9	1889	1888	1882-9	1889.	1888.	1882-9	1889.	1888.	1882-9	1889	1888
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Lake Erie	160	154	160	249	248	249	17 19	16 56	17 51	25 45	25 50	26 38	6 93	6 41
Lake Huron	163	158	164	250	256	258	17 98	17 21	18 10	26 39	26 81	27 54	6 38	6 13
Georgian Bay	160	155	160	253	251	255	17 44	17 01	17 98	26 66	26 86	27 54	6 33	6 28
West Midland	161	155	162	245	247	251	17 20	16 65	17 69	25 31	26 40	26 76	6 76	6 37
Lake Ontario.....	163	159	164	248	252	252	17 44	16 84	17 67	25 54	26 34	26 73	6 86	6 47
St. L. & Ottawa ..	159	157	163	241	252	251	17 92	17 43	18 22	26 24	26 72	26 98	6 37	5 98
East Midland	165	160	166	263	253	257	17 67	17 34	17 98	26 55	26 37	27 19	6 32	6 06
Northern Districts.	175	170	174	278	267	275	19 38	19 62	19 73	28 83	29 40	29 65	6 32	6 43
The Province....	162	157	163	249	251	253	17 59	16 99	17 83	26 01	26 50	27 10	6 61	6 28

Briefly stated, wages with board have gone up, but there is a decrease in the rate without board. The average yearly wages paid with board is \$162, being five dollars more than in 1888, (an increase occurring in every group) but one dollar below the average for the eight years 1882-9. The average wages for the year without board was \$249, less by two dollars than in 1888 and four dollars below the average for the eight years. Four groups, however, show an increase over 1888.

STATISTICS OF
VALUES, RENT AND FARM WAGES.

FARM VALUES—LAND, BUILDINGS AND IMPLEMENTS.

TABLE NO. I.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Values of Farm Land, Buildings and Implements in Ontario in 1888 and 1889.

Counties.	Farm land.		Farm buildings.		Farm implements.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex	16,359,666	15,898,606	4,262,194	4,074,755	1,096,392	1,042,198
Kent	23,766,542	23,695,456	5,326,115	5,201,284	1,584,155	1,505,851
Elgin	17,606,191	18,094,749	4,755,988	4,779,887	1,312,551	1,226,683
Norfolk	11,941,445	11,882,035	4,121,397	4,044,551	1,069,101	1,013,366
Haldimand	9,526,805	9,555,471	3,515,166	3,453,012	955,267	913,257
Welland	8,664,498	8,796,445	3,058,472	3,083,137	859,178	839,041
Totals	87,865,147	87,922,762	25,039,332	24,636,626	6,876,644	6,540,396
Lambton	19,865,126	20,065,784	4,633,682	4,503,092	1,310,583	1,241,082
Huron	30,148,600	31,668,697	8,351,173	8,326,194	2,397,494	2,378,756
Bruce	20,683,248	21,411,230	6,006,764	5,888,984	1,795,232	1,721,220
Totals	70,696,974	73,145,711	18,991,619	18,718,270	5,503,309	5,336,058
Grey	22,238,762	22,577,423	7,105,583	6,793,100	2,222,106	2,110,262
Simcoe	26,691,681	26,718,399	7,654,097	7,438,384	2,307,594	2,206,113
Totals	48,930,443	49,295,822	14,759,680	14,231,484	4,529,700	4,316,375
Middlesex	35,459,934	36,670,045	10,276,374	10,134,491	2,485,829	2,432,318
Oxford	22,938,421	23,240,548	7,077,071	6,993,153	1,591,264	1,575,509
Brant	10,670,935	10,877,610	3,748,820	3,689,733	826,989	807,558
Perth	22,118,289	22,638,986	6,606,954	6,464,730	1,742,971	1,713,836
Wellington	21,774,648	22,494,471	7,071,961	6,926,504	1,936,157	1,879,764
Waterloo	14,409,922	14,870,921	4,773,232	4,797,218	1,186,659	1,164,533
Dufferin	9,015,103	9,006,102	2,607,350	2,394,261	709,032	685,055
Totals	136,387,257	139,798,683	42,161,762	41,400,140	10,478,851	10,258,573
Lincoln	8,885,403	9,002,435	3,519,861	3,427,323	832,883	787,224
Wentworth	13,860,384	14,042,942	4,811,264	4,653,060	1,199,717	1,132,877
Halton	9,231,520	9,353,110	3,218,964	3,143,520	754,617	722,813
Peel	14,218,973	14,148,232	4,773,029	4,670,283	1,121,742	1,085,907
York	29,915,054	29,589,569	8,187,700	7,964,689	2,140,772	2,102,919
Ontario	20,682,965	20,934,175	5,590,238	5,799,452	1,522,000	1,456,459
Durham	16,901,141	17,210,938	4,363,883	4,368,251	1,168,638	1,123,690
Norumberland	15,993,842	16,454,570	5,410,876	5,352,004	1,336,511	1,286,344
Prince Edward	9,214,982	9,160,022	3,105,068	3,092,697	788,027	758,372
Totals	138,904,264	139,895,993	43,340,883	42,471,279	10,864,907	10,451,605
Lennox and Addington	10,270,957	10,332,955	3,531,754	3,409,029	796,799	780,410
Frontenac	9,446,098	9,297,341	2,968,677	2,939,284	900,764	875,378
Leeds and Grenville	18,396,123	18,676,267	6,508,528	6,418,667	1,657,423	1,574,001
Dundas	8,573,212	8,677,340	2,915,796	2,884,071	694,875	665,589
Stormont	6,170,322	6,394,116	2,089,032	2,038,080	583,996	562,503
Glengarry	7,805,957	8,080,701	2,543,421	2,355,019	696,648	682,988
Prescott	6,651,234	6,736,067	2,033,614	1,936,775	621,669	594,899
Russell	4,180,338	4,296,339	1,443,003	1,367,775	344,522	330,953
Carleton	16,179,566	16,342,996	4,804,864	4,660,392	1,331,767	1,310,794
Renfrew	7,123,449	6,942,933	2,588,078	2,515,139	934,024	878,668
Lanark	9,280,806	9,107,268	3,300,732	3,176,835	933,871	882,676
Totals	104,077,562	104,884,323	34,727,499	33,701,066	9,496,358	9,128,859
Victoria	12,834,370	12,808,752	3,183,917	3,127,620	1,005,748	976,454
Peterborough	10,895,756	11,016,942	3,469,814	3,339,571	891,318	827,593
Haliburton	911,515	892,767	267,058	246,591	80,803	71,889
Hastings	16,086,790	16,216,522	5,316,672	5,306,060	1,516,777	1,455,640
Totals	40,728,431	40,934,983	12,237,461	12,019,842	3,494,646	3,331,576
Muskoka	2,018,301	1,990,435	609,246	565,163	216,490	191,924
Parry Sound	1,059,968	1,013,354	224,559	200,858	90,199	78,094
Algoma	1,661,086	1,598,735	372,196	348,498	134,602	121,372
Totals	4,739,355	4,602,524	1,206,001	1,114,519	441,291	391,390
The Province	632,329,433	640,480,801	192,464,237	188,293,226	51,685,706	49,754,832

FARM VALUES—LIVE STOCK AND TOTAL PROPERTY—RENTALS.

TABLE No. II.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the values of Farm Live Stock and Total Farm Property in Ontario in 1888 and 1889; also the rent per acre of leased farms as reported in 1888 and 1889.

Counties.	Farm live stock.		Total farm property.		Rent per acre on land.			
					Occupied.		Cleared.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex	2,352,893	2,318,121	24,071,145	23,333,680	1 85	1 81	2 97	2 91
Kent	3,261,733	3,219,875	33,938,545	33,622,466	2 55	2 57	3 47	3 50
Elgin	2,676,418	2,568,539	26,351,148	26,669,858	2 14	2 22	2 89	3 00
Norfolk	1,940,819	1,897,184	19,072,762	18,837,136	1 86	1 88	2 73	2 75
Haldimand	1,796,454	1,724,044	15,793,692	15,645,784	1 80	1 81	2 30	2 31
Welland	1,429,022	1,403,754	14,011,170	14,122,377	1 94	1 95	2 45	2 46
Totals.....	13,457,339	13,131,517	133,238,462	132,231,301	2 09	2 10	2 88	2 91
Lambton	2,903,227	2,829,656	28,712,618	28,639,614	1 74	1 76	2 76	2 80
Huron	5,630,301	5,492,977	46,527,568	47,861,624	1 97	2 10	2 56	2 73
Bruce	4,104,874	3,977,591	32,390,118	32,999,025	1 66	1 74	2 30	2 41
Totals.....	12,638,402	12,300,224	107,830,304	109,500,263	1 79	1 90	2 51	2 62
Grey	4,903,497	4,779,237	36,469,948	36,260,022	1 27	1 29	1 89	1 93
Simcoe	4,318,500	4,152,404	40,971,872	40,515,300	1 88	1 90	2 58	2 60
Totals.....	9,221,997	8,931,641	77,441,820	76,775,322	1 60	1 57	2 26	2 25
Middlesex	5,547,893	5,360,283	53,770,030	54,597,137	2 56	2 63	3 30	3 40
Oxford	3,548,079	3,424,787	35,154,835	35,233,997	2 67	2 70	3 50	3 54
Brant	1,598,778	1,552,212	16,845,472	16,927,163	2 70	2 76	3 28	3 36
Perth	3,821,420	3,764,946	34,289,634	34,582,498	2 34	2 43	2 97	3 09
Wellington	4,078,722	4,095,102	34,861,488	35,395,841	2 05	2 10	2 58	2 65
Waterloo	2,093,426	2,162,630	22,463,239	22,995,302	2 19	2 24	2 74	2 80
Dufferin.....	1,520,068	1,500,561	13,851,558	13,585,979	1 43	1 43	2 10	2 11
Totals.....	22,208,386	21,860,521	211,236,256	213,317,917	2 25	2 33	2 94	3 02
Lincoln	1,383,222	1,361,439	14,621,369	14,578,421	2 39	2 41	2 88	2 91
Wentworth	2,055,322	2,022,955	21,926,687	21,851,834	2 69	2 74	3 39	3 46
Halton	1,434,442	1,438,758	14,639,543	14,658,201	2 32	2 32	3 01	3 01
Peel	2,145,357	2,184,681	22,259,101	22,089,103	2 82	2 83	3 44	3 46
York	4,103,439	4,046,784	44,346,965	43,703,961	3 03	3 03	3 63	3 63
Ontario	3,384,931	3,295,941	31,540,134	31,486,027	2 78	2 83	3 39	3 45
Durham	2,328,347	2,305,294	24,762,009	25,008,173	2 98	3 09	3 53	3 65
Northumberland	2,543,224	2,483,617	25,284,453	25,576,585	0 99	2 20	2 56	2 70
Prince Edward	1,420,607	1,333,903	14,528,684	14,339,994	2 34	2 34	2 95	2 95
Totals.....	20,798,891	20,473,372	213,908,945	213,292,249	2 72	2 75	3 29	3 35
Lennox and Addington.	1,678,187	1,479,883	16,277,697	16,002,277	1 33	1 38	2 12	2 19
Frontenac	1,764,618	1,588,342	15,080,187	14,700,345	1 24	1 25	1 97	1 98
Leeds and Grenville	3,383,691	3,297,944	29,945,765	29,966,879	1 27	1 30	2 18	2 23
Dundas	1,337,545	1,299,849	13,521,428	13,526,849	1 81	1 84	2 63	2 67
Stormont	1,154,348	1,148,605	9,997,698	10,133,304	1 43	1 46	2 00	2 04
Glengarry	1,467,639	1,427,664	12,513,665	12,546,372	1 37	1 38	2 42	2 43
Prescott	1,147,800	1,084,877	10,454,317	10,352,618	1 49	1 51	2 20	2 23
Russell	705,147	705,147	6,673,010	6,700,214	1 20	1 21	2 01	2 03
Carleton	2,516,289	2,464,534	24,832,486	24,778,716	2 09	2 09	2 82	2 83
Renfrew	2,026,273	1,982,655	12,671,824	12,319,395	0 78	0 78	1 74	1 74
Lanark	1,917,772	1,819,518	15,432,681	14,986,297	0 93	0 94	1 45	1 47
Totals.....	19,099,339	18,299,018	167,400,758	166,013,266	1 32	1 33	2 16	2 16
Victoria.....	2,097,424	2,036,334	19,121,459	18,949,160	1 88	1 88	2 78	2 78
Peterborough.....	1,707,348	1,649,612	16,964,236	16,833,718	1 39	1 39	2 25	2 25
Haliburton	208,436	197,570	1,467,812	1,408,817	0 30	0 30	1 53	1 51
Hastings	3,295,860	3,009,918	26,216,099	25,988,140	1 75	1 82	2 60	2 70
Totals.....	7,309,068	6,893,434	63,769,606	63,179,835	1 61	1 60	2 57	2 56
Muskoka	468,283	457,755	3,312,320	3,205,277	0 30	0 30	1 51	1 50
Perry Sound	214,402	200,189	1,589,128	1,492,495	0 47	0 46	1 75	1 72
Algoma	315,181	291,564	2,483,065	2,360,169	0 81	0 81	1 85	1 85
Totals.....	997,866	949,508	7,384,513	7,057,941	0 51	0 49	1 70	1 71
The Province	105,731,288	102,839,235	982,210,664	981,368,094	1 96	2 07	2 80	2 85

FARM VALUES—AVERAGE PER ACRE.

TABLE NO. III.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average value per acre occupied of Farm Land, Buildings, Implements and Live Stock in Ontario for the years 1888 and 1889.

Counties.	Lands.		Buildings.		Implements.		Live stock.		Total property.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex	37 99	36 84	9 90	9 44	2 55	2 42	5 46	5 37	55 90	54 07
Kent	41 69	42 16	9 34	9 25	2 78	2 68	5 72	5 73	59 53	59 82
Elgin	40 38	41 08	10 91	10 85	3 01	2 78	6 14	5 83	60 44	60 54
Norfolk	30 11	30 08	10 39	10 24	2 70	2 56	4 89	4 80	48 09	47 68
Haldimand	33 89	33 95	12 51	12 27	3 40	3 25	6 39	6 13	56 19	55 60
Welland	37 85	38 61	13 36	13 53	3 75	3 68	6 24	6 17	61 20	61 99
Totals	37 50	37 60	10 69	10 54	2 93	2 80	5 74	5 61	56 86	56 55
Lambton	30 05	30 41	7 01	6 83	1 98	1 88	4 39	4 29	43 43	43 41
Huron	37 71	39 62	10 45	10 42	3 00	2 97	7 04	6 87	58 20	59 88
Bruce	25 55	26 38	7 42	7 26	2 22	2 12	5 07	4 90	40 26	40 66
Totals	31 14	32 21	8 37	8 24	2 42	2 35	5 57	5 42	47 50	48 22
Grey	21 00	21 37	6 71	6 43	2 10	2 00	4 63	4 52	34 44	34 32
Simcoe	27 65	28 00	7 93	7 80	2 39	2 31	4 47	4 35	42 44	42 46
Totals	24 17	24 51	7 29	7 08	2 24	2 15	4 56	4 44	38 26	38 18
Middlesex	46 77	48 38	13 55	13 37	3 28	3 21	7 32	7 07	70 92	72 03
Oxford	48 57	49 31	14 99	14 84	3 37	3 34	7 51	7 27	74 44	74 76
Brant	49 54	50 36	17 40	17 08	3 84	3 74	7 42	7 19	78 20	78 37
Perth	42 68	43 68	12 75	12 47	3 36	3 31	7 38	7 26	66 17	66 72
Wellington	34 74	35 87	11 28	11 04	3 09	3 00	6 51	6 53	55 62	56 44
Waterloo	47 07	48 66	15 59	15 70	3 87	3 81	6 84	7 08	73 37	75 25
Dufferin	25 50	25 29	7 37	6 72	2 00	1 93	4 30	4 21	39 17	38 15
Totals	41 96	42 98	12 97	12 73	3 22	3 16	6 33	6 72	64 98	65 59
Lincoln	46 64	47 16	18 48	17 96	4 37	4 12	7 26	7 13	76 75	76 37
Wentworth	50 83	51 39	17 65	17 03	4 40	4 15	7 54	7 40	80 42	79 97
Halton	41 14	41 84	14 35	14 06	3 36	3 24	6 39	6 44	65 24	65 58
Peel	49 43	49 11	16 59	16 21	3 90	3 77	7 46	7 58	77 38	76 67
York	55 70	54 85	15 24	14 76	3 99	3 90	7 64	7 50	82 57	81 01
Ontario	41 30	41 73	11 88	11 56	3 04	2 91	6 75	6 57	62 97	62 77
Durham	45 89	46 67	11 85	11 84	3 17	3 05	6 32	6 25	67 23	67 81
Northumberland	36 63	38 02	12 39	12 37	3 06	2 97	5 82	5 74	57 90	59 10
Prince Edward	39 82	39 33	13 42	13 28	3 41	3 23	6 14	5 73	62 79	61 37
Totals	45 55	45 85	14 21	13 92	3 56	3 42	6 82	6 71	70 14	69 90
Lennox and Addington..	24 88	25 39	8 55	8 38	1 93	1 92	4 07	3 64	39 43	39 33
Frontenac	13 92	14 01	4 37	4 43	1 33	1 32	2 60	2 40	22 22	22 16
Leeds and Grenville	24 72	25 12	8 75	8 63	2 23	2 12	4 55	4 43	40 25	40 30
Dundas	36 22	36 53	12 32	12 14	2 93	2 80	5 65	5 47	57 12	56 94
Stormont	24 95	25 57	8 45	8 15	2 36	2 21	4 67	4 59	40 43	40 52
Glengarry	27 04	28 23	8 81	8 23	2 41	2 38	5 09	4 99	43 35	43 83
Prescott	23 28	23 73	7 12	6 82	2 18	2 10	4 02	3 82	36 60	36 47
Russell	16 63	16 92	5 74	5 39	1 37	1 30	2 81	2 78	26 55	26 39
Carleton	28 75	28 71	8 54	8 18	2 37	2 30	4 47	4 33	44 13	43 52
Renfrew	7 91	7 85	2 87	2 84	1 04	0 99	2 25	2 24	14 07	13 92
Lanark	13 88	13 76	4 94	4 80	1 40	1 33	2 87	2 75	23 09	22 64
Totals	19 72	20 01	6 58	6 43	1 80	1 74	3 62	3 49	31 72	31 67
Victoria	22 59	22 51	5 60	5 50	1 77	1 72	3 69	3 58	33 65	33 31
Peterborough	19 94	20 35	6 35	6 17	1 63	1 53	3 12	3 05	31 04	31 10
Haliburton	1 64	1 59	0 48	0 44	0 14	0 13	0 37	0 35	2 63	2 51
Hastings	16 33	16 87	5 40	5 52	1 54	1 52	3 35	3 13	26 62	27 04
Totals	15 33	15 55	4 61	4 56	1 31	1 26	2 75	2 62	24 00	23 99
Muskoka	3 92	3 91	1 18	1 11	0 42	0 38	0 91	0 90	6 43	6 30
Parry Sound	3 09	3 31	0 66	0 66	0 26	0 25	0 63	0 66	4 64	4 88
Algoma	5 00	5 06	1 12	1 10	0 41	0 38	0 95	0 92	7 48	7 46
Totals	3 99	4 07	1 01	0 98	0 37	0 35	0 84	0 84	6 21	6 24
The Province	28 66	29 21	8 73	8 58	2 34	2 27	4 79	4 69	44 52	44 75

MARKET PRICES.

TABLE NO. IV.—Showing the average price of Agricultural Products at the leading markets of Ontario for July-December, 1889, and the average for the half year, and for the Province.

Products.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	Peterborough.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Province.	
														1889.	1888.
FALL WHEAT:															
per bush.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
July	90.3	103.0	88.5	97.5	93.0	100.0	95.0	95.1	97.5	102.5	94.5	92.1	101.6	98.2	94.3
August	88.0	102.5	86.8	97.5	90.6	97.2	96.5	92.4	.....	81.0	88.8	92.6	93.3	93.0	91.9
September	85.9	102.5	87.0	97.5	88.0	89.3	86.0	88.4	87.5	82.5	85.6	87.5	87.5	88.2	99.6
October	84.2	102.5	82.0	81.9	82.0	89.2	80.0	85.0	.....	77.3	82.1	85.1	83.1	84.0	112.6
November	81.8	102.5	77.3	80.0	80.0	83.1	77.6	81.8	92.5	72.5	80.3	80.6	83.3	82.8	113.1
December	81.1	102.5	78.3	80.0	80.0	87.3	74.0	81.9	92.5	.....	82.3	82.0	84.8	83.7	101.8
Average	85.8	102.6	81.5	90.1	85.9	90.6	85.5	87.5	93.5	81.5	86.5	86.7	88.9	88.4	102.4
SPRING WHEAT:															
per bush.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
July	90.3	103.0	88.5	100.5	93.0	100.0	95.0	92.8	97.5	102.8	94.5	93.0	101.3	97.6	87.3
August	87.3	102.5	86.8	100.5	90.6	94.2	95.6	90.5	.....	82.5	88.8	92.6	94.1	92.9	86.4
September	85.9	102.5	87.0	100.5	88.0	83.3	95.0	86.7	87.5	82.5	85.6	87.5	87.5	88.1	95.3
October	84.7	102.5	82.0	81.9	82.0	89.2	80.0	85.4	.....	77.3	82.1	85.1	83.2	84.1	111.2
November	81.5	102.5	77.3	80.0	80.0	83.1	77.6	82.2	92.5	72.5	80.3	80.6	83.3	82.9	112.7
December	81.4	102.5	78.3	80.0	80.0	86.5	74.0	81.9	92.5	.....	82.3	82.0	83.6	83.2	101.9
Average	85.8	102.6	81.5	91.8	85.9	89.1	86.7	86.6	93.5	81.7	86.5	86.8	88.7	88.1	99.3
BARLEY:															
per bush.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
July	40.7	48.3	37.2	42.5	45.0	52.0	44.6	38.4	57.5	44.0	.....	38.8	51.2	46.3	57.7
August	41.9	48.5	.....	42.5	46.5	52.0	44.0	42.0	.....	46.0	.....	41.0	49.7	46.1	55.6
September	44.0	48.5	.....	42.5	48.8	41.7	42.9	42.0	52.5	43.3	.....	42.5	43.4	43.5	59.5
October	43.8	48.5	37.2	44.5	44.8	41.5	43.5	41.4	.....	39.8	40.0	42.5	48.2	45.1	65.2
November	47.0	48.5	36.4	39.0	41.7	35.8	36.7	40.2	52.5	40.0	40.0	42.5	43.3	42.0	62.6
December	39.4	48.5	34.8	37.5	40.5	35.3	34.2	39.8	47.5	36.0	.....	42.5	42.8	41.2	57.0
Average	42.5	48.5	36.0	41.9	44.7	42.3	41.2	40.6	53.5	40.8	40.0	41.6	46.4	44.6	60.1
OATS: per bush.															
July	28.0	35.2	26.5	35.0	28.6	33.0	27.5	28.3	35.9	30.8	27.3	27.5	33.5	31.3	51.7
August	28.1	38.0	.....	35.0	29.0	31.5	28.0	30.0	38.2	31.5	32.0	28.0	33.9	32.4	45.2
September	27.4	34.7	.....	35.0	28.1	29.3	24.9	28.4	37.4	30.3	27.5	25.0	31.7	30.5	36.0
October	26.2	31.4	24.0	25.0	25.9	26.1	22.1	26.5	34.1	26.0	24.0	24.6	32.4	29.4	36.7
November	26.0	31.0	24.5	25.0	26.8	25.8	25.0	27.3	32.5	27.0	24.3	26.5	31.9	29.4	37.3
December	25.8	31.0	24.5	25.0	26.6	25.5	26.0	27.3	32.3	26.5	24.5	26.1	31.5	29.7	35.7
Average	29.5	34.1	24.6	30.6	27.5	31.1	25.6	28.0	34.2	27.9	27.1	26.4	32.5	30.5	40.5
RYE: per bush.															
July	59.0	53.5	.....	50.0	57.5	46.7	55.0	56.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.1	55.5
August	56.7	55.0	.....	50.0	57.5	42.5	55.0	56.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.8	57.0
September	50.0	55.0	.....	50.0	55.0	45.0	55.0	53.8	.....	50.0	.....	.....	50.0	51.9	60.8
October	49.0	55.0	.....	38.8	52.0	43.5	55.0	53.7	.....	46.0	.....	.....	50.0	50.7	59.9
November	.....	55.0	.....	35.0	49.5	40.8	55.0	51.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.6	50.1	62.0
December	41.0	50.0	.....	37.5	42.5	41.5	55.0	45.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.1	45.1	60.7
Average	51.6	53.9	.....	44.6	52.6	43.3	55.0	52.5	.....	46.7	.....	.....	48.7	50.9	60.2
PEASE: per bush.															
July	50.0	58.5	.....	55.0	51.0	57.0	58.0	49.5	62.5	59.0	.....	53.5	59.2	54.2	71.0
August	50.9	58.5	.....	55.0	54.5	55.0	58.0	52.5	.....	57.5	.....	54.4	59.8	55.1	68.4
September	52.9	58.5	.....	55.0	52.5	56.0	58.5	52.5	62.5	57.3	52.5	54.8	58.8	55.5	64.0
October	53.2	60.1	50.0	55.0	50.5	55.6	51.3	52.9	.....	55.0	51.0	53.3	59.7	56.2	63.8
November	53.5	60.0	.....	55.0	50.8	55.5	55.0	53.0	62.5	56.0	51.3	53.3	57.3	55.6	63.9
December	54.5	57.5	50.3	55.0	52.0	56.0	57.5	55.2	57.5	50.0	52.5	56.4	59.2	56.9	61.6
Average	52.3	58.9	50.3	55.0	52.0	55.8	56.3	52.6	61.3	55.6	51.7	54.2	58.9	55.7	65.4

MARKET PRICES.—Continued.

TABLE NO. IV.—Showing the average prices of Agricultural Products.—Continued.

Products.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	Peterborough.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Province.	
														1889.	1888.
CORN: (in ear).															
per bush.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
October	26.5							26.6						26.6	31.5
November	22.8							26.4						26.4	30.6
December	25.1					25.0		24.7						24.7	26.2
Average	25.1					25.0		25.9						25.9	29.3
BUCKWHEAT:															
per bush.															
October	32.5	45.5				35.0		43.9						42.9	53.1
November		40.4				31.0		41.0						39.9	48.4
December	36.0	36.0				28.0		36.1						35.8	48.2
Average	34.6	41.0				31.8		40.3						39.5	49.3
BEANS: per bush.															
October	162.5	137.5	127.0											138.2	110.4
November		118.8	112.5					125.0						118.8	111.6
December	162.5	137.5	113.1					121.0						125.4	116.9
Average	162.5	131.7	118.0					121.4						126.7	113.7
POTATOES: p. bush.															
October	51.5	37.3		36.6	39.0	52.1	24.5	57.6	40.1	28.3	60.0	53.4	45.8	46.0	33.4
November		31.7		36.6	37.8	45.0	22.5	52.2	36.4		55.0	52.0	44.0	44.2	31.6
December	55.4	36.7		36.6	36.6	41.5	22.5	52.8	44.6		56.7	49.1	45.7	46.2	29.9
Average	54.6	35.4		36.6	37.9	47.9	23.2	54.3	40.5	28.3	58.0	51.5	45.2	45.5	31.7
CARROTS: p. bush.															
October		32.7						26.7	24.0					27.7	24.6
November		30.0						23.6	25.4				33.2	28.0	27.8
December		30.0						22.5	25.9				30.0	26.6	27.2
Average		31.0						23.5	25.2				31.4	27.3	26.8
TURNIPS: p. bush.															
October		23.7			10.0			25.0	23.5				24.7	22.9	22.0
November		21.7			11.5			23.6					24.2	23.1	19.7
December		21.7			11.5			22.5					24.5	22.5	21.0
Average		22.4			10.9			23.3	23.5				24.5	22.8	20.8
WOOL: per lb.															
July	20.0	19.2	19.0	19.0	21.5	18.5		21.0	19.0		20.0		21.8	20.6	20.6
August		19.0			21.5	18.5		20.0			20.0		23.4	20.5	20.5
September	20.5	19.0			21.5	18.6		20.0	19.0	19.0			23.8	20.8	20.2
October	20.0	19.0			21.5	20.5		20.0		19.0			24.3	20.8	20.4
November	20.3	19.0			21.5	20.0		20.0	19.0				25.4	21.0	20.3
December	20.0	19.0			21.5	19.7		18.5	19.0				26.4	20.7	20.4
Average	20.2	19.0	19.0	19.0	21.5	19.3		20.0	19.0	19.0	20.0		24.2	20.7	20.4
HAY: per ton.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
July	8 10	10 50	7 25	11 00	9 00	9 50	9 88	8 29	12 68	7 50	8 50	12 31	10 63	14 84	
August	8 25	9 00		11 00	8 70	7 70	7 75	7 54	9 83	7 00	8 10	12 13	9 90	15 63	
September	8 42	11 00		11 00	9 38	7 67	8 00	8 50	11 81	7 50	7 00	6 50	11 22	10 08	16 45
October	8 33	10 00		9 50	9 00	7 00	8 00	8 25	13 28	7 90	7 00	6 50	10 56	9 97	17 77
November	7 25	8 50		8 00	8 67	7 58	8 00	8 08	12 50	7 00	7 50	10 84	9 64	18 21	
December	8 38	8 50		6 50	8 00	7 33	8 00	8 00	12 19	8 00	7 50	10 74	9 56	17 28	
Average	8 20	9 58	7 25	9 75	8 80	7 60	8 27	8 09	12 10	7 83	7 17	7 46	11 29	9 98	16 71

VALUES—FALL AND SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE NO. V.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Fall and Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.			Spring Wheat.		
	1889.	1888.	1882-9.	1889.	1888.	1882-9.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex	406,676	685,719	561,488	7,896	11,403	20,028
Kent	742,660	1,217,362	1,041,207	33,133	37,471	36,307
Elgin	556,238	782,010	753,102	6,532	8,452	21,469
Norfolk	407,017	528,315	513,147	5,311	5,852	10,037
Haldimand	425,283	368,130	469,065	20,357	34,501	33,647
Welland	251,341	274,720	313,168	2,364	4,161	17,672
Totals	2,789,215	3,856,256	3,651,177	75,593	101,840	139,160
Lambton	539,359	715,696	589,525	20,083	26,845	75,732
Huron	639,448	943,625	1,158,919	25,795	28,576	200,230
Bruce	422,891	676,121	823,224	85,462	117,011	160,581
Totals	1,601,698	2,335,442	2,571,668	131,340	172,432	436,543
Grey	294,444	451,491	492,271	252,528	352,473	526,555
Simcoe	887,419	1,013,801	1,019,167	397,429	479,134	474,242
Totals	1,181,863	1,465,292	1,511,438	649,957	831,607	1,000,797
Middlesex	777,286	1,158,976	1,262,370	16,284	19,035	137,733
Oxford	515,250	705,653	675,760	22,158	22,862	128,173
Brant	303,205	327,040	477,944	733	598	13,499
Perth	467,593	641,786	781,306	28,079	21,784	157,043
Wellington	224,018	337,402	470,024	108,509	114,842	254,228
Waterloo	539,738	632,389	720,284	5,089	6,971	65,203
Dufferin	59,169	117,865	182,028	194,959	296,319	257,255
Totals	2,886,259	3,921,111	4,569,716	375,811	482,411	1,013,134
Lincoln	296,914	164,402	340,858	10,405	16,258	26,590
Wentworth	324,450	252,601	497,243	10,308	13,557	30,802
Halton	400,640	188,326	377,926	37,594	44,201	45,383
Peel	383,016	306,248	497,543	123,578	171,299	184,266
York	564,785	537,556	726,919	282,073	423,033	397,163
Ontario	83,038	109,791	193,986	600,793	823,569	732,356
Durham	75,287	71,331	65,577	343,816	402,102	556,624
Northumberland	209,572	273,416	201,832	179,484	242,002	348,640
Prince Edward	37,055	21,748	32,110	34,703	52,073	78,582
Totals	2,374,757	1,925,419	2,933,994	1,622,754	2,188,094	2,400,406
Lennox and Addington	43,790	22,327	32,726	31,271	33,638	78,414
Frontenac	13,478	13,063	30,387	81,218	126,627	117,153
Leeds and Grenville	60,307	60,765	87,493	108,721	182,851	188,655
Dundas	6,398	3,827	19,730	45,327	93,139	77,238
Stormont	2,184	4,270	11,452	51,286	99,443	72,622
Glengarry	1,655	3,633	9,393	91,597	137,839	115,103
Prescott		845	877	71,723	159,355	113,242
Russell	3,748	3,548	3,895	42,481	60,917	61,249
Carleton	5,902	6,763	21,670	308,226	374,219	334,806
Renfrew	4,464	2,742	16,671	404,856	309,278	365,977
Lanark	62,596	33,263	57,605	137,422	214,380	194,085
Totals	204,522	155,046	291,899	1,374,128	1,791,686	1,718,544
Victoria	67,723	143,290	152,870	321,422	356,525	434,367
Peterborough	141,962	196,947	185,387	245,963	247,950	305,850
Haliburton	2,845	3,517	1,735	17,971	18,478	15,217
Hastings	233,593	146,858	124,427	103,829	113,453	212,328
Totals	446,123	490,612	494,419	689,185	736,406	967,762
Muskoka	1,640	1,881	1,082	10,616	12,512	18,760
Parry Sound	398		558	6,567	6,457	20,970
Algoma	7,173	11,667	7,577	83,729	84,939	112,254
Totals	9,211	13,548	9,217	100,912	103,908	151,984
The Province	11,493,648	14,162,726	16,033,528	5,019,680	6,408,384	7,828,330

VALUES—BARLEY AND OATS.

TABLE NO. VI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Barley and Oats in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.

Counties.	Barley.			Oats.		
	1889.	1888.	1882-9.	1889.	1888.	1882-9.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex	45,480	74,539	40,942	353,601	659,627	411,341
Kent	111,091	163,360	98,893	425,705	618,958	471,954
Elgin	50,072	90,687	67,607	359,753	668,684	447,778
Norfolk	61,844	120,218	89,893	217,625	434,338	312,936
Haldimand	126,548	246,022	185,025	243,416	471,981	276,283
Welland	29,532	52,594	50,788	204,537	345,975	225,693
Totals	424,567	747,420	533,148	1,804,637	3,199,563	2,145,985
Lambton	171,339	316,418	215,475	458,485	823,683	517,947
Huron	379,110	542,151	421,032	974,191	1,399,689	1,007,582
Bruce	212,832	359,097	279,813	591,517	923,982	687,523
Totals	763,281	1,217,666	916,320	2,024,193	3,147,354	2,213,052
Grey	194,975	283,482	320,093	1,039,745	1,239,275	982,663
Simcoe	480,549	558,945	448,444	879,850	913,998	761,882
Totals	675,524	842,427	768,537	1,919,595	2,153,273	1,744,545
Middlesex	177,871	310,974	226,015	937,841	1,479,942	992,739
Oxford	228,622	386,728	288,075	699,433	1,018,799	729,279
Brant	315,010	433,095	283,034	204,789	290,790	236,967
Perth	237,910	350,965	292,410	825,606	1,214,182	813,279
Wellington	580,939	770,954	562,993	1,079,374	1,265,181	916,521
Waterloo	302,261	412,169	282,426	461,573	655,850	475,144
Dufferin	152,341	239,307	167,856	363,962	527,534	353,862
Totals	1,994,954	2,904,192	2,102,809	4,572,578	6,452,278	4,517,791
Lincoln	51,418	85,289	61,782	163,019	308,631	215,673
Wentworth	191,893	325,581	205,094	289,543	540,246	381,170
Halton	213,498	297,648	210,333	254,791	324,222	244,506
Peel	588,113	767,587	550,960	436,446	560,561	390,043
York	948,234	1,386,665	946,999	888,404	1,267,335	900,264
Ontario	645,144	959,137	633,389	744,749	989,461	670,326
Durham	674,200	913,795	721,091	406,177	525,263	432,016
Northumberland	513,980	549,959	585,955	315,024	337,114	315,364
Prince Edward	468,010	512,645	472,275	122,294	148,330	131,798
Totals	4,294,490	5,798,306	4,387,878	3,620,447	5,001,163	3,681,160
Lennox and Addington	418,027	371,920	503,246	226,042	191,005	224,090
Frontenac	181,293	218,441	241,734	281,699	293,320	279,518
Leeds and Grenville	109,720	168,855	156,109	680,801	954,637	743,351
Dundas	60,120	115,679	115,507	298,190	533,549	378,824
Stormont	21,711	33,471	36,266	217,202	351,434	303,113
Glengarry	25,651	37,618	28,369	265,473	356,428	347,935
Prescott	47,867	33,965	41,140	234,963	368,672	285,527
Russell	23,267	21,083	19,508	168,900	217,434	203,433
Carleton	119,345	178,807	127,166	659,092	929,707	748,182
Renfrew	28,164	20,668	19,449	601,231	398,304	456,679
Lanark	48,098	54,559	41,392	383,636	386,084	402,331
Totals	1,083,263	1,305,066	1,329,886	4,017,229	4,980,574	4,372,988
Victoria	441,651	595,176	438,834	515,951	567,382	454,030
Peterborough	165,132	185,966	188,460	372,110	331,586	329,972
Haliburton	3,074	3,334	3,708	66,167	50,209	48,248
Hastings	429,311	423,372	521,854	488,440	382,587	435,509
Totals	1,039,168	1,207,848	1,152,856	1,442,668	1,331,764	1,267,759
Muskoka	4,128	5,829	6,369	104,438	100,995	89,395
Parry Sound	4,421	4,319	8,129	50,074	56,885	49,947
Algoma	6,215	10,241	8,312	69,763	90,250	55,971
Totals	14,764	20,383	22,810	224,275	248,130	195,313
The Province	10,290,011	14,043,308	11,214,244	19,625,622	26,514,099	20,138,588

VALUES—RYE AND PEASE.

TABLE No. VII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Rye and Pease in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.

Counties.	Rye.			Pease.		
	1889.	1888.	1882-9.	1889.	1888.	1882-9.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex	8,065	12,042	9,384	33,071	59,985	44,072
Kent	9,026	11,159	7,761	137,278	214,121	123,181
Elgin	18,016	25,473	14,024	128,301	242,520	139,275
Norfolk	39,117	55,055	60,690	209,521	282,338	177,567
Haldimand	2,380	5,126	8,508	137,683	236,923	151,388
Welland	5,416	6,689	6,588	46,923	63,911	43,294
Totals	82,020	145,544	106,955	692,777	1,099,798	678,777
Lambton	2,819	3,329	2,161	100,335	190,535	107,612
Huron	1,771	2,131	2,736	400,228	548,606	430,094
Bruce	4,449	6,863	4,163	406,827	543,570	507,296
Totals	9,039	12,323	9,060	907,390	1,282,711	1,045,002
Grey	4,164	5,063	5,637	637,103	564,330	601,215
Simcoe	22,396	23,743	25,160	415,581	371,469	411,271
Totals	26,560	28,806	30,797	1,052,684	935,799	1,012,486
Middlesex	4,729	6,518	4,762	232,385	463,404	257,686
Oxford	13,552	17,111	10,920	147,971	337,482	200,863
Brant	9,342	17,391	8,757	128,419	139,753	108,278
Perth	448	406	1,779	235,319	480,446	316,232
Wellington	7,710	11,845	9,003	434,428	610,817	515,892
Waterloo	2,490	5,671	5,428	166,410	287,166	194,648
Dufferin	1,758	5,888	8,132	157,477	178,006	148,124
Totals	40,029	64,830	48,781	1,502,409	2,497,074	1,741,723
Lincoln	1,196	1,343	3,967	50,053	73,125	52,122
Wentworth	8,693	12,720	10,143	124,077	205,136	131,213
Halton	4,225	4,455	5,060	114,709	169,410	136,291
Peel	7,291	11,667	16,805	155,434	241,540	170,124
York	14,174	15,464	17,488	360,949	531,837	379,514
Ontario	15,187	20,966	30,041	288,647	410,370	338,761
Durham	33,296	36,587	45,726	187,049	220,357	258,220
Northumberland	69,782	75,355	90,842	216,529	129,821	206,847
Prince Edward	79,713	69,754	75,298	189,897	162,922	127,357
Totals	233,557	248,311	295,370	1,687,344	2,144,518	1,800,449
Lennox and Addington....	31,535	22,577	45,426	97,598	62,967	97,463
Frontenac	27,776	23,767	37,801	75,596	86,919	120,430
Leeds and Grenville	16,218	14,004	68,491	56,574	69,977	74,987
Dundas	9,131	9,449	19,566	10,455	23,441	22,928
Stormont	2,138	2,889	6,000	10,577	35,790	33,061
Glengarry		162	569	26,201	50,696	65,923
Prescott	1,705	2,104	3,035	29,740	72,077	88,642
Russell	120	217	2,567	15,616	19,851	45,263
Carleton	41,285	33,838	66,653	152,321	136,336	172,011
Renfrew	64,621	38,356	76,038	314,691	198,343	258,298
Lenark	22,212	15,380	54,651	144,823	93,216	149,665
Totals	216,741	162,743	380,797	934,192	849,613	1,128,671
Victoria	12,245	12,317	11,878	196,941	159,265	197,454
Peterborough	14,251	19,343	29,303	177,568	94,665	171,916
Haliburton	1,342	1,124	2,516	16,621	13,478	17,883
Hastings	84,152	75,895	130,701	234,319	125,470	191,842
Totals	111,990	108,679	174,398	625,449	392,878	579,095
Muskoka	2,258	2,635	4,457	34,200	33,428	33,719
Parry Sound	1,637	1,355	4,372	15,288	21,674	17,396
Algoma	4,894	4,546	2,057	72,912	74,997	58,293
Totals	8,789	8,536	10,886	122,400	130,099	109,408
The Province	728,725	779,772	1,057,044	7,524,645	9,332,490	8,095,611

VALUES—CORN, BUCKWHEAT AND BEANS.

TABLE No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Corn, Buckwheat and Beans in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the five years 1885-9.

Counties.	Corn.			Buckwheat.			Beans.		
	1889.	1888.	1885-9.	1889.	1888.	1885-9.	1889.	1888.	1885-9.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex.....	286,804	959,004	613,849	3,775	7,782	6,876	8,874	11,051	10,650
Kent.....	285,022	684,716	464,559	4,433	6,628	6,748	242,435	368,064	238,850
Elgin.....	166,447	449,658	280,895	10,475	11,073	10,284	23,906	25,843	20,724
Norfolk.....	171,853	399,051	238,348	28,302	42,317	35,350	7,412	7,277	6,338
Haldimand.....	32,434	80,326	35,204	6,751	8,346	5,941	3,636	5,086	2,220
Welland.....	67,378	182,646	106,850	11,084	17,727	13,650	8,139	10,665	7,328
Totals.....	1,009,938	2,755,401	1,739,705	64,820	93,873	78,849	294,402	427,986	286,110
Lambton.....	66,288	210,671	116,753	2,323	3,275	3,103	5,166	7,504	6,278
Huron.....	24,476	49,460	29,414	967	1,013	1,905	3,370	4,639	3,199
Bruce.....	13,610	18,002	11,055	1,848	1,188	2,652	2,439	2,749	2,247
Totals.....	104,374	278,133	157,222	5,138	5,476	7,660	10,975	14,892	11,724
Grey.....	9,468	12,042	7,392	1,366	2,058	2,326	2,002	1,567	1,693
Simcoe.....	15,503	22,920	13,039	1,628	1,731	2,221	3,446	2,340	2,291
Totals.....	24,971	34,962	20,431	2,994	3,789	4,547	5,448	3,907	3,984
Middlesex.....	131,931	322,960	188,897	3,448	4,115	4,124	6,044	7,220	4,824
Oxford.....	94,634	231,925	138,311	3,332	3,579	3,984	5,676	7,163	4,575
Brant.....	82,517	138,193	85,346	3,657	5,927	4,757	868	1,235	2,182
Perth.....	8,630	24,221	12,550	508	473	849	1,824	1,904	1,256
Wellington.....	10,736	14,817	8,922	1,195	1,164	936	1,242	1,023	888
Waterloo.....	16,690	23,654	15,815	218	355	672	661	853	713
Dufferin.....	1,554	1,743	1,252	469	850	997	532	478	475
Totals.....	346,692	757,513	451,093	12,827	16,463	16,319	16,847	19,876	14,913
Lincoln.....	76,990	203,979	115,430	3,830	6,315	4,751	3,852	5,221	3,063
Wentworth.....	69,633	120,951	78,304	3,540	9,266	5,835	2,680	3,650	2,262
Halton.....	25,797	38,418	18,615	1,373	1,094	1,046	1,064	978	927
Peel.....	21,776	12,995	10,139	2,649	2,817	1,902	1,552	1,273	986
York.....	27,367	42,041	25,004	1,549	2,241	1,633	3,274	3,766	2,854
Ontario.....	40,143	81,243	41,180	5,617	5,817	4,316	1,996	2,431	2,520
Durham.....	35,212	28,414	23,484	15,841	21,156	13,136	4,964	7,187	5,009
Northumberland.....	66,837	80,374	54,866	55,666	56,584	53,149	10,675	14,324	9,189
Prince Edward.....	85,208	132,753	70,907	46,183	114,413	69,858	11,289	10,716	8,940
Totals.....	448,983	741,168	437,929	136,248	219,703	155,626	41,346	49,546	35,750
Lennox and Add.....	48,570	46,959	33,184	26,848	21,660	25,276	2,882	2,327	2,530
Frontenac.....	27,065	33,032	24,315	13,787	14,873	14,417	6,246	6,053	7,139
Leeds & Grenville.....	129,420	152,821	98,346	49,083	40,835	45,102	7,083	9,228	7,398
Dundas.....	26,938	48,121	30,367	15,288	21,562	17,145	13,992	9,642	7,212
Stormont.....	18,081	23,680	18,292	14,671	18,720	20,708	7,640	6,140	4,046
Glengarry.....	13,569	9,177	8,979	10,629	11,398	7,881	1,882	1,961	1,745
Prescott.....	20,240	25,777	20,225	10,940	13,043	12,282	12,946	13,379	9,811
Russell.....	5,047	4,993	4,388	7,470	6,210	7,666	2,335	3,260	3,039
Carleton.....	26,571	25,070	19,248	43,247	28,347	33,341	11,261	8,291	8,483
Renfrew.....	5,785	4,096	5,516	5,972	7,836	10,249	15,670	9,151	10,638
Lanark.....	22,395	18,112	15,961	37,824	29,701	40,142	7,584	6,588	4,758
Totals.....	343,681	391,838	278,821	235,759	214,185	234,209	89,521	76,020	66,799
Victoria.....	16,259	20,698	11,300	5,589	2,899	2,663	1,546	1,762	1,279
Peterborough.....	4,930	4,594	4,632	4,752	4,509	5,719	874	682	1,316
Haliburton.....	1,233	1,157	1,232	1,435	1,227	1,237	697	546	516
Hastings.....	89,887	119,220	73,217	29,632	37,507	35,741	6,910	10,497	6,086
Totals.....	112,309	145,669	90,401	41,408	46,142	45,360	10,027	13,487	9,197
Muskoka.....	2,590	1,846	2,137	2,656	2,067	2,729	1,495	1,019	930
Parry Sound.....	315	410	413	154	128	617	215	227	174
Algonia.....	1,430	2,036	955	664	759	566	912	796	393
Totals.....	4,335	4,292	3,505	3,474	2,954	3,912	2,622	2,042	1,497
The Province.....	2,395,283	5,108,976	3,179,107	502,668	602,585	546,482	471,188	607,756	429,974

VALUES—HAY AND CLOVER AND POTATOES.

TABLE NO. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Hay and Clover and Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the five years 1885-9.

Counties.	Hay and Clover.			Potatoes.		
	1889.	1888.	1885-9.	1889.	1888.	1885-9.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex	767,592	931,048	695,912	59,564	130,981	101,393
Kent	1,022,970	1,116,980	904,659	94,203	146,815	131,098
Elgin	1,059,636	988,346	845,957	69,146	154,093	103,508
Norfolk	675,995	400,138	536,195	66,167	129,985	93,323
Haldimand	706,694	465,591	665,101	34,664	77,099	61,882
Welland	841,444	498,008	658,629	57,078	94,569	77,028
Totals	5,074,331	4,400,111	4,306,453	380,822	733,542	568,232
Lambton	976,104	976,399	882,503	62,010	144,128	108,093
Huron	1,650,712	1,571,876	1,512,695	214,293	211,423	250,575
Bruce	1,363,138	1,522,548	1,253,278	200,838	240,188	234,494
Totals	3,989,954	4,070,823	3,648,476	477,141	595,739	593,162
Grey	1,814,274	1,751,158	1,551,764	296,011	329,648	372,623
Simcoe	1,272,919	1,133,974	1,070,400	339,903	355,771	359,293
Totals	3,087,193	2,885,132	2,622,164	635,914	685,419	731,916
Middlesex	1,642,908	1,748,200	1,467,764	118,118	265,115	202,709
Oxford	1,061,872	1,141,059	1,006,452	95,029	191,982	121,442
Brant	522,892	255,914	419,467	73,369	94,099	91,455
Perth	1,106,213	1,404,559	1,113,893	83,882	186,991	157,085
Wellington	1,308,398	1,312,821	1,335,502	279,270	272,581	284,283
Waterloo	624,119	845,827	683,327	99,377	151,140	135,208
Dufferin	539,529	400,639	455,472	141,861	189,834	172,462
Totals	6,805,931	7,109,019	6,481,877	890,906	1,351,742	1,164,644
Lincoln	650,396	475,266	607,505	45,643	94,909	72,822
Wentworth	747,282	616,582	632,666	107,403	157,883	151,229
Halton	502,962	285,072	436,879	56,234	76,647	68,351
Peel	580,966	320,565	531,858	107,171	137,467	116,305
York	1,113,818	811,254	1,011,126	357,283	423,204	321,816
Ontario	857,971	620,409	769,270	229,762	232,168	222,547
Durham	681,794	478,140	609,800	173,807	142,376	158,123
Northumberland	818,979	614,811	725,479	186,704	192,461	177,724
Prince Edward	525,167	204,480	428,998	68,662	104,120	94,436
Totals	6,479,335	4,426,579	5,753,581	1,332,669	1,611,235	1,383,353
Lennox and Addington	779,468	435,312	621,511	144,138	98,527	156,343
Frontenac	1,017,721	490,221	726,203	117,882	159,702	149,346
Leeds and Grenville	1,917,038	1,291,566	1,609,250	225,907	303,223	353,849
Dundas	657,343	827,195	650,722	75,945	88,135	131,799
Stormont	679,119	835,483	606,703	39,724	80,839	95,388
Glengarry	849,029	1,056,256	734,731	45,586	94,149	111,777
Prescott	546,764	802,682	547,029	100,857	139,797	136,243
Russell	235,837	286,059	259,861	58,455	34,569	62,112
Carleton	766,833	1,064,878	933,248	411,279	243,784	322,684
Renfrew	787,362	573,136	703,119	327,645	141,531	250,386
Lanark	931,154	674,416	926,152	213,585	126,175	198,719
Totals	9,167,668	8,337,204	8,318,529	1,761,003	1,516,431	1,968,646
Victoria	501,894	386,485	461,866	246,471	152,825	175,193
Peterborough	497,703	322,236	428,170	197,490	82,211	134,773
Haliburton	104,111	152,195	120,252	39,815	21,178	33,595
Hastings	959,298	784,484	875,251	326,630	199,771	287,424
Totals	2,063,006	1,645,400	1,885,539	810,406	455,985	630,985
Muskoka	241,716	371,714	291,638	115,499	55,776	85,371
Parry Sound	131,017	110,670	106,286	62,002	21,249	49,119
Algoma	168,413	214,022	140,836	65,404	33,615	55,830
Totals	541,146	696,406	538,760	242,905	110,640	190,320
The Province	37,208,564	33,570,674	33,555,379	6,531,766	7,060,733	7,231,258

VALUES—CARROTS AND TURNIPS.

TABLE NO. X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Carrots and Turnips in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the five years 1885-9.

Counties.	Carrots.			Turnips.		
	1889.	1888.	1885-9.	1889.	1888.	1885-9.
Essex	\$ 3,440	\$ 6,539	\$ 6,639	\$ 4,947	\$ 7,945	\$ 11,887
Kent	8,641	12,746	13,542	19,689	18,484	24,307
Elgin	14,393	18,524	14,245	25,822	34,142	25,904
Norfolk	13,104	17,724	11,239	99,513	151,280	99,394
Waldimand	8,526	11,784	7,891	15,769	20,457	9,585
Welland	7,609	11,770	7,731	11,895	16,557	13,855
Totals	55,713	79,087	61,287	177,635	248,865	184,882
Lambton	16,507	24,134	16,921	17,282	32,179	19,360
Huron	42,981	48,234	48,308	484,689	551,434	608,674
Bruce	18,590	24,071	23,202	405,149	489,967	546,106
Totals	78,078	96,439	88,431	907,120	1,073,580	1,174,140
Grey	37,969	37,466	48,018	668,679	696,412	837,847
Simcoe	56,770	49,475	54,250	365,580	316,048	330,884
Totals	94,739	86,941	102,268	1,034,259	1,012,460	1,168,731
Middlesex	33,586	41,819	39,386	101,779	186,170	143,461
Oxford	41,186	50,100	35,573	369,339	625,093	538,548
Brant	16,757	27,916	22,037	198,509	373,463	296,148
Perth	22,866	36,339	41,940	219,602	366,882	391,595
Wellington	17,810	23,115	22,924	994,903	1,205,613	1,272,160
Waterloo	36,022	41,506	34,047	284,659	481,653	456,777
Dufferin	13,118	9,105	12,643	211,582	171,943	201,488
Totals	181,345	229,900	208,550	2,380,373	3,410,817	3,300,177
Lincoln	9,986	18,113	10,938	20,253	29,137	19,816
Wentworth	14,469	26,725	21,424	223,013	367,595	293,348
Halton	17,035	19,971	14,668	111,209	236,190	180,326
Peel	25,908	33,977	24,719	116,140	138,462	110,602
York	62,072	77,910	70,327	301,141	381,325	318,688
Ontario	48,366	66,923	53,317	1,154,318	1,242,547	1,169,200
Durham	66,414	54,152	51,583	492,439	502,448	527,815
Northumberland	38,615	34,680	26,212	359,609	300,877	322,570
Prince Edward	5,160	10,945	4,150	3,967	12,376	6,789
Totals	288,025	343,396	277,338	2,782,089	3,210,957	2,949,154
Lennox and Addington	5,670	5,395	4,928	4,976	4,394	7,677
Frontenac	15,980	15,759	14,555	27,448	27,608	33,002
Leeds and Grenville	16,424	15,785	13,683	24,957	22,957	20,266
Dundas	3,490	6,693	4,133	4,674	5,970	3,722
Stormont	6,634	3,457	2,709	3,648	2,787	4,644
Glengarry	3,634	3,323	3,104	1,180	1,997	4,200
Prescott	3,481	4,434	4,198	7,883	9,874	11,853
Russell	15,124	13,909	12,526	38,961	27,290	29,592
Carleton	47,507	33,073	41,592	142,449	102,761	117,126
Renfrew	7,494	3,015	6,824	56,528	30,351	43,968
Lanark	10,000	7,323	10,015	52,531	43,171	41,328
Totals	135,438	112,166	118,267	365,235	279,160	317,378
Victoria	41,564	44,617	35,541	333,518	369,569	328,369
Peterborough	30,721	26,991	25,748	150,605	88,778	102,638
Haliburton	1,262	1,541	1,893	25,025	19,455	22,519
Hastings	16,897	15,707	15,681	97,993	71,997	69,075
Totals	90,444	88,856	78,863	607,141	549,799	522,601
Muskoka	8,966	4,776	5,865	110,078	53,301	82,494
Parry Sound	1,583	1,222	1,982	48,292	40,966	44,633
Algoma	2,594	2,037	2,409	28,625	30,264	36,312
Totals	13,143	8,035	10,256	186,995	123,531	163,439
The Province	936,925	1,044,820	945,260	8,440,847	9,909,169	9,780,502

VALUES—WHEAT TO PEASE AND CORN TO TURNIPS.

TABLE NO. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the aggregate value of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye and Pease, and of Corn, Buckwheat, Beans, Hay, Potatoes, Carrots and Turnips in Ontario in 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average of the first group for eight years 1882-9 and for the second group for five years 1885-9.

Counties.	Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye and Pease.			Corn, Buckwheat, Beans, Hay and Clover, Potatoes, Carrots and Turnips.		
	1889.	1888.	1882-9.	1889.	1888.	1885-9.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex	854,789	1,503,315	1,087,255	1,134,996	2,054,350	1,447,206
Kent	1,458,893	2,262,431	1,779,303	1,677,393	2,354,433	1,783,763
Elgin	1,118,912	1,817,826	1,443,255	1,369,825	1,681,679	1,301,517
Norfolk	940,435	1,456,116	1,164,270	1,062,346	1,147,772	1,020,187
Haldimand	955,667	1,362,683	1,123,916	808,474	668,689	787,774
Welland	540,113	748,050	657,203	1,004,627	831,942	885,071
Totals	5,868,809	9,150,421	7,255,202	7,057,661	8,738,865	7,225,518
Lambton	1,292,420	2,076,506	1,508,452	1,145,680	1,398,290	1,153,011
Huron	2,420,543	3,464,778	3,220,593	2,421,488	2,438,079	2,454,770
Bruce	1,723,978	2,626,644	2,462,600	2,005,612	2,298,713	2,073,034
Totals	5,436,941	8,167,928	7,191,645	5,572,780	6,135,082	5,680,815
Grey	2,422,959	2,896,114	2,928,434	2,829,769	2,830,351	2,821,663
Simcoe	3,083,224	3,361,090	3,140,166	2,055,749	1,882,259	1,832,378
Totals	5,506,183	6,257,204	6,068,600	4,885,518	4,712,610	4,654,041
Middlesex	2,146,396	3,438,849	2,881,305	2,037,814	2,575,599	2,051,165
Oxford	1,626,986	2,488,635	2,083,070	1,671,068	2,250,901	1,848,885
Brant	961,498	1,208,667	1,128,479	898,569	896,747	921,392
Perth	1,794,955	2,709,569	2,362,049	1,443,525	2,021,369	1,719,165
Wellington	2,434,978	3,111,041	2,728,661	2,613,554	2,831,134	2,925,615
Waterloo	1,477,561	2,000,216	1,743,133	1,061,746	1,544,968	1,326,559
Dufferin	929,666	1,364,919	1,117,257	908,645	774,592	844,789
Totals	11,372,040	16,321,896	13,993,954	10,634,921	12,895,330	11,637,573
Lincoln	573,005	649,048	700,992	810,950	832,940	834,325
Wentworth	948,964	1,349,841	1,255,665	1,168,040	1,302,652	1,185,068
Halton	1,025,457	1,028,282	1,019,499	715,674	658,370	720,812
Peel	1,693,878	2,058,902	1,809,741	856,162	647,556	796,511
York	3,058,619	4,161,890	3,368,347	1,866,504	1,741,741	1,751,448
Ontario	2,377,558	3,313,294	2,598,859	2,338,173	2,301,538	2,262,350
Durham	1,719,825	2,169,435	2,079,254	1,470,471	1,233,873	1,388,950
Northumberland	1,504,371	1,607,667	1,749,480	1,537,085	1,294,111	1,369,189
Prince Edward	931,672	967,472	917,420	745,636	589,803	684,078
Totals	13,833,349	17,305,811	15,499,257	11,508,695	10,602,584	10,992,731
Lennox and Addington	848,263	704,434	981,365	1,012,552	614,574	851,449
Frontenac	661,060	762,137	827,023	1,226,129	747,248	968,977
Leeds and Grenville	1,032,341	1,451,089	1,319,086	2,369,912	1,836,415	2,147,894
Dundas	429,621	779,084	633,793	797,670	1,007,318	845,100
Stormont	305,098	527,297	462,514	769,517	971,106	752,490
Glengarry	410,577	586,376	567,292	925,509	1,178,261	872,417
Prescott	385,998	687,018	532,463	703,111	1,008,986	741,641
Russell	254,132	323,050	335,915	363,229	376,290	379,184
Carleton	1,286,171	1,659,670	1,470,488	1,449,147	1,512,204	1,475,722
Renfrew	1,418,027	967,691	1,193,112	1,206,456	769,116	1,030,706
Lanark	798,787	796,882	899,729	1,275,073	905,436	1,237,075
Totals	7,830,075	9,244,728	9,222,780	12,098,305	10,927,004	11,302,649
Victoria	1,555,933	1,833,955	1,689,433	1,146,841	978,855	1,016,211
Peterborough	1,116,986	1,076,457	1,210,888	887,075	530,001	702,996
Haliburton	108,020	90,140	89,307	173,578	197,299	181,264
Hastings	1,573,644	1,267,635	1,646,661	1,527,247	1,239,183	1,362,475
Totals	4,354,583	4,268,187	4,636,289	3,734,741	2,945,338	3,262,946
Muskoka	157,280	157,280	153,782	483,000	489,499	471,164
Parry Sound	78,385	90,684	101,372	243,578	174,872	203,224
Algoma	244,686	276,640	244,464	263,042	283,529	297,301
Totals	480,351	524,604	499,618	994,620	947,900	911,689
The Province	54,682,331	71,240,779	64,367,345	56,487,241	57,904,713	55,667,962

VALUES—ALL FIELD CROPS AND WOOL.

TABLE NO. XII.—Showing by County (Municipalities and groups of Counties the aggregate value of all field crops in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average (determined by combining averages in preceding table); also the value, at market price, of the total clip of Wool in 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for five years 1885-9.

Counties.	All field crops.			Wool.		
	1889.	1888.	Yearly average.	1889.	1888.	1885-9.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Essex	1,989,785	3,557,665	2,534,461	15,883	15,740	16,450
Kent	3,136,286	4,616,864	3,563,066	20,512	20,796	20,962
Elgin	2,488,737	3,499,505	2,744,772	22,508	23,322	21,554
Norfolk	2,002,781	2,603,888	2,184,457	13,803	13,873	15,348
Haldimand	1,764,141	2,031,372	1,911,690	15,482	16,098	18,891
Welland	1,544,740	1,579,992	1,542,274	12,247	12,784	14,090
Totals	12,926,470	17,889,286	14,480,720	100,435	102,613	107,295
Lambton	2,438,100	3,474,796	2,661,463	24,437	23,743	24,456
Huron	4,842,031	5,902,857	5,675,363	46,827	46,732	49,501
Bruce	3,729,590	4,925,357	4,535,634	56,124	51,863	52,648
Totals	11,009,721	14,303,010	12,872,460	127,388	122,338	126,605
Grey	5,252,728	5,726,465	5,750,097	74,551	71,618	74,095
Simcoe	5,138,973	5,243,349	4,972,544	47,187	46,887	50,007
Totals	10,391,701	10,969,814	10,722,641	121,738	118,505	124,102
Middlesex	4,184,210	6,014,448	4,932,470	35,577	35,187	36,541
Oxford	3,298,054	4,739,536	3,881,955	16,886	17,323	18,614
Brant	1,860,067	2,105,414	2,049,871	11,715	11,698	13,636
Perth	3,238,480	4,730,938	4,081,217	30,899	30,273	32,564
Wellington	5,048,532	5,942,175	5,654,276	48,799	48,235	50,481
Waterloo	2,539,307	3,545,204	3,069,692	19,882	20,570	21,973
Dufferin	1,838,311	2,139,511	1,962,046	18,928	18,408	19,398
Totals	22,006,961	29,217,226	25,631,527	182,686	181,694	193,207
Lincoln	1,383,955	1,481,988	1,535,317	8,714	9,159	9,789
Wentworth	2,117,004	2,652,493	2,440,733	13,745	15,284	15,357
Halton	1,741,131	1,686,632	1,740,311	11,806	12,171	13,207
Peel	2,550,040	2,706,458	2,606,252	17,492	18,054	19,326
York	4,925,123	5,903,631	5,119,795	25,376	28,636	30,786
Ontario	4,715,731	5,614,832	4,861,209	29,890	29,530	30,698
Durham	3,190,296	3,403,308	3,468,204	21,257	21,879	22,682
Northumberland	3,041,456	3,001,778	3,118,669	20,430	21,706	22,900
Prince Edward	1,677,308	1,557,275	1,601,498	7,748	8,394	8,789
Totals	25,342,044	27,908,395	26,491,988	156,458	164,813	173,534
Lennox and Addington	1,860,815	1,319,008	1,832,814	10,639	12,293	14,749
Frontenac	1,887,189	1,509,385	1,796,000	13,563	14,649	16,893
Leeds and Grenville	3,402,253	3,287,504	3,466,980	26,857	28,175	32,184
Dundas	1,227,291	1,786,402	1,478,893	8,136	8,558	9,849
Stormont	1,074,615	1,498,403	1,215,004	9,156	9,542	9,916
Glengarry	1,336,086	1,764,637	1,439,709	11,699	12,077	13,308
Prescott	1,089,109	1,696,004	1,274,104	10,928	10,404	10,659
Russell	617,361	699,340	715,099	5,590	5,859	7,011
Carleton	2,735,318	3,171,874	2,946,210	26,746	27,160	27,553
Renfrew	2,624,483	1,736,807	2,223,812	35,757	34,987	33,346
Lanark	2,073,860	1,702,368	2,136,804	26,060	26,130	30,183
Totals	19,928,380	20,171,732	20,525,429	185,131	189,834	205,651
Victoria	2,702,774	2,812,810	2,705,644	20,241	21,432	23,111
Peterborough	2,004,061	1,606,458	1,913,884	15,312	15,767	16,576
Haliburton	281,598	287,439	270,571	3,285	3,015	3,160
Hastings	3,100,891	2,506,818	3,009,136	21,487	23,214	24,201
Totals	8,089,324	7,213,525	7,899,235	60,325	63,428	67,048
Muskoka	640,280	646,779	624,946	7,079	6,212	6,629
Parry Sound	321,963	265,556	304,596	3,160	2,781	2,590
Algoma	512,728	560,169	481,765	5,501	4,752	4,359
Totals	1,474,971	1,472,504	1,411,307	15,740	13,745	13,578
The Province	111,169,572	129,145,492	120,035,307	949,901	956,970	1,011,020

VALUE PER ACRE—FALL WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT AND BARLEY.

TABLE NO. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties, the market value of crop per acre of Wheat and Barley in Ontario in 1888 and 1889 with the yearly average for eight years 1882-9.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.			Spring Wheat.			Barley.		
	1889.	1888.	1882-9.	1889.	1888.	1882-9.	1889.	1888.	1882-9
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex.....	13 88	22 84	17 67	11 63	17 87	13 20	10 60	17 97	14 87
Kent.....	12 91	20 89	17 18	15 42	18 17	13 53	12 36	18 69	15 25
Elgin.....	14 41	18 02	17 12	13 30	17 18	12 44	11 57	19 95	15 38
Norfolk.....	12 91	15 87	15 55	12 07	14 50	12 09	9 64	17 85	14 54
Haldimand.....	12 73	11 26	14 15	10 75	17 77	12 13	9 72	18 45	12 85
Welland.....	13 17	12 39	13 93	9 16	14 60	11 80	9 72	18 03	13 28
Group.....	13 32	17 54	16 23	12 79	17 49	12 62	10 60	18 49	14 02
Hamilton.....	14 76	18 43	16 84	11 72	15 69	12 20	11 18	21 16	14 77
Windsor.....	11 93	16 90	17 15	11 54	14 00	11 52	11 53	17 13	15 40
Bruce.....	11 40	17 20	16 98	10 66	15 69	11 97	9 81	15 45	14 41
Group.....	12 59	17 43	17 02	10 98	15 38	11 79	10 92	17 43	14 94
Grey.....	11 58	19 15	17 85	10 92	16 09	12 76	9 68	13 34	13 71
Simcoe.....	15 82	20 48	18 75	12 86	16 98	13 65	11 92	13 34	14 28
Group.....	14 50	20 05	18 45	12 03	16 59	13 17	11 18	13 34	14 04
Middlesex.....	13 08	16 79	17 31	13 39	14 40	12 32	10 82	19 47	14 97
Oxford.....	15 03	18 12	17 34	14 36	15 29	13 57	12 32	20 19	16 87
Wentworth.....	14 14	12 80	16 09	13 83	12 71	11 54	12 45	16 95	15 17
North York.....	11 85	16 08	17 16	15 15	11 62	12 64	13 42	20 19	16 59
Wellington.....	13 44	17 41	17 73	13 39	16 09	12 75	13 42	17 49	15 64
Waterloo.....	14 94	17 51	18 09	14 10	19 86	12 86	14 21	19 59	17 04
Elfringham.....	12 46	15 87	17 19	10 22	17 18	12 70	10 65	15 81	14 03
Group.....	13 60	16 59	17 31	11 67	16 37	12 75	12 72	18 34	15 81
Lincoln.....	15 82	8 60	15 75	11 72	18 37	12 78	10 08	17 55	14 22
Wentworth.....	13 70	9 22	16 14	11 36	15 99	12 72	11 13	20 79	15 73
Halton.....	19 62	10 96	17 13	14 80	20 26	13 58	13 29	18 21	15 77
Peel.....	16 80	15 36	18 75	14 01	21 75	15 21	12 80	16 53	15 48
York.....	18 92	20 28	19 60	13 74	22 34	15 53	13 73	19 17	16 32
Ontario.....	15 65	23 45	20 22	14 45	21 75	15 78	13 02	18 51	16 02
Durham.....	13 44	22 63	18 23	13 48	19 26	15 19	12 32	14 84	15 09
Northumberland.....	11 67	22 94	18 18	9 87	13 70	12 73	10 03	10 34	12 57
Prince Edward.....	19 89	18 94	15 36	9 34	15 09	12 09	10 69	11 42	11 44
Group.....	16 24	14 69	17 83	13 23	19 79	14 77	12 18	15 79	14 65
Dennox and Addington...	16 53	13 82	15 73	11 63	12 81	13 29	10 87	10 04	12 43
Frontenac.....	14 23	17 51	17 12	9 51	15 89	13 57	8 84	11 18	12 97
Leeds and Grenville.....	15 91	20 28	16 99	10 13	17 87	14 34	10 16	15 63	14 14
Simcoe.....	18 12	24 37	17 65	11 89	23 63	16 69	10 47	20 55	17 07
Stormont.....	15 82	28 46	17 04	11 01	21 85	16 04	11 22	16 83	15 84
Kenngarry.....	15 91	28 16	15 60	12 07	18 07	14 59	9 90	14 24	12 82
Prescott.....	.....	15 36	11 85	9 07	19 96	13 96	11 31	20 19	14 83
Russell.....	14 14	21 50	16 79	12 25	19 56	14 94	12 58	12 02	13 41
Wentworth.....	15 82	19 66	14 42	16 03	21 65	15 66	12 67	18 87	16 15
Wentworth.....	20 86	17 92	17 44	17 27	14 30	15 12	13 77	10 10	13 48
Wentworth.....	16 97	21 81	17 98	9 51	15 69	13 56	12 10	14 12	14 54
Group.....	16 33	19 29	16 81	12 90	17 81	14 71	10 67	13 19	13 59
Victoria.....	12 11	23 55	17 79	12 69	15 79	13 74	11 88	15 15	14 03
Waterborough.....	10 52	20 17	17 80	10 92	11 82	12 12	11 13	12 26	13 50
Wentworth.....	12 64	19 87	14 96	13 92	15 89	11 76	11 22	12 92	13 34
Wentworth.....	17 95	20 17	17 63	10 66	12 11	13 79	10 74	10 22	12 89
Group.....	13 80	21 05	17 73	11 70	13 61	13 16	11 26	12 56	13 40
Wentworth.....	15 47	17 10	15 68	11 98	14 50	13 48	9 15	12 98	11 99
Wentworth.....	13 26	.....	16 41	11 54	11 72	14 83	9 33	9 32	12 53
Wentworth.....	13 26	14 79	18 62	16 74	18 87	18 24	11 00	18 03	14 74
Group.....	13 61	15 07	18 07	15 63	17 56	16 96	9 91	13 77	13 08
Wentworth.....	13 98	17 14	17 20	12 59	17 42	13 85	11 76	15 68	14 52

VALUE PER ACRE—OATS, RYE, AND PEASE.

TABLE No. XIV—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties, the market value of crop per acre of Oats, Rye and Pease in Ontario in 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for eight years 1882-9

Counties.	Oats.			Rye.			Pease.		
	1889.	1888.	1882-9.	1889.	1888.	1882-9.	1889.	1888.	1882
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$
Essex	10 43	18 91	14 05	9 54	14 39	11 79	9 02	15 37	11
Kent	11 80	17 78	14 47	11 20	13 73	12 05	9 25	14 06	11
Elgin	10 07	18 67	13 81	9 82	13 00	10 48	8 52	16 35	11
Norfolk	7 63	15 07	11 72	4 58	9 57	8 11	11 14	15 96	12
Haldimand	8 72	17 66	12 16	4 99	9 27	10 14	9 19	16 42	11
Welland	8 97	15 71	11 55	8 45	10 36	9 92	10 47	14 52	10
Group	9 76	17 48	13 14	6 24	10 63	9 09	9 64	15 60	11
Lambton	9 88	18 14	13 22	9 04	10 54	9 69	8 36	16 09	11
Huron	10 16	15 15	13 14	7 64	9 03	10 29	11 03	15 24	13
Bruce	7 84	12 64	11 54	10 18	15 05	10 51	10 08	13 54	13
Group	9 29	14 92	12 61	9 21	12 23	10 24	10 24	14 58	13
Grey	9 09	11 46	11 26	10 33	14 03	10 90	12 37	11 25	13
Simcoe	11 22	12 23	12 05	8 96	9 63	10 99	12 03	11 25	13
Group	9 96	11 78	11 59	9 15	10 19	10 97	12 23	11 25	13
Middlesex	10 68	17 33	13 77	8 55	11 26	10 07	8 08	16 15	11
Oxford	11 13	16 85	13 87	8 81	10 41	9 06	7 85	18 38	13
Brant	10 68	15 67	13 20	5 85	10 90	8 49	13 20	15 63	12
Perth	12 11	18 31	14 62	10 18	9 03	8 72	8 36	17 72	13
Wellington	12 17	14 86	13 11	8 25	12 64	10 63	10 97	15 43	13
Waterloo	11 41	16 00	13 62	5 50	12 04	10 28	10 25	17 53	13
Dufferin	10 28	15 11	12 33	5 34	18 06	10 77	11 81	13 67	12
Group	11 36	16 47	13 62	7 35	11 58	9 67	9 71	16 42	13
Lincoln	9 33	17 05	12 32	8 60	9 39	9 65	9 52	14 58	11
Wentworth	8 94	17 66	13 31	7 33	11 38	10 33	9 41	16 48	12
Halton	11 62	15 51	13 13	10 18	9 81	10 43	11 14	15 83	13
Peel	12 02	15 84	13 51	7 64	12 04	12 31	9 75	15 24	12
York	12 32	17 98	14 50	10 69	11 62	10 03	11 20	16 61	13
Ontario	12 57	17 21	13 79	8 55	11 44	10 79	10 25	14 19	12
Durham	10 77	14 22	12 92	8 50	9 45	9 20	9 36	10 66	12
Northumberland	9 24	10 21	10 58	6 46	7 53	8 03	11 36	6 21	10
Prince Edward	9 00	11 50	9 79	7 94	8 07	8 16	10 19	9 16	9
Group	11 14	15 83	13 10	7 65	8 75	8 88	10 37	13 05	12
Lennox and Addington	9 15	8 51	10 16	7 69	6 98	8 86	11 08	7 65	11
Frontenac	8 51	9 72	10 21	8 60	8 43	10 14	8 36	9 55	11
Leeds and Grenville	8 91	13 16	11 45	9 11	8 01	10 99	8 86	10 99	11
Dundas	8 78	16 08	12 83	10 18	9 63	13 72	6 85	14 72	13
Stormont	8 78	14 54	12 44	8 91	12 04	12 74	5 01	16 35	12
Glengarry	8 39	11 34	11 55	.....	9 00	11 16	6 68	11 38	11
Prescott	8 27	13 85	11 03	9 32	12 16	10 96	6 91	14 85	9
Russell	8 94	11 91	11 30	10 00	18 06	12 58	8 36	10 40	12
Carleton	9 30	13 12	12 51	10 84	10 17	10 87	12 64	11 25	13
Renfrew	11 96	8 59	11 28	12 17	8 91	11 73	15 21	10 40	12
Lanark	8 63	9 48	10 99	8 86	7 22	11 68	12 37	8 44	13
Group	9 18	11 95	11 53	9 82	8 57	10 94	11 33	10 50	12
Victoria	10 74	12 51	11 81	9 87	12 04	10 25	12 64	10 40	12
Peterborough	10 19	10 00	11 11	6 21	9 33	9 36	12 03	6 67	11
Haliburton	9 70	8 22	9 56	9 52	9 21	10 15	11 03	9 16	11
Hastings	10 25	8 91	10 42	8 09	8 01	9 26	11 59	7 00	10
Group	10 37	10 44	11 03	7 96	8 56	9 35	12 01	8 03	11
Muskoka	9 15	9 96	10 28	7 79	9 51	11 49	11 75	12 16	12
Parry Sound	8 30	10 61	10 86	11 61	9 03	12 74	10 14	15 55	13
Algoma	10 89	16 20	13 17	9 67	9 63	9 89	14 09	16 35	15
Group	9 40	11 78	11 14	9 38	9 49	11 59	12 76	14 90	14
The Province	10 20	14 33	12 48	8 09	9 27	9 77	10 63	13 40	12

VALUES PER ACRE—CORN, BUCKWHEAT, BEANS AND HAY.

TABLE No. XV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average market value of crop per acre of Corn, Buckwheat, Beans and Hay and Clover in Ontario in 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for five years 1885-9.

Counties.	Corn.			Buckwheat.			Beans.			Hay and Clover.		
	1889.	1888.	1885-9	1889.	1888.	1885-9	1889.	1888.	1885-9	1889.	1888.	1885-9
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex	10 28	27 16	19 66	5 73	13 21	10 26	21 54	27 29	22 81	18 76	24 40	18 35
Kent	12 02	23 62	17 98	6 14	9 22	7 99	18 88	27 74	18 38	18 06	20 89	17 08
Elgin	13 31	26 25	19 79	9 48	9 86	7 98	26 86	27 06	21 34	19 76	20 02	16 92
Norfolk	13 34	23 88	17 34	7 47	10 30	7 93	31 68	28 43	17 75	16 57	11 14	13 63
Haldimand	12 56	27 72	19 68	7 74	8 78	7 23	17 48	24 22	18 49	13 97	9 86	13 39
Welland	11 81	25 23	18 60	6 83	10 11	7 96	16 85	21 04	15 20	15 57	10 53	13 59
Group	11 84	25 45	18 80	7 39	10 16	8 05	19 54	27 44	18 59	17 11	16 24	15 47
Lambton	9 56	23 23	17 00	6 64	9 07	8 28	19 64	28 42	18 36	16 57	18 05	16 14
Huron	12 95	26 25	21 06	7 11	7 39	7 50	25 34	34 12	26 01	15 97	16 04	15 59
Bruce	12 95	17 58	16 16	7 90	4 93	7 41	31 68	35 24	20 24	14 37	16 71	14 35
Group	10 57	23 23	17 57	7 14	7 41	7 76	23 20	31 15	20 35	15 52	16 74	15 26
Grey	9 84	14 65	12 97	5 53	8 13	6 80	25 34	18 88	16 93	14 37	14 37	13 01
Simcoe	14 89	21 01	15 20	7 50	7 40	6 65	25 34	15 92	20 83	14 97	13 87	13 82
Group	12 47	18 28	14 31	6 45	7 78	6 73	25 34	16 99	18 97	14 61	14 17	13 33
Middlesex	12 20	23 35	17 94	7 11	9 27	6 93	22 30	28 54	19 30	17 37	19 38	16 36
Oxford	11 06	22 06	17 03	7 23	7 39	6 94	25 34	31 84	25 00	17 07	19 38	16 44
Grant	15 54	22 12	18 34	7 39	11 14	7 77	20 65	26 85	14 74	17 66	9 52	13 75
Perth	9 07	24 17	17 14	8 06	7 39	7 13	30 91	28 42	24 15	15 97	20 72	16 41
Vellington	12 95	19 05	16 19	9 88	9 86	9 00	25 34	20 46	18 52	15 17	15 57	15 88
Waterloo	15 54	19 78	16 49	4 74	7 40	7 64	22 81	28 43	19 81	15 27	20 05	16 30
Dufferin	12 95	14 65	14 39	6 51	12 32	8 31	25 34	22 76	21 55	14 77	11 36	13 27
Group	12 54	22 49	17 60	7 36	9 36	7 38	24 24	28 72	20 18	16 23	17 49	15 82
Lincoln	11 73	25 49	18 22	7 27	10 94	8 35	24 07	30 35	21 12	15 27	11 53	14 35
Ventworth	15 90	25 87	19 35	6 08	13 61	8 88	28 51	34 11	24 32	16 37	14 37	14 13
Halton	15 54	23 44	15 91	6 24	4 93	5 75	25 34	22 74	19 31	15 37	9 19	13 14
Peel	20 98	14 65	17 21	6 95	7 39	7 43	31 68	22 73	22 41	15 27	9 07	13 04
York	15 23	21 68	18 47	7 90	11 09	7 78	24 07	27 29	23 78	15 77	11 86	14 02
Ontario	12 30	23 21	15 88	11 85	12 32	10 45	22 17	25 59	22 70	16 27	12 20	14 63
Burham	16 32	12 63	13 27	8 45	11 83	9 02	17 30	23 88	17 58	16 77	11 86	14 46
Northumberland	13 73	15 35	13 61	8 33	9 27	8 44	21 92	28 20	23 09	15 27	11 86	13 47
Prince Edward	13 93	18 32	13 60	6 91	15 04	9 74	28 51	23 19	18 70	18 26	7 85	14 22
Group	14 10	21 00	16 16	7 74	12 18	9 04	23 75	26 33	20 76	16 01	11 41	14 06
Lennox and Addington	18 26	16 03	15 72	13 19	10 55	9 29	36 49	27 06	18 33	14 37	8 36	12 26
Frontenac	13 23	15 88	14 32	11 02	11 39	9 52	26 35	23 19	24 12	15 57	7 69	11 42
Leeds and Grenville	18 41	20 16	18 02	9 52	8 13	8 88	21 79	27 06	21 89	16 57	11 53	14 04
Windsor	11 91	19 51	17 42	10 15	13 80	11 17	34 46	22 74	25 04	17 17	22 73	18 09
Stormont	15 70	17 58	16 60	10 23	11 63	11 16	28 51	22 74	24 82	18 56	24 23	18 21
Lennox and Addington	16 34	11 72	14 77	8 89	9 86	9 02	28 51	28 42	24 58	19 16	25 90	19 63
Rescort	15 82	19 57	16 13	10 70	11 64	8 71	26 10	26 49	22 00	15 37	22 22	16 28
Russell	11 66	11 72	11 70	12 13	10 89	9 17	24 07	29 91	19 99	13 97	16 71	14 56
Arleton	13 88	12 75	13 83	12 56	8 23	8 72	28 51	20 12	20 69	13 07	17 21	15 48
Enfrew	12 74	8 79	13 26	8 30	8 38	9 01	36 87	21 04	26 33	11 68	8 36	10 98
Anark	13 60	11 43	12 73	10 03	8 04	8 34	37 00	30 36	25 44	14 87	11 03	14 92
Group	15 85	17 08	16 01	10 64	9 53	9 15	29 85	24 30	23 09	15 39	14 27	14 50
Victoria	17 48	23 44	18 62	11 69	7 40	6 72	25 34	28 42	20 29	13 27	11 03	12 10
Waterborough	11 66	11 72	12 35	10 31	9 91	7 93	19 01	14 21	11 97	13 47	8 52	11 16
Haliburton	18 13	14 65	14 22	8 30	7 39	6 12	31 68	22 75	18 43	9 78	13 87	11 67
Castings	12 87	16 73	13 98	8 57	10 94	9 09	17 10	23 54	20 15	13 37	11 36	12 64
Group	13 36	17 18	14 33	9 06	10 39	8 64	18 81	23 25	18 28	13 13	10 76	12 08
Nuskoka	12 95	8 35	11 31	9 88	7 89	10 45	25 34	15 92	22 14	10 98	16 38	13 12
Harry Sound	9 84	11 72	12 52	11 85	9 85	8 58	21 50	22 70	19 33	12 38	11 70	11 47
Algoma	10 36	14 65	12 73	7 90	9 86	8 98	25 34	22 74	21 83	14 27	19 50	13 39
Group	11 72	10 87	11 80	9 49	8 39	9 88	24 97	18 73	21 70	12 19	16 14	12 82
the Province	12 80	22 91	17 70	8 91	10 47	8 80	21 58	26 77	19 45	15 59	14 64	14 56

VALUES PER ACRE—POTATOES, CARROTS AND TURNIPS.

TABLE No. XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value of crop per acre of Potatoes, Carrots and Turnips in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for five years 1885-9.

Counties.	Potatoes.			Carrots.			Turnips.		
	1889.	1888.	1885-9.	1889.	1888.	1885-9.	1889.	1888.	1885-9.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex	24 12	46 66	37 10	28 67	53 60	63 84	25 76	41 60	60 96
Kent	36 40	49 13	42 91	52 69	75 87	84 63	69 08	63 09	82 68
Elgin	31 08	53 32	39 49	82 72	96 48	91 90	65 21	84 51	80 70
Norfolk	24 07	43 27	30 89	68 25	89 52	76 46	63 38	92 81	85 76
Haldimand	26 48	53 95	44 14	66 61	86 65	76 62	59 28	72 80	63 57
Welland	29 21	42 26	35 30	73 16	101 47	87 85	63 61	83 20	81 50
Group	28 64	47 77	37 85	63 17	84 86	80 96	61 34	83 01	80 77
Lambton	25 57	47 84	39 41	65 25	89 06	84 61	45 60	84 91	70 14
Huron	46 27	41 91	51 40	85 45	94 58	106 88	72 50	81 83	93 18
Bruce	46 00	49 45	51 12	63 88	79 71	86 57	68 86	80 60	95 21
Group	41 77	46 13	48 60	74 57	89 05	96 12	70 06	81 35	93 60
Grey	46 96	48 63	56 60	83 27	80 40	99 62	72 96	73 63	91 54
Simcoe	50 96	51 58	54 61	101 56	85 89	97 22	94 39	82 91	92 55
Group	49 01	50 11	55 60	93 34	83 44	98 33	79 33	76 30	91 82
Middlesex	26 85	50 50	39 57	72 07	86 40	85 25	54 72	93 60	83 21
Oxford	33 58	60 93	40 93	91 73	106 37	102 52	63 38	99 24	98 60
Brant	34 13	42 64	42 90	76 17	125 75	114 78	58 37	106 31	100 32
Perth	26 66	51 96	45 32	60 33	92 70	105 64	57 91	88 15	90 23
Wellington	51 69	45 20	50 87	63 61	77 05	80 72	77 29	90 11	98 49
Waterloo	37 63	52 72	48 65	88 73	99 53	105 41	58 60	95 68	90 83
Dufferin	53 37	58 65	58 42	84 63	60 30	93 65	86 18	68 64	85 27
Group	38 35	51 32	46 57	77 00	94 34	97 45	67 88	92 48	94 87
Lincoln	28 44	47 36	40 80	64 43	107 82	88 93	75 01	101 17	82 57
Wentworth	35 72	46 41	48 09	54 60	96 83	95 22	71 36	114 34	107 97
Halton	40 63	49 67	45 69	109 20	123 28	113 71	59 28	115 44	98 11
Peel	36 04	44 79	41 35	79 72	104 87	84 95	74 78	85 15	77 94
York	48 37	53 79	44 35	90 09	109 42	113 80	71 82	90 13	90 54
Ontario	51 60	60 64	55 18	104 01	142 39	115 91	91 20	97 68	95 15
Durham	58 29	45 65	52 24	114 11	92 57	103 58	88 92	93 18	96 37
Northumberland	42 27	41 87	41 89	98 01	86 26	92 30	98 50	83 55	92 53
Prince Edward	29 39	42 79	39 88	40 95	87 56	61 03	22 80	70 72	57 05
Group	43 63	49 29	45 86	91 23	106 51	102 87	84 21	96 44	94 82
Lennox and Addington	51 55	36 01	50 16	84 63	81 74	75 80	51 30	45 30	61 42
Frontenac	29 30	37 75	39 47	61 70	57 51	71 35	51 98	49 57	67 35
Leeds and Grenville	30 85	41 11	50 48	87 36	83 08	84 99	77 75	68 12	81 06
Dundas	32 44	35 28	55 54	42 04	90 45	72 53	57 00	72 80	66 46
Stormont	21 61	40 77	48 89	81 90	40 20	58 89	57 00	41 60	63 62
Glenarry	20 02	42 80	46 89	56 78	53 60	62 08	51 30	83 21	93 33
Prescott	43 68	63 40	57 03	69 62	86 94	77 74	66 80	82 28	90 48
Russell	41 72	27 61	42 48	85 45	80 40	88 84	109 44	83 20	103 83
Carleton	63 52	40 73	54 71	84 08	61 93	80 60	85 04	63 67	77 57
Renfrew	86 45	40 04	65 70	83 27	33 50	71 08	88 46	49 92	71 49
Lanark	63 47	37 91	57 07	101 01	71 79	88 63	91 20	76 27	79 32
Group	46 42	40 47	52 27	78 61	65 90	78 69	81 54	68 45	77 39
Victoria	65 43	42 07	54 09	110 84	115 59	108 03	83 90	94 64	89 30
Peterborough	67 75	29 13	50 46	93 09	76 25	82 26	95 99	56 76	75 64
Haliburton	60 88	34 27	54 01	54 87	67 00	86 05	72 96	59 13	69 50
Hastings	55 46	36 80	53 26	81 63	79 33	88 10	67 49	55 68	67 72
Group	61 28	36 48	52 90	96 73	92 46	93 66	82 73	77 53	81 94
Muskoka	74 76	39 09	60 55	106 74	58 96	71 52	94 16	49 11	72 87
Parry Sound	71 84	26 63	70 07	63 34	50 92	86 17	84 13	81 12	78 03
Algoma	84 18	45 43	77 22	68 25	53 61	70 85	51 30	62 40	67 87
Group	76 27	37 32	67 16	89 41	56 19	73 78	81 27	60 11	73 00
The Province	44 80	45 87	48 87	83 20	90 66	94 18	75 97	87 55	92 12

VALUES PER ACRE—ALL FIELD CROPS.

TABLE No. XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties in Ontario the average market value in 1888 and 1889 of all field crops and by groups as in Table XI; also the yearly average of the first group for eight years 1882-9, of the second group for five years 1885-9 and a yearly average of all crops derived from the aggregate in Table XII. and corresponding acreage.

Counties.	Wheat, barley, oats, rye and pease.			Corn, buckwheat, beans, hay, potatoes, carrots and turnips.			All field crops.		
	1889.	1888.	1882-9.	1889.	1888.	1885-9.	1889.	1888.	Yearly average.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex	11 76	20 20	15 54	15 62	26 48	19 74	13 69	23 40	17 69
Kent	12 12	18 86	15 67	17 30	23 57	18 55	14 43	21 00	16 99
Leamington	11 65	17 99	15 02	19 32	23 50	18 71	14 91	20 27	16 57
Northfolk	9 97	15 19	13 08	17 07	18 56	16 40	12 80	16 52	14 45
Northumberland	10 42	15 20	12 91	14 45	12 58	14 57	11 95	14 22	13 56
North York	10 74	14 27	12 63	15 67	14 02	15 04	13 50	14 13	13 91
Group	11 17	17 16	14 29	16 69	20 67	17 45	13 63	18 70	15 71
Simcoe	11 51	18 37	14 43	16 48	20 73	17 61	13 41	19 25	15 66
South York	10 95	15 88	14 59	20 63	21 68	22 18	14 30	17 85	17 13
St. Catharines	9 42	14 30	13 82	18 79	22 17	20 93	12 87	17 14	16 36
Group	10 53	15 86	14 28	18 98	21 63	20 64	13 59	17 91	16 53
Wellington	10 31	12 85	12 98	19 73	20 26	20 67	13 88	15 68	15 88
West York	12 70	14 62	14 45	21 08	19 91	20 48	15 10	16 17	16 21
Group	11 53	13 75	13 70	20 27	20 12	20 59	14 46	15 91	16 03
Windsor	11 05	17 11	14 88	18 05	22 91	18 92	13 62	19 19	16 38
Worcester	11 82	17 77	15 11	20 74	28 13	23 44	15 12	21 54	18 19
Yamilton	12 44	15 06	14 60	21 80	22 62	22 37	15 69	17 56	17 30
Yarmouth	11 55	17 75	15 32	18 59	26 23	22 34	13 89	20 59	17 68
Yonge	12 34	15 85	14 34	24 70	26 70	28 24	16 66	19 66	19 24
York	12 86	17 34	15 70	21 27	29 84	25 94	15 40	21 21	18 98
Yuba	10 66	15 50	13 33	21 63	18 73	21 12	14 23	16 53	15 85
Group	11 80	16 76	14 81	20 85	25 37	23 27	14 93	19 72	17 74
Albion	12 03	13 49	13 85	15 63	15 89	16 19	13 91	14 74	15 03
Alton	10 71	15 33	14 53	20 75	23 57	21 30	14 61	18 51	17 18
Belleville	14 31	15 17	14 97	18 80	17 95	18 91	15 87	16 15	16 39
Brampton	12 95	16 28	15 34	19 30	15 54	18 39	14 56	16 10	16 16
Burlington	13 59	18 78	15 87	21 95	20 87	20 56	15 88	19 35	17 21
Cambridge	12 81	18 14	14 99	31 54	31 63	31 21	18 15	21 99	19 77
Chatham	11 66	14 75	14 06	27 19	22 96	25 40	15 83	16 95	17 12
Northumberland	9 94	10 96	11 95	20 73	17 91	18 86	13 49	13 25	14 24
Prince Edward	10 17	10 89	10 75	16 72	13 40	15 00	12 32	11 72	12 28
Group	12 14	15 49	14 24	22 02	20 70	21 17	15 24	17 13	16 48
Brantford and Addington	10 42	9 37	11 63	16 34	10 23	14 44	12 98	9 75	12 79
Chatham	8 77	10 83	11 63	16 63	10 31	13 53	12 66	10 57	12 59
Chatham and Grenville	9 39	13 86	12 34	17 42	13 82	16 16	13 83	13 84	14 46
Chatham	9 28	17 13	14 03	17 74	23 15	20 11	13 45	20 07	16 96
Chatham	9 02	15 84	13 23	18 58	24 37	19 54	14 28	20 49	16 54
Chatham	8 95	12 66	12 13	18 99	26 14	21 04	14 12	19 31	16 32
Chatham	8 57	15 67	11 58	17 21	24 35	18 88	12 68	19 89	14 94
Chatham	9 64	12 81	12 13	18 20	18 84	17 98	13 33	15 47	14 66
Chatham	11 11	14 64	13 39	19 82	19 90	19 99	14 48	16 75	16 05
Chatham	13 90	10 34	12 68	16 40	10 30	14 62	14 95	10 32	13 51
Chatham	9 89	10 92	12 32	17 64	12 82	17 08	13 55	11 85	14 69
Group	10 27	12 76	12 46	17 62	16 15	17 06	13 75	14 40	14 68
Chatham	11 70	14 15	13 31	24 20	22 09	21 87	14 98	16 17	15 60
Chatham	10 70	11 29	12 43	20 78	12 20	16 01	13 62	11 58	13 54
Chatham	10 53	9 69	10 49	14 55	16 15	15 64	12 69	13 36	13 46
Chatham	11 16	9 87	11 86	16 95	14 25	15 97	13 41	11 64	13 43
Group	11 20	11 77	12 47	19 44	15 76	17 42	13 93	13 12	14 13
Chatham	9 80	10 78	11 18	19 06	18 96	18 60	15 47	16 01	15 99
Chatham	8 95	11 45	12 13	20 12	16 12	19 33	15 43	14 15	16 00
Chatham	13 45	16 78	16 03	19 96	22 70	19 83	16 21	19 33	17 70
Group	11 17	13 45	13 37	19 55	19 28	19 00	15 71	16 70	16 54
Chatham	11 35	15 09	13 88	19 35	20 14	19 65	14 37	17 00	16 07

FARM WAGES.

TABLE NO. XVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average Wages Farm Laborers and Domestic Servants in Ontario in 1888 and 1889, and the average for the eight years 1882-9.

Counties.	Farm laborers.															Domestic per month with board
	Per year—						Per month in working season—									
	With board.			Without board			With board.			Without board.						
	1889	1888	1882-9	1889	1888	1882-9	1889	1888	1882-9	1889	1888	1882-9	1889	1888	1882-9	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$
Essex.....	162	156	160	269	266	258	17 71	16 93	17 53	26 24	27 01	27 05	7 81	6 7	6 7	6
Kent.....	167	163	170	257	251	262	17 83	17 20	18 14	25 97	26 49	26 87	7 08	7 1	7 1	6
Elgin.....	173	166	169	257	248	251	17 55	17 05	18 02	25 48	27 09	27 05	7 15	6 7	6 7	5
Norfolk.....	152	140	154	236	229	237	16 18	15 16	16 26	23 92	21 68	23 98	6 00	5 5	5 5	5
Haldimand.....	153	145	154	240	247	242	16 86	16 26	17 45	25 62	25 33	26 67	6 71	6 7	6 7	5
Welland.....	146	147	147	234	246	243	16 76	16 23	16 79	25 17	25 51	26 72	6 80	6 6	6 6	6
Group.....	160	154	160	249	248	249	17 19	16 56	17 51	25 45	25 50	26 38	6 93	6 8	6 8	6
Lambton.....	162	161	168	264	265	267	18 47	17 15	18 18	26 90	26 93	27 77	6 82	6 8	6 8	6
Huron.....	163	158	164	248	254	256	17 90	17 06	18 01	26 58	26 14	27 39	6 32	6 6	6 6	6
Bruce.....	164	155	161	245	251	253	17 86	17 42	18 14	26 00	27 43	27 42	6 24	5 5	5 5	6
Group.....	163	153	164	250	256	258	17 98	17 21	18 10	26 39	26 31	27 54	6 38	6 6	6 6	6
Grey.....	157	152	157	241	241	244	16 97	16 89	17 55	25 59	26 30	26 69	6 04	6 6	6 6	6
Simcoe.....	163	158	163	250	263	264	18 00	17 14	18 31	27 41	27 48	28 23	6 71	6 6	6 6	6
Group.....	160	155	160	253	251	255	17 44	17 01	17 98	26 66	26 86	27 54	6 33	6 6	6 6	6
Middlesex.....	161	156	165	250	242	250	17 09	16 81	18 23	25 24	25 98	26 91	6 86	6 6	6 6	6
Oxford.....	161	157	164	249	246	249	17 45	16 40	17 18	25 26	25 43	25 90	6 75	6 6	6 6	6
Brant.....	160	152	160	241	245	246	16 45	15 87	17 11	23 65	25 72	25 79	6 99	6 6	6 6	6
Perth.....	158	156	163	240	242	255	17 27	17 11	18 54	25 72	27 54	28 44	6 53	6 6	6 6	6
Wellington.....	163	162	164	246	247	256	17 16	16 95	17 56	26 08	26 55	27 24	6 61	6 6	6 6	6
Waterloo.....	158	149	156	250	261	253	17 33	15 94	17 40	26 40	26 82	26 66	7 18	6 6	6 6	6
Dufferin.....	164	148	156	254	248	251	17 88	16 89	17 77	25 00	27 45	27 47	6 66	5 5	5 5	6
Group.....	161	155	162	245	247	251	17 20	16 65	17 69	25 31	26 40	26 76	6 76	6 6	6 6	6
Lincoln.....	157	157	159	257	243	247	17 92	17 18	17 74	26 71	26 54	28 34	6 52	5 5	5 5	6
Wentworth.....	162	159	159	250	260	253	18 27	17 07	17 65	26 17	26 66	27 05	7 05	6 6	6 6	6
Halton.....	170	167	170	259	250	264	18 07	17 38	18 32	26 65	26 53	27 70	7 47	7 7	7 7	6
Peel.....	170	157	175	259	270	266	18 23	17 46	18 51	25 91	27 63	28 11	7 44	7 7	7 7	6
York.....	170	166	170	260	263	264	17 72	17 02	17 93	26 72	27 47	27 82	7 33	6 6	6 6	6
Ontario.....	162	163	167	243	255	259	17 01	16 35	17 66	25 32	26 19	27 47	6 79	6 6	6 6	6
Durham.....	160	155	163	241	251	249	16 55	16 32	17 21	24 30	25 24	25 97	6 73	6 6	6 6	6
Northumberland.....	156	150	156	231	237	242	16 64	15 84	16 91	23 98	25 09	25 56	6 41	6 6	6 6	6
Prince Edward.....	151	154	152	221	238	228	16 72	16 61	16 80	22 47	23 63	23 83	5 67	5 5	5 5	6
Group.....	163	159	164	248	252	252	17 44	16 84	17 67	25 54	26 34	26 73	6 86	6 6	6 6	6
Lennox & Add.....	152	151	155	228	227	235	16 84	16 10	16 82	23 44	23 97	25 29	5 56	5 5	5 5	6
Frontenac.....	155	156	154	235	246	247	18 76	17 10	17 70	27 34	26 79	26 78	7 43	5 5	5 5	6
Leeds and Gren.....	159	161	164	236	255	252	18 72	17 96	18 42	26 43	26 03	26 68	6 83	7 7	7 7	6
Dundas.....	150	149	158	231	238	238	17 19	16 98	17 61	26 11	27 52	27 67	7 00	6 6	6 6	6
Stormont.....	166	162	166	271	270	247	17 75	17 83	18 57	26 88	27 65	27 82	6 23	6 6	6 6	6
Glengarry.....	146	144	158	244	245	250	18 07	17 33	18 45	26 91	26 87	27 85	6 46	6 6	6 6	6
Prescott.....	162	150	164	236	254	259	18 18	18 08	18 91	26 78	27 56	28 06	6 17	5 5	5 5	6
Russell.....	166	145	166	290	259	260	18 18	17 53	18 66	28 50	26 82	27 58	5 85	5 5	5 5	6
Carleton.....	169	167	166	254	265	259	17 67	17 61	17 80	26 33	28 19	27 63	6 98	6 6	6 6	6
Renfrew.....	164	159	170	251	257	265	17 60	17 25	18 09	26 21	27 05	27 61	5 60	5 5	5 5	6
Lanark.....	162	173	174	256	278	269	18 12	17 98	18 62	27 00	27 08	27 63	6 59	6 6	6 6	6
Group.....	159	157	163	241	252	251	17 92	17 43	18 22	26 24	26 72	26 98	6 37	5 5	5 5	6
Victoria.....	167	169	169	267	253	256	18 04	16 77	17 89	27 00	25 79	27 21	6 41	6 6	6 6	6
Peterborough.....	171	160	170	265	257	263	17 57	18 10	18 46	26 52	26 53	26 35	7 15	6 6	6 6	6
Haliburton.....	165	151	163	256	253	261	18 07	17 54	18 46	26 25	28 36	28 53	4 92	5 5	5 5	6
Hastings.....	159	157	161	260	250	254	17 39	16 91	17 42	26 46	26 00	26 17	6 11	5 5	5 5	6
Group.....	165	160	166	263	253	257	17 67	17 34	17 98	26 55	26 37	27 19	6 32	6 6	6 6	6
Muskoka.....	158	167	168	257	277	272	19 23	19 07	19 42	28 82	29 43	29 33	6 55	6 6	6 6	6
Parry Sound.....	179	138	171	295	250	273	18 58	20 29	19 47	28 86	31 09	29 88	5 83	6 6	6 6	6
Algoma.....	182	182	178	278	256	276	20 72	20 26	20 71	28 82	28 77	30 08	6 81	6 6	6 6	6
Group.....	175	170	174	278	267	275	19 38	19 62	19 73	28 88	29 40	29 65	6 32	6 6	6 6	6
The Province.....	162	157	163	249	251	253	17 59	16 99	17 83	26 01	26 50	27 10	6 61	6 6	6 6	6

APPENDIX.

FRAUDS ON FARMERS.

APPENDIX.

FRAUDS ON FARMERS.

The replies to questions sent out by this Bureau regarding frauds on farmers attest the timeliness of the enquiry. In fact, the answers received would lead to the conclusion that the rural population of the province is still reckoned as good prey by certain glib-tongued and unscrupulous fellows who are thriving on the ignorance, vanity or cupidity of their victims. But, on the other hand, the replies also show that the farmers are becoming well informed regarding the operations of the swindlers who infest the townships, and while this knowledge has sometimes been bought by a costly and painful experience, more frequently it has been gleaned from the warning columns of the press of the province, which has done good service in exposing frauds on agriculturists. With the exception of the notorious seed wheat and oat swindles, there appears to have been a marked falling off in the number of frauds practised on farmers during the past two years. Nevertheless, a system of deception and roguery has been brought to light which is the purpose of this paper briefly to describe.

SCOPE OF THE FRAUDS.—Among the other articles reported as having been used in fraudulent transactions are churns, washing machines, pumps, harness, sickle grinders, stove-pipe shelves, land rollers, plows, barbed wire, lightning rods, hay forks, weighing scales, roofing paint, pianos, sewing machines, fruit trees, etc., as well as various kinds of patent rights. Brief descriptions of the most widely practised of these swindles are given, and they may be taken as samples of the whole.

The Local Agent Racket.—The pump fraud was worked extensively in Bruce and other western counties a year or two ago, something after this fashion: A travelling agent comes to a farmer and asks him to become an agent for the sale of iron pumps, offering as an inducement to place one pump in the farmer's well free. The parties come to an agreement by which the farmer consents to receive eleven pumps, which he is to sell at \$15 a piece, keeping \$5 on each pump for his commission, and sending the balance to the company as the articles are sold. The farmer then signs what he believes to be an order for the pumps on these terms, but the paper turns out to be a promissory note for \$165, the retail price of the eleven pumps. Sometimes a note is asked for, merely to cover the value of the pumps "on exhibition" at the farm house, and occasionally there is a "verbal understanding" that the unsold pumps will be taken back; but, while the note invariably turns up, the man with whom the farmer had the verbal understanding never appears again. A number of these pumps are now rusting in western farms. This style of fraud, which is known as the "local agent racket," has been worked in the disposal of several of the other articles named in the preceding paragraph.

The Hay-fork Swindle.—The hay-fork swindle, like the Canada thistle, has appeared in nearly every section of the province. In many cases it is worked exactly as the pump fraud described above, but occasionally it takes a form of this sort: A representative of the firm calls upon the farmer and offers to put up a hay-fork for nothing if the farmer will accept an agency for the fork, terms which the latter is only too willing to accept. A few days afterwards a second representative of the makers comes along and gets the farmer to sign a statement of his affairs, "just to show that he is a responsible party." At the close of a week or two the victim is surprised to learn that the so-called statement of his affairs is really a skilfully worded order for a number of forks, and that they

have arrived at the nearest railway station. Sometimes the farmer gives an order for forks, there being a verbal agreement that he is to pay for the forks only as they are sold; but in such case a note is taken to cover possible loss by fire or other accident and this note invariably finds its way into the hands of a third party for collection.

Patent Rollers.—An agent for a patent roller a few years ago persuaded several farmers of Simcoe to join in a note to the extent of \$10 apiece for one of his implements. The note was discounted, but the roller never arrived.

Fanning Mills.—A peculiar fanning mill swindle is reported by a Middlesex correspondent, who writes:

Several years ago a firm started in the fanning mill business. They were not successful in the canvassing, so they rented a room near London market and exhibited the mill in working order. The method was to invite farmers to inspect their mill and its work, which was apparently very good. They then asked the farmers to sign in a large book a recommendation of the mill and its work, and every farmer who signed had a mill sent to him. On refusal of payment they were sued. Some paid and some stood out, when the fraud was exposed and the business wound up.

Lightning Rods.—The frauds in connection with lightning rods are two well known to need description here. During the past two or three years there has been a decided lull in this class of swindle, owing to exposure in the western courts.

Patent Right Agencies.—While farmers have thrown away a good deal of money by accepting agencies for patent rights, the loss in the majority of cases has resulted not so much from the fact that the articles were without value in themselves, but rather on account of the poor judgment of the purchaser in taking an article for which there was no local demand, or in paying an unreasonable sum for a too limited territory.

Nursery Agents.—From every quarter come complaints of fraudulent nursery agents. The charge made against this class is that they cheat the farmer: (1) By charging exorbitant prices for alleged new or rare varieties of fruit and other trees which are either worthless or, at the best, old varieties under a new name. (2) By representing certain trees or shrubs to be hardy when they are utterly unsuited for the soil or climate. (3) By sending common and inferior trees instead of the standard sorts ordered. (4) By shipping trees, etc., at unseasonable times, and often in a dead or dying condition, owing to carelessness in packing. Sometimes the agent will personally agree to replace all trees dying within three years, but after the first season he is in pastures new. In this connection a correspondent points out the danger to orchards from certain wandering grafters. He states that one of these peripatetic gardeners was heard to boast that he never ran short of scions while any orchard was near, or in other words, any graft would do if their supply ran out.

Tricks of Agents.—Pianos and organs have been fully paid for in cash by farmers who then signed what they were told was an acknowledgement of the receipt of the instrument, which, however, is a lien upon the article until a second payment is made. Old sewing machines have been polished up, revarnished and palmed off as new and many clever but rascally tricks have been practised by repairers of machinery in order to get a job or effect the sale of a rival article.

Shoddy Pedlars.—Shoddy pedlars are reported all over. These fellows generally travel in pairs, and the stories they tell regarding their stock are ingenious. They represent a great English or Scotch house which can afford to cut away below Canadian prices; an insurance company has forced the sale of the goods; a wholesale house is anxious to deal direct with the purchaser; or some other plausible tale is repeated with unblushing effrontery. A little factory cotton is sometimes sold at two or three cents a yard with the cloth, so as to lead the buyer to believe that he is getting all the goods at equally favorable rates, and the shoddy dealers also claim to have made arrangements with some local tailors to make up suits from their cloth at prices next to nothing. Sales are seldom made below \$30. The goods are of the poorest texture, and often will not stand sewing together.

Bogus Jewellery.—Many farmers have been fleeced by pedlars of bogus jewellery and imitation gold and silver watches. The alleged gold watches are of no real commercial value, being made of some cheap composition, but as high as \$60 have been paid for them. Valuable jewellery and first-class watches are never peddled.

Book Agents.—Book agents are not peculiar to the rural districts; but many of our correspondents charge this class of agents with fraud. And in some instances the charge appears to be sustained.

Foul Seed.—Several correspondents characterise as fraud the custom of selling foul seed, containing a plentiful admixture of mustard, red root and other weeds hard to get rid of.

Green Goods.—The province has been flooded with circulars offering to supply counterfeit money, "printed from genuine plates used by former workmen." An alleged newspaper clipping accompanies the circular describing a fictitious case, in which a man charged with passing some of the notes was discharged upon government experts refusing to swear that the money was not genuine. "In fact they could not," says this remarkable expert, "as they were positive that the bills were as good as any issued by the government," etc. Any man who is rogue enough to enter into this swindle will lose his own good money, and instead of the "green goods" so wonderfully described in the bogus court report he will get a package of sawdust and a lesson that he richly deserves.

Victims of Vanity.—Many farmers have fallen victims to their vanity. A Simcoe correspondent shows up this weakness in the following sketch, which is true to life:

The principle resorted to by the hayfork and other agents is judicious flattery. Well-to-do farmers are approached by the swindler, who pretends to be surprised at the forethought of the farmer in the laying out of his farm and compliments him upon the convenience of the buildings, appearance of the crops, etc., and then when the farmer begins to feel that he is after all quite smart, the agent informs him that he has a very valuable labor-saving machine which he desires to get introduced into the neighborhood, and as he knows the farmer has been recommended as the most influential man in the vicinity he desires his aid. He offers him a high percentage, and tells him that he will not require to pay or make returns until the machines are sold. If the flattered farmer consents, he signs an agreement to act as agent, but in a few weeks the delivery man comes around with the goods, and to the horror of the farmer this simple agreement to act as agent has been changed to an order for goods to be paid for on delivery.

The Promissory Note Trick.—Space will permit the description of but two or three other kinds of fraud. One of these is thus outlined by a Nassageweya correspondent:

The plan of catching farmers on these articles (washing machines, sickle grinders, etc.) was to induce them to become agents for their sale, and sign an agreement in triplicate, one paper to be held by the farmer, one by the contracting party, and one to be sent to the manufacturing firm. The agreement held by the farmer was all right, but by some means the other paper always turned out to be a promissory note for one hundred dollars.

A bold attempt at swindling is told by a Norwich correspondent in the following words:

Mr. M. was asked by two agents who called on him to give his name as reference, to whom could be submitted the names of purchasers of pumps, in order to find out their financial standing. He wrote it, number of lot and all, on a piece of paper supplied by an agent, who left it lying on the table while he drew Mr. M.'s attention to something out of doors, the three men going outside. Agent No. 2 was cold and went in to warm himself, saw the paper, picked it up, and after reading it took it and went away with his companion. After they had departed Mr. M. looked for the paper, and was informed by the women of the house where it had gone. He started in pursuit of his late visitors and after going five miles caught up to them. Being a powerful and determined man he was not long in inducing them to give up the paper. When he found that he had signed a note for \$300!

This bears out the charge made by other correspondents that a promissory note lies hidden under the paper the farmer believes he is signing, and that by a little manual dexterity the dishonest agent can get an unsuspecting man to sign any document.

It is difficult to procure copies of deceptive contracts, as the victims in many cases are ashamed to show them, and the swindlers are too shrewd to permit copies of the forms to get into other hands than those intended. Some of the documents, however, are most ingeniously arranged, a conditional order, or even a receipt for storage being easily transformed into a negotiable note. The agreement given below looks innocent

enough, but if it be torn off between the words "or" and "bearer" it is turned into an ugly promissory note.

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One year after date, I promise to pay A. W. Hammer, or bearer Twenty dollars when I sell by

order Two Hundred and Twenty Five Dollars worth of Patent Grass Seeders,

for Value Received, at Six per Cent. per Annum said Twenty Dollars when due to be

Payable at

..... Sole Agent for

A Marriage Game.—The most impudent fraud yet recorded took place only a short time ago, in a western county. A clerical looking gentleman, accompanied by a blushing young couple, drove up to a farmer's residence, when it was explained to the master of the place that the young lady, who was on her way to be married, had taken a whimsical notion to be married in the handsome farmhouse, and had coaxed her intended husband and the minister to ask that the ceremony be performed under such beautiful surroundings. The request was accompanied by the offer of a liberal payment for the privilege. The farmer was delighted with the proposition, and lent his assistance heartily. The couple were duly united, a sumptuous repast was spread, and all went merry. The bridegroom was munificent, and pressed \$40 upon the obliging host, for which he obtained a receipt and the bridal party left under a shower of congratulations. The sequel to this tale is to be found in a court case, in which the alleged receipt turned up in the hands of a third party as a promissory note for \$400.

Conditional Sales of Chattels.—Several correspondents complain of losses to innocent men through the operations of the Manufacturers Lien law. It is said that buggy reapers and other implements have been purchased at auction sales and paid for, no mention having been made by the auctioneer or owner of a lien or any other liability on the article. Several months afterwards the manufacturers have forced a second payment by virtue of the lien held by them on the article in question. A correspondent in the township of Carrick, county of Bruce, mentions four cases of this character, each causing considerable loss to an unsuspecting farmer who had made a purchase in good faith.

An Act of the Ontario Legislature which came into operation on the 1st of January 1888, deals with certain phases of transactions of this character. It provides that receipt notes, hire receipts and orders for chattels given by bailees of chattels, where the condition is such that the possession of the chattel should pass without any ownership being acquired by the bailee (or person to whom the chattel is delivered in trust) until payment of the purchase money or some part of it, shall only be valid as against subsequent purchasers or mortgagees without notice in good faith for valuable consideration in the case of manufactured goods or chattels which at the time possession is given have the name and address of the manufacturer, bailor or seller painted, printed, stamped or engraved thereon or otherwise plainly attached thereto, and no bailment is valid against a subsequent purchaser or mortgagee unless it is evidenced in writing, signed by the bailee or his agent. Every manufacturer, bailor or seller is also required on application by any proposed purchaser or other interested person within five days to furnish full information respecting the amount of balance due or unpaid on such goods or chattels and the terms of payment thereof, subject to a fine of \$50 in case of neglect or

refusal. But those provisions do not apply to household furniture other than pianos, organs or other musical instruments; nor in case where the manufacturer, bailor or seller has within ten days from the execution of any receipt note, hire receipt, order or other instrument evidencing the bailment or conditional sale given to secure the purchase money filed a copy of the same with the clerk of the County Court of the county in which the bailee or conditional purchaser resides. The clerk of the court is required to file the copy of the instrument in an index book to be kept for that purpose, and is entitled to charge ten cents for every such filing and five cents for every such search of it. The manufacturer, bailor or seller is furthermore required to leave a copy of the instrument by which a lien on the chattel is retained, or which provides for a conditional sale, with the bailee or the vendee (the person to whom the chattel is sold) at the time of the execution of the instrument, or within twenty days thereafter.

The Seed Grain Swindle.—The fraud which has commanded most attention, both from its peculiar character and the extent of its operations, is what is known as the seed grain swindle. It has travelled under a score of *aliases*. At one time it is the Bohemian or Hulless Oats, now it is the White Star, and again it has some other taking name. Or, presto! it is turned into wheat, and masquerades under a dozen pleasing titles. But though this swindle changes its name, it never changes its character.

One of our correspondents, an intelligent farmer of Prince Edward, describes a scheme conducted by a company now operating in his county. He writes from the standpoint of a man who has every confidence in the concern, and from his statement some idea may be had of the extent of the deal in that locality. He says:

There is however a seed grain scheme now being carried on in this county, which, though peculiar, cannot properly be described as a fraud, because the conditions are very simple and plain and no effort that I have heard of has been made to deceive any one. I refer to the "Hulless Oats" scheme, of which you doubtless have heard, and which will often be referred to in the answers to your enquiries. The plan is simply this: A company sells you a certain number of bushels of grain at \$10, \$15 or \$20 a bushel, and agree to procure a sale for double the quantity bought, at a reduction of 25 per cent. commission, which they retain as their profit in the transaction. The success that has attended the scheme is accounted for by the fact that the company has thus far scrupulously fulfilled its part of the contract to the very letter, and as a consequence many of the leading farmers of this and adjoining counties have embarked in the scheme. So great has been the demand for seed that every bushel raised under contract has been required for seed, and thus farmers from an investment of say \$100 have realised from \$300 to \$1,000, and in some cases even a larger amount. I do not think the company is responsible, or that the farmers so consider them, but they argue that the scheme is so arranged and conducted as to create a community of interest, and for every dollar the company makes the farmers are going to receive two and a half times as much. I do not say that the constitution of the concern is fixed upon sound principles, but inasmuch as no attempt is ever made at deception, and as in no case has the company failed in its agreement, I do not see how the scheme can be called a fraud or swindle.

He will probably have a better understanding of the matter when the company has reaped and gathered its harvest. "Purchasing hulless oats was better in theory than practice," is the conclusion of one correspondent. And again: "The Eldorado wheat produced its grain of wheat to the bushel of chaff." And once more: "The Seed Grain Association were robbers protected by charter and assisted by church members who would have claimed a share of the 'thirty pieces of silver' if they had been there."

EXTENT OF THE FRAUDS.—Owing to the indefinite nature of the reports received on the subject, and the extreme reticence of those who have suffered by imposition, it is almost impossible to form anything like a correct estimate of the extent to which frauds have been perpetrated in the province. The reports generally tend to show that of late a heavier loss has been sustained in the eastern than in the western counties. This may be attributed to the fact that the statements called for were to embrace only such frauds as had been committed during the past two years, and it appears that in the majority of cases the western counties were "worked" prior to that time, while of late the eastern ones have been receiving the larger share of attention. Thus, while in some localities frauds have been extremely rare, in others they have extended to several thousands of dollars. At the same time there is not a township where fraud of some kind has not been perpetrated. Roughly speaking, the province might be divided into

three districts, each having its characteristic frauds, although of course these grade into one another in a greater or less degree. Thus, the southern district is preeminently the field for seed grain frauds; in the Midland counties a greater variety prevails, such as implements, seed grain, fruit trees, book agencies, etc.; while in the more northern districts of Parry Sound, Muskoka and Algoma the shoddy cloth pedlar seems still to hold almost undisputed sway, although now almost obsolete in the south. From York to Frontenac the great seed grain swindles have been worked very extensively. In Prince Edward county especially the amounts involved have been exceedingly large, reaching many thousands of dollars in the aggregate, and affecting directly or indirectly almost nine-tenths of the community. Lennox and Addington appear to rank next, where in the townships of Ernestown, Adolphustown, the two Fredericksburgs and Amherst Island alone the loss is estimated at nearly \$25,000. Here, as one correspondent says, the farmers "have their oats but not their notes." In some parts of the counties of York and Northumberland the loss has been pretty severe, while in the extreme east, Renfrew and Carleton have been canvassed with liberal success. A correspondent in Whitechurch, county of York, writes: "Our neighbour got a churn and patent for his autograph, and afterwards paid \$500 for its return." In the western portion of the province the fraud area is more evenly distributed, and the farmers of this section appear to be profiting largely by the experience so dearly bought. Oxford, Elgin and Norfolk have suffered to some extent, and it would appear especially in Oxford that sham jewellery has been largely vended. In Brant the book agents have been active, and the libraries of many farmers have been increased in a way that they knew not of. In Bruce, Huron, Dufferin and Simcoe the losses are variously estimated, and the articles dealt in appear to be somewhat nondescript in their character. The losses seem pretty general, although not so extensive as in many other parts of the province.

REMEDIAL MEASURES.—Many and varied are the ways and means suggested by our correspondents for the prevention and cure of the fraudulent agency pest. Of these the majority are impracticable; others are too cumbersome; very few even begin to solve the difficulty. Some seem to be laboring under the impression that the Legislature has but to lift its finger in order to sweep every offending agent from the land. To say the least, such have but a strange idea of the functions of the law or of the Legislature. The Legislature cannot think for a man, neither can it become as common sense or good judgment to him. As an instance of this, it is suggested by several that the Government should appoint officials in each county who may be called in when such transactions are being negotiated to watch the interest of the farmer, and to read over to him the conditions of the contract or the note so as to protect him generally from all such ravening wolves as agents and pedlars. It is needless to say that suggestions of this kind are very impracticable. It seems generally to be conceded, however, that if the farmers would read the newspapers carefully there is no reason why they should not be fully informed regarding the greater number of fraudulent transactions. Among the more feasible of the suggestions the following may be noted:

That in every county agents be required to obtain a permit or license, to be issued at the discretion of the Inspector of Licenses, or some duly authorized individual, after proving that their business is of a *bona fide* character; and that such license shall be shown to any ratepayer on demand: failing to do this that they may be summarily dealt with.

A correspondent writes that the municipal council of Amherst Island has already adopted such a measure, and that it appears to work well. Akin to this are the suggestions: "that every agent be required to pay a heavy license or deposit before proceeding to do business, and that the law provide a very heavy penalty in all cases of conviction for fraud;" "that all implements subject to a lien be stamped with a metallic stamp bearing a penalty sufficient to prevent its removal until discharge of said lien;" and "that fraudulent practices be discussed more unreservedly at the meetings of farmers' institutes, division granges, etc." These, with greater publicity by the press, appear perhaps to be the most convenient means that could be taken at the present time, and without special legislation. The only steps that appear to have been taken to prevent

fraud, excepting the by-law of the Amherst Island council, already referred to, appear to have been through exposures in the press, and by the distribution of hand bills and posters. There is considerable wisdom and advice contained in many of the following suggestions of correspondents, some of which may strike home :

- (1) That farmers stick to their legitimate employment, and hasten slowly to accumulate wealth. The man who devotes his time to agencies must necessarily do so at the expense of his farm.
- (2) Only a dishonest man strives to get the advantage of his neighbor.
- (3) Deal with none but well established firms, and properly authorized agents.
- (4) Never sign anything for a stranger, and in all cases read carefully what you sign.
- (5) Read the newspapers, and pay for them.
- (6) Remember that it takes a rogue to catch a rogue.
- (7) Attend your Farmers' Institute if a member ; if not, pay your dollar like a man and become one.

Numerous others are given, and from our more warlike correspondents come vague hints as to shot-guns, pitchforks, dogs and boot leather, each of which is said to be a never failing recipe.

*NOTES GIVEN FOR PATENT RIGHTS.—An Act of the Dominion Parliament (chap. 123, R.S.C. 1886) provides (1) that in the case of a bill of exchange or promissory note, the consideration of which consists in whole or part of the purchase money of a patent right, or of a partial interest in a patent right limited, geographically or otherwise, it shall have written prominently and legibly across its face before issued the words "given for a patent right;" (2) that the transferee (if the note is transferred) shall take it subject to any defence or set-off which would have existed between the original parties; and (3) that any person who knowingly issues, sells or transfers by endorsement or delivery any such bill of exchange or promissory note not having the words "given for a patent right" printed or written across its face is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to such fine not exceeding \$200 as the court thinks fit. The bill upon which this Act was founded was introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Mulock in the session of 1884, and in moving the second reading Mr. M. said :

I would desire to mention some of the considerations which induced me to introduce this bill. It must be within the knowledge of many honorable gentlemen, that for a long time frauds have been perpetrated throughout the country, especially in the rural districts, in connection with patent rights, whereby many innocent and trusting people, have been serious losers. The patent laws were never intended to provide an instrument by which fraud might be perpetrated; but the patents themselves, although in many cases most useful, open the way to fraud, and often they have no practical value, but are only useful in the hands of designing agents. Artful men are able, frequently, by the use of cunning arguments, to make use of the rights they have acquired from the Department to receive valuable securities from people not sufficiently skilled in law or in fact to determine whether these patents have in themselves any legal or practical value. The course commonly pursued in such cases by the agent who desires to sell—not the article patented, but the mere right to use this patent right—is to tempt an unsuspecting person into a purchase, giving him as an inducement credit for payment, and as a part of the designed fraud he takes security that is ultimately negotiable. He sells his right to make use of the patent, and receives in return a promissory note from the purchaser, perhaps under circumstances that between the two parties would be sufficient to prevent the vendor ever recovering on the note; but he is still able to negotiate, and as a rule does negotiate such note before maturity and defeat the purchaser in any defence he would otherwise have. . . . The bill provides that notes given for such consideration shall be marked across the face with the words "given for a patent right," so that such notes shall bear on their face evidence as to the consideration for which they have been given. If then any valid defence should exist against payment it will be continued against the purchaser, who, in fact, takes the note with such notice.

On the motion for the third reading of the bill Sir John Macdonald said : I do not object to the third reading of the bill, although I agree to it with a good deal of hesitation. It has been strongly impressed upon me that the sale of these fraudulent patent rights has become a crying nuisance, and is a case for special legislation. I regret very much that these frauds have been so extensive as to require special legislation.

It is manifest, from the information given by the correspondents of the Bureau, that there are many other crying nuisances in the country of the same character as those fraudulent patent rights which the Act of 1884 was designed to prevent, and are equally deserving of special legislation. It may be difficult to frame a law which would meet every case, but the principal of the Act of 1884 is doubtless capable of wide application.

CASES IN COURT.—Two cases have recently been tried in the courts in which the rights of parties have been determined. A summary of these cases is presented below :

Regina v. Rymal.—In this case of prosecution for false pretences the evidence taken before the County Court Judge of Ontario was submitted to the Court of Appeal in Toronto for decision, which was rendered February 14, 1889. In June, 1887, one John W. Rymal, representing himself to be an agent on behalf of one Thomas Hope for a certain variety of seed wheat termed "The Blue Mountain improved Seneca fall wheat," fraudulently induced the prosecutor W. C. St. John, a farmer, of the township of Reach, county of Ontario, by false representations to enter into a certain contract, and afterwards to write his name to a promissory note, so that the same might be used and dealt with as a valuable security for the benefit of the said Thomas Hope, by alleging that he (Rymal) had before then obtained from certain farmers in the neighborhood signed agreements to sow certain bushels of fall seed wheat (amounting to 26 bushels in the aggregate), and to harvest, thresh and deliver on the 1st day of November, 1888, one-half of the wheat produced therefrom to the farmer from whom they should receive the seed grain. It was further agreed that unless wheat to the value of \$200 was returned to the prosecutor he should not be held responsible, and that his expenses in the matter should be paid. By this means Mr. St. John was induced to sign certain papers by which he agreed to take 30 bushels of the wheat, distributing it by shares as arranged, and to pay for the same at the rate of \$8 per bushel on delivery. The prosecutor stated in his evidence that speculation was not his motive for taking part in the enterprise, but chiefly to improve the quality of his seed. As soon as the consignment was received by the prosecutor the stipulated payment was demanded by Hope, either in cash or in the form of a promissory note. St. John chose the latter alternative, desiring to see how the speculation would turn out before payment was made; but after discovering the true nature of the transaction, and that engagements had not been entered into except in one or two cases either to sow the seed or return half the crop, as represented by Rymal, he refused payment when the note fell due and was presented by one named Peter Wood. The wheat had in the meantime been distributed as agreed upon, and in the majority of cases the samples were accepted and sown, although all the prosecutor received after harvest was some three-quarters of a bushel. The wheat turned out to be neither new nor improved, and was in fact merely the old Seneca or Clawson variety, and in some cases the yield did not exceed 18 bushels to the acre, although at least 30 bushels were guaranteed. The prosecutor then proceeded against Rymal, charging him as above, with obtaining money under false pretences; and although the prisoner's counsel contended that the making of the note was not due to the representations of the prisoner, and also that it was too remote a consequence to render him liable under the Act, the County Judge considered it to be the outcome of the defendant's fraudulent and false pretensions, and that on this ground alone he might be convicted. Judgment was given accordingly, sentence being suspended pending a reference of the case by the County Judge to the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division, and the defendant lying in gaol in default of bail for his appearance when required for sentence. The higher court confirmed the conviction.

Dennis v. Currey.—A case tried at Oxford Spring Assizes, February 15, 1889, before Justice Falconbridge. The defendant was described as a man of respectable appearance and bearing evidence of education and intelligence of a high order. He acknowledged having been quite conscious of the obligation he was undertaking. In November, 1886, a man named Perry, representing himself as an agent of the Ontario Seed Grain Co., called on the defendant at his home in Blenheim township, together with an acquaintance named Lapiere. The defendant was induced by these parties to purchase 30 bushels of "White Star" oats, at \$15 per bushel, for which he gave his note, and signed a document attested by all parties, setting forth that the Company agreed to sell to responsible parties, within one year from date, the proceeds of the defendant's crop when harvested, to the amount of 60 bushels, and to pay the defendant at the rate of \$15 per bushel (or \$900) for which he agreed to take his pay in notes, less a discount of 33½ per cent. on all notes taken for all his oats sold at \$15 per bushel, claimed as commission

the Company for their share in the transaction. By this means the defendant expected to get back a clear profit of about \$120, allowing for interest. It was also stipulated that the transaction should be considered of a speculative character, and that was not based upon the real value of the grain. The defendant sowed the thirty bushels of oats and realised 180 bushels, but, needless to say, the Ontario Seed Grain Co. did not fulfil its agreement to sell 60 bushels of his oats. In the meantime, however, a note was negotiated (although the defendant was given to understand that such would not be the case), and ultimately fell into the hands of the plaintiff, who acquired it for value, and before it became due. A suit to recover was then brought against the defendant, who had no remedy, the company having proved a myth, and the plaintiff being ignorant of the circumstances connected with the case. Judgement was therefore awarded to the plaintiff for amount of note and interest.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.—Hundreds of instances of frauds are given in the reports of correspondents, but those quoted below are a fair index of the whole. The devices are in some cases open and palpable, but in other cases they are of a character calculated to deceive the shrewdest of men.

Lewis Simpson, Dorchester S., Elgin: The greatest fraud imposed on the farmers throughout this county was the Red Lion seed wheat and seed oats swindle. This township alone has suffered a loss of \$1000 by the seed grain frauds.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: I have seen six or seven cases where farmers have been badly taken in by accepting agencies. These "agencies," the farmer often finds, are simply a means of working in on the farmer a large order, for which he has given his note. The farmer believes he is merely accepting the agency, but the sharper adroitly substitutes a note ranging from \$100 to \$400. Only a few cases come to the knowledge of the public, as the parties are thoroughly ashamed at being so simple. The wheat frauds, owing to their peculiar features, have been more public.

Peter Reid, Kinloss, Bruce: There have been some very questionable deals made in pumps. I know of some parties who thought they had ordered one or two, and had one or two dozen sent to them, and had to pay for them too.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey: Orders for grain bags at half price have been taken here, but while the order reappears as a promissory note there are no bags forthcoming.

C. Cross, Innisfil, Simcoe: A number of our farmers have been defrauded by taking agencies. About twenty were taken in on sickle grinders at \$30 each, and three or four on hay forks at from \$100 to \$200 each.

John Darby, Vespra, Simcoe: Several parties here agreed to become agents for the sale of plows and other implements, as they thought on commission, but found that the agreement signed turned out to be a promissory note for the full value of the goods. The hay fork and sickle grinder swindles were also worked here.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: The Red Lion wheat swindle caught some farmers, and has been ventilated in the courts.

E. H. Brown, Nissouri E., Oxford: Hay forks have been used as a means of many fraudulent transactions in this township. One farmer thought he was getting one fork but his order turned out to be twenty-five, and the forks proved to be worthless and unsaleable.

Alex. McFarlane, Norwich S., Oxford: A young man of my acquaintance signed an order for an iron safe costing \$1 to encircle a stove pipe, and was taken by surprise to find he had one hundred shelves on his hands costing \$100.

Thomas Good, Brantford, Brant: A good many farmers were taken in by the "Red Lion" wheat and the "White Star" oats. A few years ago there was a large swindle in fruit trees by an American from Ohio selling the "Wild Goose" plum. He took a large amount of money out of the township. Most of the trees proved useless, and many were dead when they arrived.

Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, Wellington: Three years ago last March a stylish young gent canvassed this part of the township, having with him a very superior sample of spring wheat, a new variety, he said, which was grown on the shores of Lake Erie, and which would yield from 35 to 40 bushels an acre; and the farmer was asked to do was to take two or four bushels and give his note, binding himself to return half the produce of such wheat in the fall to a certain named farmer. The bait took, and thirty bushels ordered by certain farmers were to be delivered in a week or two. A few days after a stranger with a democrat waggon came to my place and bought thirty bushels of spring wheat, put in bags of two bushels each. The wheat was taken to Guelph and given over to a third party, who distributed it according to order. The farmer to whom the half of the product was to be delivered gave his note for \$180 for the wheat to be received by him. The note was sold to a person in Guelph and that was the last seen or heard of any of the parties. The wheat was the very same that had been grown in the neighborhood for years, and spring wheat being a failure that year the purchaser for \$180 lost nearly that amount. The same game was carried on in the township of Waterloo the same year.

Samuel Kennedy, Gainsboro', Lincoln: Some years ago the Bohemian oats and Eldorado wheat frauds were boomed here, but not recently. Lightning rod men also operated here.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth: This township has not been victimised by any agents since Bohemian oat fraud and Egyptian wheat swindle. The lesson they received at that time was of a kind to

W. B. Terry, Gwillimbury N., York: The seed grain fraud here went under the name of the "Mountain White Wheat."

Simpson Rennie, Scarboro', York: I have known horsemen who, in order to make a sale of filly offered to buy the first living foal raised at \$400; or they have promised to take the fillies back at the end of one year if the purchaser was not satisfied. But did any person ever hear of one taken back pleasantly?

J. C. Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: The oat and wheat swindle was carried on to a large extent in this township last year, and many more are being led away this year.

James Benson, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: Some 300 bushels of oats have been sold in this township during the last six or eight months at \$10 a bushel, the dealer agreeing to assist the farmer to sell entire crop of oats at \$7.50 per bushel. As the losses heretofore sustained have been slight, this Hulless oats scheme seems to take with the farmers, and a lot of them have been gulled.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Almost nine out of every ten farmers in this vicinity have been persuaded into giving notes varying from \$100 to \$500 for Bohemian or Hulless oats. Whether it is a fraud or not remains to be seen. They did as per agreement last year, and say they will do so this year too.

David Moran, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: I am acquainted with transactions between farmers and the oat men to the extent of nearly \$3,000 in Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.

H. A. Baker, Camden, Lennox and Addington: I cannot tell much of the Hulless oats scheme here as the fraud has been exposed in the local papers, and some purchasers are ashamed to let it be known that they were taken in. I know of a number who have given their notes for \$100 and all the way up to \$500 for those Hulless oats within the past year.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox: The traffic in Hulless oats has but recently begun in this county and this township has not been much affected. The townships of Ernestown, Adolphustown, the town of Fredericksburgs and Amherst Island have been the base of their operations. The amount involved is estimated by some authorities at \$30,000, but it is probably over-estimated. Only persons financially sound have been approached. The press of this county has strenuously endeavored to expose the infamous nature of the swindle, and their action has resulted in preventing its continuance.

William Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: Among others we have had the linen fraud, a wonderful tale who was selling fine linens for less than half price. He said in no case did his firm allow him to take money, and orders for two or three dollars worth turned out to be for so many hundreds.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1889.

PART IV.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



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1891.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.
PART IV.

TO THE HONORABLE JOHN DRYDEN, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE :

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the Wages and Cost of living of the working classes in the towns and cities of Ontario, being Part IV of the report of the Bureau of Industries for 1889.

Your obedient servant,

A. BLUE,

Secretary.

TORONTO, March, 1891.

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PART IV.

LABOR, WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

STATISTICS OF URBAN WAGE EARNERS.

The statistics of the Bureau relating to wages and cost of living of the working classes in Ontario for 1889 have been collected from 39 towns and cities, for which service 33 special agents were employed. The whole number of persons who have supplied information to agents is 3,814, consisting of 3,512 males and 276 females over 16 years of age, and 17 males and 9 females under 16 years. These statistics cover the period of a year for labor, wages earned, and the various items which make up the cost of living. There has been collected from workers besides, the rate of wages per week and the number of hours constituting a week's labor, it being considered desirable to procure this information from employés as well as from employers. But much the greater mass of statistics of weekly wages has been gathered from employers, who in response to requests from the Bureau have made up and returned statements of pay-sheets for one week in the year, showing wages paid and hours employed for each worker according to his or her occupation. The total number of statements thus received is 549, representing 180 towns, and supplying information for 17,328 workers, viz.: 13,315 males and 2,826 females over 16 years of age, and 866 males and 321 females under 16 years. All the statistics obtained from those two sources have been tabulated by the Bureau, and are presented in the following pages, together with summaries of the information gathered by the special agents.

REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL AGENTS.

RELATION OF WAGE-EARNERS TO EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYMENT.—

The following questions touching the industrial, sanitary and social condition of the working classes were placed in the hands of collectors to be reported upon, and the greater part of the replies, together with a summary of the same, are presented:

1. PAYMENT OF WAGES.—(1.) Is there a fixed pay-day for wages of workers? and what day? (2.) How many pay-days in each month? (3.) Is the full amount of workers' wages paid each pay-day? (4.) What proportion, if any, is reserved by the employer? and for what object is it reserved? (5.) Are wages as a rule paid in cash?

2. ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS.—(1.) Are any accidents reported for the year? (2.) How many? and what has been the nature of each? (3.) How many have resulted fatally? how many have resulted in permanent injury? and to what cause were they due in each case? (4.) Is machinery so protected as to prevent accidents, with reasonable care on the part of the workers? (5.) Is the Factories' Act hung up in all manufacturing establishments?

3. HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WORKERS.—(1.) What is the general condition of the health of workers? and how in this respect do in-door and out-door workers compare? (2.) Has any epidemic or contagious disease broken out in the families of workers? and if so, what kind of disease, what were its consequences, and to what is its origin ascribed? (3.) Is there a proper ventilation of workshops or factories? (4.) Are wash-rooms and water-closets provided for the convenience of workers? and separate ones for each sex?

Are they kept in a proper state of cleanliness? (5.) Is the water supply ample and of a good quality for drinking? (6.) Are adequate means of escape provided in case of an outbreak of fire? (7.) Are the doors of factories or shops locked or bolted during working hours? (8.) Are any numbers of children under 14 years of age of either sex, girls from 14 to 18 years, or women employed in factories or shops? If so, how generally are they employed in respect of each of the three classes? and to what cause or causes is their employment ascribed? Is it owing in any degree to the dissipation of fathers of families?

4. **RUNNING TIME OF SHOPS AND FACTORIES.**—(1.) Have factories or shops been idle for any part of the year? and if so, how long and for what cause? (2.) Have workers been idle for any cause except the closing of factories or shops, or (in the case of out-door trades) the state of the weather? Have they been able, as a rule, to find steady employment? (3.) Is it the custom to keep factories, shops, etc., open the same number of hours for each day of the week? If any portion of Saturday is given to workers, how much? and are the full day's wages allowed?

5. **SHORT HOURS OF LABOR.**—(1.) In what trades (if any) have the hours of daily or weekly labor been shortened during the year? and to what extent have they been shortened per day or week? (2.) What have been the results to workmen—(a) as to reducing the number of persons out of employment; (b) as to increasing the number of days employed during the year; (c) as to conduct and character? (3.) State whether it is regarded as an advantage to the working classes to shorten the hours of daily labor and increase the number of days employed in the year, and the respects in which it is advantageous, or otherwise. Does it tend to insure a livelihood for the family throughout the year and to promote economy of living, or does it in any degree tend to idle and dissipating habits? (4.) In what way do workers improve the opportunity afforded by the shorter hours of daily labor?

6. **INDUSTRIAL STRIKES OR LOCK-OUTS.**—(1.) Have any strikes or lock-outs occurred during the year? and if so, what trades have been affected by them? (2.) What was the cause in each case? and if settled, upon what terms and through what agency—arbitration, conciliation, or otherwise? (3.) How many workers were affected in each case? how long were they out of employment? and what amount of earnings was lost in consequence?

7. **ORGANIZED LABOR.**—(1.) Is labor organized in your town? if so, how many organizations are there, how many members are enrolled in each, and what trades or occupations do they represent? (2.) Is female labor organized as well as male, and are there separate organizations? Give details as to number, membership and occupation? (3.) What has been the effect (if any) of organization on the rate of wages? (4.) What part (if any) has organized labor taken in strikes or lock-outs? (5.) How much has been expended by each organization on strikes and lock-outs—(a) In your own town; (b) In all other places? (6.) How much has been expended for benevolent purposes?

8. **READING-ROOMS AND LIBRARIES.**—(1.) How many reading-rooms or libraries in your town? (2.) How long have they been established and how are they maintained? (3.) During what hours are they open, and to what extent are they patronized by the working classes?

9. **SPECIAL SUBJECTS.**—Report on any special subject of interest to the working classes in your town in addition to the foregoing, and suggest any topics which you consider to be worthy of future enquiry.

1. **PAYMENT OF WAGES.**—The year has seen but little change in the matter of the payment of wages. A fixed pay-day is the rule, and Saturday is most frequently selected, while many firms pay on Friday and others on Monday or Tuesday. There appears to be a growing tendency in the direction of fortnightly pay-days, although weekly payments are still common, and many large concerns, more especially the railways, pay only once a month. Several instances are mentioned where a few days' wages are retained, as the collectors aver, to compel due notice being given by the workman before quitting his employment; but in the case of the railways it is generally admitted that the checking of the pay-rolls at the head offices necessitates all wages from the first of the month to the time of the arrival of the pay-car (varying from ten to twenty days) being withheld. Piece workers also have from one to three days' earnings kept back so as to enable book-keepers to get the pay-lists ready. Wages are generally paid in cash. While the London collector states that about a dozen firms still pay partly by store orders, the general testimony is that the plan is seldom practised now, and the Perth collector states that "no other system would be tolerated."

Almonte: Pay-day at the woollen mill is on the 15th of every month; except when that date comes on Saturday or Sunday, and then it is the Monday following. On each pay-day the pay is made up to the last day of the month previous for all work done in that month, and whatever is due is paid.

Aylmer: In the manufacturing establishments there is a regular weekly or fortnightly pay-day, and Saturday is generally the day for paying wages. Where piece work prevails, one week's wages is kept back for convenience in book-keeping. In the building trades there is no fixed pay-day, bosses paying from time to time as they draw money on the contract. Wages as a rule are paid in cash unless otherwise agreed upon.

Berlin, Waterloo, Preston, Hespeler and St. George: In the above places visited by your correspondent fixed pay-days are the rule, but the day and date vary. In two industries in this group of manufacturing centres the employés are sometimes compelled to wait for months for the major portion of their earnings. Fortnightly pay-day is the rule, although the textile industries in Preston and Waterloo and the agricultural works in St. George and Preston have monthly pay-days. As a rule day-workers are paid in full. In some cases one day's and in a very few one week's pay is kept back. Piece workers are not paid in full, owing to the system under which they work. They are unable to complete their work at all times to suit the convenience of their pay-day. Wages are generally paid in cash.

Brantford: Usually two pay-days occur in each month, although there are workshops where but one pay-day in each month is recognised. From seven to fifteen days' pay is retained by the company or employer. The object they have in view, as I understand it, is to compel the employés to give six, fifteen or thirty days' notice before leaving. But while the company takes this advantage of their work-people they do not give them one, two or four weeks' notice, but stop any of the employees at pleasure without a minute's notice. Wages are always paid in cash.

Brockville: The smaller concerns pay weekly and the larger ones fortnightly, on Saturday. The railway companies pay monthly, about the 17th. All wages are paid in cash.

Carelton Place: There is a fixed pay-day here—the 15th day of each month. The full amount of the worker's wages for the last month is paid, but the money from the 1st to the 15th is retained so that the employés shall give two weeks' notice on leaving. Wages are paid in cash.

Chatham: Wages are paid in most cases weekly, on Saturday, Friday or Monday. No money is held back except in the case of apprentices in the carriage works, from whom \$25 to \$45 is retained until the end of the third year.

Cobourg: There is a fixed day for the woollen mill, the 10th of every month, and the hands are paid the full amount of their wages. The employés of the car works are paid every two weeks. The matting factory is paid any day after the 1st and 15th of every month, but there is no stated day, which leads to a great deal of inconvenience. In every instance wages are paid in cash.

Cornwall: Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays are the pay-days. Two cotton companies pay every two weeks, and one cotton company and the paper mill twice in each month. The full amount of wages is not paid each pay-day. The Cornwall Manufacturing company reserves fourteen days, the Canada Cotton company fifteen and the Stormont company twelve. The object is supposed to be to make the employés give two weeks' notice. I cannot learn of any instances where wages are paid in anything else but cash.

Galt: Tuesday, Friday and Saturday are the days on which wages are generally paid, and the usual period is fortnightly. From one to four days' wages are reserved by the employers, as it is more convenient to have the pay-sheet made up and wages ready to hand out, and it also prevents hands leaving without giving notice. Wages are paid in cash.

Gananoque: Some pay on Saturday, some on Monday and one concern pays on Tuesday. There are generally four pay-days in a month, but one firm has but two. The full amount of wages is paid in cash, except in the case of one establishment.

Guelph: In those places where workers are paid every two weeks they are paid on Fridays. There are a few industries where they are paid twice a month on fixed days of the month. When these days fall on Sunday the wages are paid on the following Monday. The full amount of the worker's wages is handed over each pay-day, except at one place where the work is exceptionally hard, and a week's wages is held back as a guarantee that the men will not leave without notice. Cash is paid without exception.

Hamilton: In all the industries of this city a fixed pay-day exists, but the day varies. Saturday is generally selected. Fortnightly pay-days is the rule in all the building trades, and in a large percentage of the other industries, including the shoe, textile, iron and tobacco factories. The Grand Trunk railway has monthly pay-days. In the building trades the workman's time is made up to Friday night, leaving one day's pay. This rule is followed in many other trades, while some industries retain a week's and some two weeks' pay. In the glass factories a certain percentage of the wages of the skilled workmen is retained, and is paid over when the factories close in July. All are paid in cash.

Kingston: Each industry represented has a fixed pay-day, and while not uniform, Friday and Saturday are the most general. Weekly, fortnightly and monthly payments are usually made in cash. About a week's pay is generally kept back to prevent the workman from leaving without giving due notice, although as a rule the employer reserves the right to discharge or lay off indefinitely, without notice, an employé, and in some instances retains the wages for a week after the discharge.

Lindsay: There is a fixed pay-day as a general rule, Saturday being the day preferred. The railroad men are paid on the 17th of each month, but with this exception there are generally four pay-days in a month. Some manufacturers pay in full when business is good and money is plentiful, and at other times when money is scarce they cannot pay in full, although all back moneys are usually paid in full later on to the satisfaction of the worker. The railway men are paid to the 1st of each month, leaving a balance of seventeen days' back money. This is accounted for by the pay-sheet having to be made out and sent to Montreal, and the pay car reaching here about the 17th of each month. Wages are generally paid in cash.

Listowel: There are fixed pay-days in Listowel, but each firm has its own particular day. In the furniture factory it is every second Saturday, and in the flouring mill the 15th and 30th of each month. The rest of the firms pay in full every Saturday. As far as I know the full amount of wages is paid, except in Hess Bros.' factory, where they keep back the first week's wages. It is reserved so that the wage earner cannot leave just when he likes, and in case he should by carelessness spoil any furniture he is making the firm will have enough for the damage. Wages are paid in cash.

London: The railways pay once a month. Most of the firms employing a large number of hands pay once every two weeks. A number of employers pay their hands weekly. Some pay on Friday, others on Saturday, and a few on Monday. The G. T. R. keeps twelve days' pay, and the dues of the Provident Society (which every employé is compelled to join) are kept back also. At McClary's foundry three days' pay is held back. Wages as a rule are paid in cash. I came across only about half a dozen firms who paid partly by store orders.

Orillia: There are regular pay-days, in some cases weekly and in others fortnightly.

Oshawa: There are regular pay-days here, usually weekly. In some cases two days', and in others a week's pay is held back for the purpose of balancing up piece-work accounts.

Owen Sound: There are two pay-days in nearly every instance, and Saturday is the pay-day in all places but two. Only the shipyards and the railway reserve any portion of the wages. In these cases a few days' wages are held back, on account of the pay-sheets having to be sent to the head office.

Perth: Wages are all paid in full on Saturday of each week in all small shops. The C. P. R. car works, the largest industry here, pays on the 20th of each month, and the money due for the days from the 1st to pay-day is withheld. This is done to allow time for the pay-rolls to be sent to the head office at Montreal before the pay-car sets out on the road. The knitting factory employés are paid on the 5th of each month, five days being retained. Wages are all paid in cash. No other system would be tolerated.

Peterborough: As a rule there is a fixed pay-day. In the large establishments they make it a rule to pay every two weeks, but in the smaller concerns they pay every

week, and generally on Saturday night. The full amount is usually paid. Wages are always paid in cash, as the old custom of trading is done away with.

St. Catharines and vicinity: Weekly, fortnightly and monthly pay-days exist. I only know of one factory (the knife works) that does not pay in full. The men get what they ask for, and leave the balance in the hands of the firm till the shop closes down in the spring.

St. Thomas: The Michigan Central railway pays on the 6th and the Grand Trunk on the 16th of each month. Most of the shops and factories pay on Saturday and some on Monday, either weekly or every two weeks. The M. C. railway reserves six days and the G. T. R. sixteen. The pay-roll is made up to the end of the month, as it is claimed that it takes that much time to get the roll certified to by the officials and the pay-car to reach this section. Those factories paying on Saturday usually pay in full.

Stratford: There are fixed pay-days in all the industries, but the days vary. In the majority of cases there are four pay-days in each month, invariably on Friday or Saturday. The G. T. R. shops pay on or about the 19th of each month, and the time worked from the 1st of the month until pay-day is held back. Only in a few shops outside of the G. T. R. is any part of the wages held back. The rule is to pay wages in cash.

Toronto: There is a fixed pay-day as a rule, and Friday, Saturday and Monday (in the order named) are the days most frequently chosen for that purpose. Wages are mostly paid weekly, although in many cases still fortnightly or monthly. With some few exceptions, wages in this city are paid in full. In nearly all large establishments, and in many that are not large, a sum varying in amount from three days' to two weeks' pay is kept back by the employer from the first earnings of the employ  s, but the reasons given for this practice are not always well understood by the men, and it is certain that the actual reasons are not always given by the employer. An opinion prevails among the men that it is only a scheme to obtain money without interest and carry on the business with the capital that really belongs to the employ  s. Attention is invited to one case where three days' pay is kept back from the first week's earnings of every employ   to ensure his constant attendance. Should he afterwards stay away from his work for one day or more he is fined that amount, and on recommencing work a further sum representing three days' pay is again stopped from his first week's earnings. The men in this establishment work every day in the year, Sundays and holidays included. Wages as a rule are paid in cash, and this, together with the fact that they are paid weekly so much more than was formerly the case, is believed to be almost entirely owing to the more complete organisation of labor.

Woodstock: Nearly all the employers of labor have a regular day for paying their employ  s. Most of the larger establishments pay every two weeks, some of them on every alternate Tuesday and others on every alternate Friday. Some of the building trades pay every week on either Friday or Saturday. As a rule the full amount of wages is paid to within one or two days of the pay-day, to enable the books to be made up. One large establishment keeps back a sufficient amount of earnings to pay the premiums of a mutual benefit society for insurance against accident, the proprietors being the custodians of the funds, but I believe membership in this society is optional and not a condition of service. One firm employs a number of piece-workers who are paid only a certain percentage as the work progresses, which sometimes results in an apparent injustice. Wages as a rule are paid in cash; the exceptions are only such cases as may be to the mutual benefit of employer and employ  .

2. ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS.—Accidents have occurred in nearly every place reporting, the greater number being of a minor character. There have been but few fatal accidents except on railways, where a number of brakemen were killed while on duty. In the factories, circular saws, planers and shapers still maintain their reputation as dangerous machines. It is also claimed that the lads attending tin-stamping machines have a very hazardous task. Breaking ladders and falling scaffolding are reported as causing

serious accidents in Kingston. Exploding stills have been the most common cause of accident to workers in the Petrolia region. The general testimony is that machinery is as well protected as is consistent with utility. Many of the accidents were either the result of carelessness on the part of operatives, or recklessness in attempting to clean machinery while in motion. Putting green hands to manage dangerous machines is also given as the cause of several accidents. The London collector condemns the practice in some factories of compelling a man or boy to attend to two machines at the one time. The Factories' Act is generally found posted up in the establishments where children and females under eighteen years of age are at work, (the name and address of the Inspector is all that is required to be posted up where these classes of workers are not employed). While a few collectors would like to see more done by the inspectors, several report that good has been accomplished by the visits of these officials, and the Brantford collector states that "The Factories' Act is without doubt one of the best Acts that was ever passed for the wage-earner."

Aylmer: I have only one serious accident to report, which resulted in the loss of an eye, occasioned by one of the knives of the shaper flying out. No blame was attached to any one. Machinery is fairly well protected.

Berlin, Waterloo, Preston, Hespeler and St. George: Very few accidents have been reported, and none of a serious nature. The most serious is the loss of a finger, which has occurred on one or two occasions in the button works by the hand coming in contact with the buzz-saw while sawing the ivory nut used to make the button. Carelessness is given as the cause of most of the accidents. Machinery is reported to be well protected generally and many employés have expressed themselves very favorably as to the benefits derived from the Ontario Factories' Act, while a few complain of needed protection, particularly in cabinet factories and planing mills where the saw and buzz planer and the dangerous shaper are used. The Factories' Act is not hung up in all the factories. Some workmen report having never seen the Act or the Inspector about the place, but others report that the Inspector has visited and that much good has resulted; reforms having been made and evils adjusted as the outcome of his visit.

Brantford: Accidents frequently happen in this city. As many as twelve are reported. Two of them resulted in death. One was caused by the bursting of an emery wheel, and one was the result of carelessness. As a rule, the machinery is protected as far as is consistent with its utility. The Factories' Act is, without doubt, one of the best acts that was ever passed for the wage earner.

Brockville: No accidents are reported in any of the factories. There were two of a serious character on the Grand Trunk Railway, one of which resulted in the death of a brakeman and the other in the maiming of a fireman. Both were due to carelessness. Machinery in factories is well protected and the Factories' Act is hung up therein.

Cornwall: There have been a number of accidents during the year. They were mostly of a minor kind, resulting in the loss of fingers, and in one case the hand of a man was badly crushed. There was one fatal accident during the year; a man getting caught in the extractor in the Cornwall manufacturing company's mill. The cause of the greater part of them was cleaning machinery while in motion. Machinery is fairly well protected and with care there is not much danger. The Factories' Act is hung up in all manufacturing establishments.

Galt: There have been a dozen or more accidents. From one-third to one-half of them happened with circular saws; several men losing the end of a finger and some having a hand torn. No fatal accidents occurred. Six weeks was the longest time lost by any worker meeting with an accident. Machinery is generally well protected. The Factories Act is not hung up in all manufacturing establishments.

Gananoque: There have been no accidents worth reporting. The Factories' Act is posted in some of the shops and factories, but not in all.

Guelph: There have been a number of accidents during the year; some of them serious in their results. Three occurred on the railway. In one case death was caused

by the brakeman sitting on the brake and the sudden start throwing him off. The train passed over him, cutting him to pieces. The second was caused by the man slipping off the car with the same result. In the third case a brakeman coupling cars got caught by his heel in an unprotected frog: his legs were amputated and death resulted in half an hour. It must be stated, however, that the evidence showed that it was not his work to couple cars, but that it had been done voluntarily by him. The assistant engineer at the water-works while cleaning the engine leaned over the slide valve when his foot slipped: he put out his hand to save himself and lost three of his fingers, besides injuring the little finger. There were some minor accidents with shapers in wood-working shops: cause, carelessness. Machinery is fairly protected. The Factories' Act is hung up in all manufacturing establishments.

Hamilton: A few accidents are reported for the year. Two are reported from the tin stamping works among boys employed on the stamping presses, which appears to be very dangerous employment. Two are reported in the Ontario rolling mills, but none are more serious than the loss of a finger or a broken limb. One fatal accident is reported at Beer's brick yard: a man was employed getting out clay when the bank fell in on him, killing him instantly. A general improvement in machinery in the way of protection to workers is reported. The Factories' Act has had a beneficial influence in this direction. A large number of factories report having the address of the factories inspector hung up, but none have reported the Act being displayed, and numerous enquiries are made regarding the absence of the Act in these places.

Kingston: Several accidents are reported, three serious, from breaking ladders and falling scaffolds. There have been a host of minor accidents, such as loss of fingers, etc., in nearly every instance the result of carelessness, indifference or unnecessary effort. Railway trains and steamboats have been responsible for a large part of the injury. One man was killed outright by a train; one lost both legs, another an arm. One man was drowned off a steamboat in the harbor, being knocked off by a buggy which had not been properly stayed or blocked. Machinery is fairly well protected; still in many places much thought and care are required on the part of workmen to prevent accidents. There is much room for improvement with respect to the proper posting of the Factories' Act and its better enforcement.

Lindsay: We have had three accidents, one fatal and three resulting in permanent injury. One man lost his life by an explosion in a shingle mill; one man lost three fingers in a shingle mill and the third accident was caused by a threshing machine. The cause for some of these accidents was the placing of men in charge of machinery who did not understand their business. Machinery, in some cases, is well protected so as to prevent accidents with reasonable care, but in other cases it is not.

Listowel: There have been three or four accidents, principally fingers cut off by saws, and generally the result of carelessness. Machinery is protected so as to prevent accidents, with reasonable care on the part of workers.

London: There have been quite a number of accidents in this city during the year, but as I have not kept a record it would be impossible for me to give a correct statement. At one factory where a number of boys are employed attending to stamping machines accidents are frequent. Several of the lads got their hands crippled this year. Besides these, I have heard of at least ten other accidents to workers. Three were moulders who received burns from hot metal. A boy got one of his hands cut off in a paper machine. Another case was that of a young man who was working on the C.P.R. extension through this city. He was doing something to the steam shovel when his mate started the machine without looking to see whether or not he was clear, with the result that the man had both his hands cut off at the wrists. A man in the London furniture factory lost part of three fingers. Two men were injured in the sash and door factory, one having all the fingers of one hand cut off and the other losing the ends of two fingers. Two men were killed, both of them employes of the G. T. R. One was an engineer who was crushed and killed instantly between the corner of a car and a projecting coal shed while standing at the bottom step of the front platform, riding up the yard. The other was a

brakeman, who had both legs cut off at the hips, and was dead when picked up. Machinery is fairly well protected, with the exception of some of the wood working machines and the stamping presses. I think that if the hands are properly instructed and are careful, they will be, comparatively speaking, safe. They have a bad habit in some machine shops of compelling one man or boy to take charge of two machines at one time, which I think is not a safe plan and should be put a stop to. The Factories' Act is not hung up in all manufacturing establishments.

Orillia: There have been two accidents to workers during the year. Carelessness was the cause of both. Machinery is well protected. The Factories' Act is hung up in all manufacturing establishments.

Oshawa: There have been four accidents: two burns in the malleable iron shop, one hand jammed in Coulthard's, one foot crushed by a bar of pig iron falling on it in the Masson works. None resulted in permanent or fatal injury. Machinery is fairly protected and the Factories' Act is hung up in all manufacturing establishments.

Owen Sound: Two men had each a hand crushed in the machinery at the Polson works. In one case amputation was necessary and in the other the hand is of little or no use. It was purely accidental in both cases. Both of the men were in the accident insurance, and both received their money in full. Machinery is thoroughly protected and the Factories' Act is hung up in manufacturing establishments.

Perth: There have been several accidents here during the year, the operators of wood-working machines being the victims in all cases but one, that one having his thumb cut off by a bolt cutting machine. No fatal injuries were received. The principal cause of accidents here is the employment of inexperienced hands and carelessness on their part. Machinery is not well protected in this town. The Factories' Act is a dead letter here.

Peterborough: There were two accidents in the bridge works, one resulting fatally and the other causing the loss of two fingers. The fatal accident was caused by the breaking of a plank in loading heavy pipes on the cars. There were other accidents of small account. Machinery is protected as a rule. The inspector calls around occasionally and that makes employers more careful. The Factories' Act is posted up in all shops I have been in.

Petrolia: There were two accidents, not serious, however, through the explosion of a still. Every precaution appears to be taken to make machinery as safe as possible. The greatest danger is from the explosion of stills. I have not seen the Factories' Act hung up in any manufacturing establishment, nor can I find that any employer has such Act in his possession.

St. Catharines and vicinity: Only one serious accident has occurred in this city. A man fell from a stage into Shickluna's dry dock and is now in the hospital in a critical condition. Machinery is fairly well protected. The Factories' Act is hung up in all the manufacturing establishments I have been in. At Niagara Falls, on the Michigan Central railway, two men were killed by being run over, two lost a hand each coupling cars, one lost three fingers, one lost the toes of one foot, one got his foot smashed, and one was blown off the top of the cars and killed. Two were killed on the G. T. R. at Merritton tunnel and three were seriously hurt in a collision. There have been a great many more accidents on these roads, but the employes appear to be afraid to give the information; neither will they state their reasons for not giving it. They seem to be afraid that they will be discharged if it is found out that they tell anything that happens in the way of accidents, etc.

St. Thomas: One man was killed in Still's factory by a piece of wood flying from a buzz saw, and two boys lost some fingers in Heard's factory by a planer, which they declare occurred through their own carelessness. There were also some cases of men getting their fingers hurt while coupling cars. As far as I can understand and get information machinery is as well protected as is possible. If all railways were equipped with automatic couplers it would lessen the danger in coupling cars. The Factories' Act is to be found hung up in manufacturing establishments.

Stratford : Five accidents have occurred ; one loss of arm and one arm badly torn by a picker in a shoddy mill. The rest have been squeezed hands in coupling cars and have not been serious. None have been fatal, but one resulted in permanent injury. The cause was carelessness on the part of the injured man. Machinery is well protected. The Factories' Act is hung up in all large shops.

Toronto : We have heard of only five cases of accident to workers during the year. One of these, which occurred early in December, was occasioned by the breaking of a shaper, a portion of which struck a man heavily in the face, inflicting a terrible wound. The other four were caused by circular saws ; in one instance resulting in the loss of a finger and in the other three in the loss of two fingers. In accounting for these accidents our informants, whilst readily acquitting the employers from all blame, were unwilling to ascribe them to the carelessness of the men. Machinery is in most instances reasonably protected and the Factories' Act was found hung up in nearly all the large factories visited.

Whitby : There have been three accidents ; two from a drop hammer and one from a shaper. Machinery appears to be adequately protected. The Factories' Act is hung up in factories and workshops employing a sufficient number of hands.

Woodstock : There have been the usual number of accidents, chiefly in the furniture and organ factories. In the great majority of cases they were of a minor character. One person had an arm amputated, but very few were injured sufficiently to render it necessary to give up their regular occupation. None have resulted fatally. The accidents were caused mainly through carelessness on the part of the injured persons, and in one case by putting a green hand to work on a rather complicated machine. Machinery, as a general thing, seems to be about as well protected as is consistent with its usefulness. The abstract of the Factories' Act is hung up in all factories.

3. HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WORKERS.—Collectors report that the general health of workers has been good, and while two or three state that there is no appreciable difference between the two classes the majority hold to the opinion that out-door workers enjoy better health than those engaged in in-door occupations. Improved ventilation is doing much for in-door toilers, a marked advance in this department of sanitary work being reported from several manufacturing centres. No epidemics or contagious diseases peculiar to work people or their families are reported. In London families of workingmen living in the outskirts of the city suffered from bad water and lack of sewerage, a state of things that is now being remedied. Chatham is also rejoicing in an improved water supply, a need long felt by all classes there, but especially by working folk. While the Guelph collector makes the proud boast that the water supply of that city is said to be the purest in the Dominion, and a dozen other places claim that there is an abundance of good water for domestic purposes, a different story comes from Aylmer, Lindsay, St. Thomas and Woodstock, where the general water supply is condemned. La grippe caused many workers to be laid off for five or six days, and some for a longer period, but of course this visitation was not confined to a single class of the community. In only a few of the larger places do wash-rooms appear to be provided for employés, but in the majority of cases separate water-closets are placed at the disposal of the sexes. In tailoring shops, however, there is much room for improvement in the matter of accommodation for males and females separately. As a rule, water-closets are kept clean, and where this is not the case it is more frequently the fault of the employés than of the management. In most factories over two stories in height fire escapes are provided, but opinion is divided as to the safety of the average factory in case of a fire. The practice of locking factories during working hours is not general, but it is observed in a few establishments in Berlin, Guelph and Toronto, while in the Grand Trunk workshops at London the gates of the yard are locked and all ingress or egress during working hours must be through the office. Some of the collectors assert that children under fourteen years of age are still employed in factories, but this is a matter difficult to prove and hard to completely remedy. It is large from the reports, however, that matters have greatly improved in this respect of late. Large numbers of girls and women are engaged in various callings, and woman's sphere as

a worker is continually widening; females being reported in the finishing room of a furniture factory, and in rattan works. Some collectors appear disposed to resent the enquiry as to whether the employment of girls from fourteen to eighteen years and women is owing in any degree to the dissipation of fathers of families. While in a few instances the irregular habits of heads of families may be the reason, the low rate of wages in proportion to the cost of living is given as the chief cause of so many young people and women being employed.

Aylmer: The general health of both in-door and out-door workers is good, with the exception of sewing girls, their health being often impaired during busy seasons by working too long and too steadily. There have been no epidemic or contagious diseases during the year, but there have been some cases of malarial fever, due no doubt to impure water. Suitable washing accommodation is provided where necessary. Water closets are not always kept in a wholesome condition, there being no sewers and dry earth closets not being compulsory. The town has no public supply of water for drinking purposes. The doors of factories are not locked during working hours. There are quite a number of children under fourteen years of age employed in the canning works here, but it is only for a short time during the green pease season, when the work is out of doors and is not considered a hardship. The Aylmer canning company is the only factory which employs any considerable number of women and girls, and no children under fourteen are working in the factory proper. The employment of girls and women is not, as a rule, from any dissipation of parents. In many cases the women are widows and the girls daughters of widows who must work at something for a living. Other girls work that they may assist their parents, whose wages are not always sufficient to provide the family with even the necessities of life.

Berlin, Waterloo, Preston and Hespeler: The general health of workers for the year has been good, and in-door workers compare very favorably with those engaged in outside occupations. There are many complaints of imperfect ventilation in shops and factories, but the general condition is fair. Wash-rooms are not, as a rule, provided for either sex, and in but few cases, where male and female workers are employed, are separate water-closets provided for each sex, while in many cases there is not sufficient privacy to the closets. They are usually kept clean, but could be greatly improved upon. The water supply is plentiful and of good quality, except during the dry season, when quantity and quality are reduced. In some factories fire escapes are attached to the buildings. In but one or two cases are factories or workshops reported with locked doors during working hours, and then only for a short time after 7 a.m. and 1 p.m., when it is done to punish employés who practise coming late to work. It is reported in Hespeler that there are young girls under fourteen employed in the mills. Fear of discharge, etc., prevented much information being given on this matter by the employés.

Brantford: The health of workers is generally good. Out-door workers are, as a rule, in better health than in-door. There are generally good private conveniences in factories where there are females employed, but I do not know of a single instance where wash-rooms are provided when there is no female help. The factories and shops in this city are well provided in case of fire. I do not know of a single instance of a factory or shop having the doors locked. It is stated that a number of children under fourteen years of age are working. In my opinion minors are set to work mainly on account of having worthless parents; but there are a number of young women at work because they prefer to earn their own living rather than be dependent for support.

Brockville: The general condition of the health of workers is good. The difference, which is not great, is of course in favor of the out-door worker. La grippe affected workers to a considerable extent, but not specially as a class. There are no wash rooms, but separate water-closets are provided for the sexes. There are a number of women employed at the glove works, as well as at tailoring, dressmaking and like employment.

Carleton Place: The health of workers is very good. No wash-rooms are provided, but there are closets for each sex. The doors are always open during working hours. There are a few girls from fourteen to eighteen years of age working in order to assist in the support of the family.

Chatham: The condition of the health of workers is good in all the principal manufacturing industries, but the general opinion is that out-door workers have the best of it. In most of the factories ventilation is good. There is room for improvement regarding the condition of closets. The whole of the water in this district is not above suspicion. There are good facilities for escape in case of fire and doors are not bolted in any case. From what I have been told some immediate action should be taken to provide for the health and well-being of young women in tailoring establishments. In these shops it is quite as necessary as in factories to have separate closets for each sex. The obvious delicacy which stands in the way of these young women and interferes with their personal comfort and freedom should be removed, as it has been discovered by medical men that many cases of serious illness are due to this evil. I am pleased to state that a good system of ventilation now prevails in one of our large blacksmithing industries of which I had to make some complaint in last year's report. But in another case I found that the premises were not kept properly heated and their employes were exposed to draughts, resulting in colds, etc. We have an efficient board of health, and they are endeavoring to adopt a system of disinfection to be approved of by the local medical association and have its regulations enforced by law. I might also mention that before the end of the year the Chatham water works, which we have looked for with longing eyes, will be a reality.

Cornwall: The general health of workers is very good, and in my opinion the health of in-door workers compares favorably with that of those employed outside. There have been no contagious diseases or epidemics, except la grippe, which attacked all classes. Workshops and factories are fairly well ventilated. Separate closets are provided for each sex and are kept in a moderate state of cleanliness. Some of the factories have separate wash-rooms but others have no wash-rooms at all, and in all cases there seems to be a disposition on the part of the management to abolish the privilege of washing in the mills. The water supply is plentiful and of moderate quality. The general feeling among the employes of the factories is that the means of escape in case of fire are totally inadequate. Doors of factories and workshops are not locked during working hours. There are a number of boys under fourteen years employed in the factories, and girls and women are employed in the factories and shops. I think it cannot be justly stated that they are so employed because of the dissipation of the fathers.

Galt: The general health of workers has been good. Out-door workers are more robust, and, take them as a rule, have better health than in-door workers. Ventilation of workshops is generally good. The water is good and there is plenty of it. The fire escape might be improved in several cases, but it is generally adequate. The doors are not locked; they generally open into yards and workers have free access to and from them. There are very few, if any, working under fourteen years of age. There are a few girls between fourteen and eighteen years, but the majority are over eighteen.

Gananoque: From personal observation I would say that the operatives in our factories do not seem to have as good health as those employed out of doors. Two of our factories have very bad ventilation. So many establishments are run by water that there is no accumulation of excreta, as it is carried away by the current. There are no fire-escapes specially constructed for that purpose. Very few, if any, children under fourteen years of age are working, but boys, girls and women are employed to a considerable extent. Many children are employed who have dissipated fathers, but it is reasonably certain that they would seek employment if their fathers were temperate.

Guelph: The health of workers is fairly good. It is generally conceded that out-door workers enjoy the best health. In some shops where a high temperature is necessary workers suffer from colds caused by the rapid change of temperature from in-doors to out-doors, as they often pass into the open air to reach closets. Disease of any kind has not specially prevailed in the homes of workers. There are separate closets but not separate wash-rooms for the sexes. It is claimed that the water supply of Guelph is the purest in the Dominion. The doors of workshops are not locked except in the case of Armstrong's carriage works, where they are locked and bolted all day. There are a few boys and girls employed under age, but not to any extent.

Hamilton : The health of workers has been very favorable during the year, and the difference between in-door and out-door workers is very small. A general improvement in ventilation and sanitary regulations is being gradually effected. Water-closets are provided for workers, and as a rule separate ones for each sex where both are employed. An exception may be mentioned in one or two cigar factories, where in one case no closets are provided for either sex, they having to depend upon the neighboring closets when required. The same closet is used by both sexes in one cigar factory and in some small shops where clothing is manufactured—"sweat shops," as they are called, where the family also use the same. A fair state of cleanliness is reported. The water-closets of the Ontario cotton mill were condemned by the board of health, and a practical plumber recommended improvements which the superintendent promised to have done. In many cases where uncleanness is reported considerable blame can be attached to the workers themselves. With a little care and cleanliness on their part the employers would be encouraged to better their surroundings. Water is of excellent quality and there is an abundant supply.

Kingston : The general condition of health among workers is not what it should be and the causes are legion—bad water, bad ventilation, etc. Wash-rooms are not provided as a rule, and some workers are not inclined to take advantage of such as are provided. Our water for domestic uses is not what it should be, either as regards the general supply or quality. Most of our workshops are provided with means of escape in time of fire, but our cotton mill is said to be a veritable fire trap. The law with regard to age is evaded and needs sharper attention. The employment of girls and women is not occasioned so much by dissipation of fathers as by the greed of capitalists.

Lindsay : Water-closets are provided for workers, but in some cases they are not well kept. We have no drinking water except from wells, and in some cases have to go half a block for it. We have a few girls under eighteen years of age, and about 150 women are employed in factories. This is caused by their fathers not receiving steady employment, and in some cases not receiving high enough wages.

Listowel : The health of workers has been good. There are no wash-rooms. There are water-closets in Hess Bros.' factory, but those of the other factories are placed outside. There are separate ones for each sex and they are kept clean. There are fire-escapes on Hess Bros.' factory, but none on any other manufacturing establishment. The doors of the Hess concern are locked during working hours. There are no children working under fourteen years of age. Girls from eighteen up are to be found in the finishing room of the furniture factory rubbing, as well as in the woollen mill and cigar factory. Their employment is not caused by the dissipation of fathers.

London : The health of workers has been very good. I believe that the people who work out-doors are healthier than in-door workers. There was a good deal of malaria, typhoid fever and diphtheria among the working people who live in some of the low-lying parts of the city. There were about fifteen deaths. The city board of health attributes this condition of affairs to three causes : first, drinking impure water, as they were nearly all on streets where they could not get city water ; second, the habit some people have of throwing slops, etc., around their premises in the winter and which, if not cleared away in the spring, ferments and breeds fever, and third, the want of a proper drainage system. An extension of the water system has been decided upon, which will enable nearly every one to get a pure water supply and improve the drainage. There appears to be a proper ventilation of shops. There are not many wash-rooms to be found, but factories and workshops are well provided with water-closets, and except in one or two cases separate accommodation is offered the sexes. In the factories and shops the water supplied is good and there is plenty of it. I do not consider that adequate provision is made for escape in case of fire, although some of the workmen believe otherwise. I found only three cases where they lock the doors of the factory when the hands are in the building. At the Grand Trunk railway works the gate is bolted during working hours, but the doors of the different workshops are open to the yard. When any of the hands wish to go out of the works they have to get an order from their foreman and go out

through the office. There are very few children employed under fourteen years of age but there are scores of girls from fourteen upwards, as well as a number of women, some of whom are widows. The working classes of this city are very steady, and not much given to dissipation. The reason most girls and women have to go to work is because their fathers, brothers or husbands, as the case may be, cannot earn enough to feed and clothe them, and so they have to help to gain the family income.

Orillia: The health of wage-earners has been generally good. The ventilation of workshops is quite satisfactory. There are no wash-rooms, but water-closets are provided and due cleanliness is observed. Only men are employed in our factories. There is an ample supply of good water.

Oshawa: The health of workers in the malleable shops has not been very good, on account of the severity of the labor, lack of proper ventilation and the changes from inside to outside work while over-heated. In-door workers cannot compare with out-door workers for health. Ventilation has been improved since last year, but it is still poor in the tailoring shops and the works mentioned above. There are a few boys under fourteen years of age working in the malleable and piano works, but in most cases they are the sons of widows.

Perth: The general condition of the health of workers here is first-class. The in-door workers have enjoyed better health than the out-door workers, as they have taken better care of themselves, and being protected from exposure to the weather are less liable to lung diseases. All the factories and workshops here are well ventilated. There are no children under fourteen years employed in any factories or shops here, as there is an abundance of adult help at low wages. Girls from fourteen to eighteen years are employed in the knitting factory. The employment of these girls is largely due to the fact that they are members of large families, the fathers' wages being insufficient for the support of all. It is not owing in any way to the dissipation of parents.

Peterborough: The general condition of workers is good as regards health. There does not appear to be any difference between in-door and out-door workers in this respect. Workers find no fault with the ventilation of shops. Water-closets and wash-rooms are provided for the convenience of workers. There are separate closets for each sex, and they are kept clean. The water is good and there is an ample supply. There appears to be a good means of escape from fire, and the doors of shops are kept unlocked. There may be some children employed under age, but this is hard to find out, as they all say they are over age.

St. Catharines and vicinity: The health of workers has been fair, but those employed in the open air seem to enjoy the best health, as they have a more rugged appearance and do not trouble the doctors so much. Ventilation is good in some factories, and fair in all. There are wash-rooms and water-closets provided, but in most cases both sexes use the same. The water is good and there is plenty of it. I know of no factory in this city with a fire-escape, and escape from some of the shops over stores would be next to impossible if the stairs took fire. As a rule the doors of factories are not locked during working hours. I know of no children under fourteen years of age being employed. Girls from fourteen to eighteen and women are employed in the canning factory, tailor shops, hair-cloth factory, cotton mills, paper mills and printing offices, but the majority are over eighteen years of age. Lack of employment for fathers and brothers is the chief cause of their working. It is only in very rare cases that dissipation of parents is the cause.

St. Thomas: The general condition of the health of workers has been good. As a rule out-door workers have better health than those employed in-doors. There have been several cases of malarial and typhoid fever, the cause being attributed mostly to impure water. Men and women do not work together here except in tailor shops. The water supply was scarce last summer and not of the best quality. The only place employing any boys under fourteen is the flax mill, and that is only at certain seasons. Girls under eighteen years of age work in shops and stores, some to learn a trade and others so as to be able to earn some money for themselves, but there are very few instances of its being caused by the dissipation of parents.

Stratford: The general health of workers is good. Shops are so well ventilated that there is very little difference in the health of in-door and out-door workers. There have been a few cases of diphtheria, but not anything approaching an epidemic. There is no definite cause, some ascribing it to bad water and insufficient sewerage. Water-closets are provided for each sex and wash-rooms where they are required, and they are usually kept clean. Only in the woollen, shoddy and flax mills are girls as young as fourteen years of age found working. The majority of girls are from fourteen to eighteen years old, and take this light work to earn a little for themselves, but in a few cases it may be owing to dissipation in the family.

Toronto: The health of workers, as far as we have been able to ascertain, has been fairly good, with little, if any, perceptible difference between in-door and out-door employments. We do not mean to assert that the health of those who work in factories and shops is as good in all cases as that of those who work in the open air, but it is our opinion that when the workshops and factories are properly ventilated, provided with proper accommodations and an abundant supply of good water, there is, except in special cases, little ground for the popular belief that out-door is so much healthier than in-door employment. Some attention has been paid in nearly all cases to the ventilation of workshops and factories, but further improvement in this respect is in many instances desirable. Wash-rooms and water-closets for each sex are in most instances provided, and would in some cases be greatly improved if a little more attention were paid to cleanliness, and those for the use of females more completely separated from those used by the men. City water is nearly everywhere provided. Though the ordinary factory and workshop would seem to offer adequate means of escape in case of fire, these would be found inadequate, and therefore further means of escape in such an emergency are still desirable. The doors of many factories and shops are closed during working hours. Children under fourteen years of age are not largely employed in the factories or workshops, but many under that age are employed in the large dry goods stores and other establishments in the city. Girls from fourteen to eighteen and women are employed to a considerable extent in some factories, such as the manufacture of rubber, rattan goods, etc., but much more extensively by the wholesale clothing trade and in the manufacture of shirts, corsets, envelopes, paper boxes, etc., and also to a great extent by the large dry goods houses. There may possibly have been a case in which the employment of children and young girls was in some degree owing to the dissipation of the father, but this would be the exception and not the rule. The workman's view is that so long as we have on the one hand fathers whose earnings are insufficient to provide for the household (and this is much oftener the case than is generally supposed), and who can devise no other plan of supplementing their own earnings, and on the other hand employers who would profit by employing young persons to perform work for which they would otherwise have to pay the wages of adults, we need not ask why they are so employed, and he who attributes their employment to the necessities of a dissipated father offers a gratuitous insult to many deserving but unfortunate men.

Whitby: The health of workers has been good during the year. There were cases of diphtheria in the families of workers, but doctors were puzzled as to the cause. Many workmen of course suffered from la grippe, losing from five to six days as a rule. Some of the children who are working here and claim to be over age, are very small for their years.

Woodstock: The general condition of the health of the laboring class is good, out-door workers seeming to have a little the advantage. There have been no special diseases among workers as a class. The factories as a general thing are well ventilated, and since the introduction of steam heating into them the operatives have been far more comfortable than before. In all places where women are employed there are wash-rooms and closets separate from the men. All such places are kept reasonably clean. The water supply for domestic purposes is supplied from wells, and the medical men have condemned them in the most densely populated portions of the town as not being wholesome for drinking purposes. All the large factories over two stories in height are supplied with fire-escapes. The factories and shops are all open during working hours. There are a few boys under

fourteen years in the furniture and organ factories to run errands, etc. There are several girls and a number of women employed in the rattan factory, and in sewing the lighter parts of harness in the wholesale harness establishments. I believe they seek that kind of employment to enable them to earn a livelihood, and not as the result of dissipation of husbands or fathers.

4. RUNNING TIME OF SHOPS AND FACTORIES.—While a few manufacturing centres report a fairly busy year, the accounts from other places are not so encouraging. The agricultural implement works at Chatham were closed down for eight or nine months, and short time was run in other manufacturing concerns in the same town. A large furniture factory at Listowel stopped work for three months on account of business failure. The Grand Trunk shops in London worked short time for about six months, and shut down altogether for some four weeks, although the Globe works in the same city, after being closed for a number of years started again during the year with a few hands. A number of manufacturing establishments in Oshawa were closed down for periods ranging from a few weeks to several months. Some factories in Bowmanville ran three-quarters time, and a Cornwall factory was also run on the same time on account of dulness of trade. The Hamilton collector reports that the "lay off" in the stove trade is becoming longer each year, and as it occurs at a most trying season there is much dissatisfaction expressed by workers in that line. The Canadian Pacific railway shops at Perth ran with a very small staff for four months, while the works of the Michigan Central at St. Thomas ran only eight hours a day during the winter. Owing to an abundance of water in the river the ordinarily dull summer was turned into a more or less busy season at Gananoque, and several industries at Guelph are reported as being fairly busy. The year appears to have been a bad one for those engaged in the building trades, scarcity of employment for out-door workers being reported from several points, more especially Galt, Guelph, Perth and St. Thomas, while the condition of affairs in Toronto was far from satisfactory. Outside of the cities sixty hours per week still appear to be the standard, although in a few cases an hour or so is given the worker on Saturday. The men employed in the G. T. R. workshops at different points generally get a half holiday on Saturday and are paid for the full week, and the Toronto collector reports that the practice of closing industrial concerns at noon on Saturday is increasing. The Wednesday half-holiday for clerks during midsummer is still reported as being generally observed in Hamilton, and is practised at Barrie. At Carleton Place the factories close at 1:30 in summer and 3:30 in winter, but the hands have to put in the extra time during the week, and at several other points the same principle prevails, the workers usually making up at noon-time on five days for their short hours on Saturday.

Aylmer: Factories and mills have been idle more or less during the year from various causes, such as closing down for repairs, change of ownership, lack of orders for goods, etc. In the out-door trades a certain number of men are kept on steadily during the season, while an equal number are never sure one week whether they are to have work the next week or not. The factories are kept open the same number of hours each day. No part of Saturday is given to the worker.

Barrie: It is the rule to close here at five o'clock on Saturday, and full time is allowed.

Berlin, Waterloo, Preston, Hespeler and St. George: All industries have been fairly busy during the year, and have only stopped for repairs, stock-taking, etc., and workers as a rule have been able to find steady employment, particularly so in the shoe, shirt, woollen and cotton mills and cabinet factories. It is the custom to work the same time on Saturday as the rest of the working days. There are a few exceptions to this rule, some stopping at four and others at five o'clock. Sixty hours a week are regarded as the established rule.

Bowmanville: Some of the factories have been working only three-quarters time. It is the custom to keep factories open the same number of hours each day except in summer, when they close on Saturday at 12 m. The men are paid only for the half day

Brantford : Workers generally have found steady employment. Sixty hours make a full week in almost every instance, but on Saturday one hour is given to the men, who are allowed the full day's wages. The Grand Trunk railway workmen leave off work at 11 o'clock a. m. on Saturday and are allowed full time.

Brockville : Two of our factories shut down for about six weeks for repairs. Shops are kept open the same number of hours each day.

Carleton Place : The factories close on Saturday at 1:30 in summer and 3:30 in winter, but the workers put in an extra half hour each day to make up the full week. The shops close at 5 p. m., and the men get paid for the full day.

Chatham : The agricultural implement industry here has been closed down for the last eight or nine months, from what real cause I am not competent to tell, and two of the leading flour mills were closed down a number of weeks last year for want of wheat. Work is hard to find where men have been thrown out of their regular employment. Ten hours a day is the rule except on Saturday, when most frequently half an hour, and in some cases one hour, is given to the worker without reduction of pay. There has been no shortening of hours to any extent. Some establishments have run only three-quarters time in the dull or very cold seasons.

Cobourg : It is the general rule to work ten hours a day, Saturday included, but the woollen factory works ten and a half hours every week-day and seven and a half on Saturday.

Cornwall : The Stormont cotton mill was idle five weeks in the spring, caused by a strike and lock-out. The Canada cotton mill was idle for two weeks in December for repairs, and the Cornwall manufacturing company's mill was working three-quarters time in the weaving department for about two months, on account of bad trade. Outdoor workers have in many cases been idle some part of the year by inability to obtain work. The cotton and woollen industries work eleven hours for five days, and five or five and a half on Saturday ; the paper mill and wood workers and out-door men work ten hours for six days. In the case of Saturday half-holidays the rest of the time is made up during the other five days, and the employées are paid for sixty hours.

Galt : None of the factories or shops have been closed. There has been a great slackness in the building trades, and some workers have been idle for a time, while a good many had to go to other places to work during the summer. Many laborers also have been idle occasionally. Saturday is shortened from one to two and a half hours, but no part of it is given to the workers. In some cases they make it up during the week, and in others they lose it.

Gananoque : The shops of this place are usually idle for a month or two during low water in the summer, but the water supply has been abundant during the past season and consequently they were very busy. One-half hour is allowed on Saturday.

Guelph : The factories here have been fairly busy this year compared with other years, especially those making organs and pianos, sewing machines and novelties. On the other hand there has not been as much doing for out-door workers as compared with former years, and many of them have had to find temporary employment outside of the city. The rule here is to work ten hours from Monday to Friday and nine on Saturday, for which full pay is given. If otherwise, the employées have to make up the extra time, as, for instance, during three months in summer, when a few of the factories quit work at one o'clock on Saturday, and make up the extra time either at noon or at evening time on the other five days.

Hamilton : There has been no improvement this year over last year in the running time of factories or workshops, except, perhaps, in the cotton factories, which have been running nearly full time for the year. The annual lay-off in the stove trade is becoming longer each year, and causes much dissatisfaction among those engaged in the different branches of this industry, who, as a rule, are laid off in the beginning of the year about two and in some cases three months at a time of the year when the cost of living is the greatest. Very few factories or workshops work on Saturday afternoons,

particularly during the summer months. In some cases the wages are paid, but as a rule the workers lose the time or make it up during the week. In the dry goods, millinery, gents' furnishings, clothing, boot and shoe, as well as in the principal grocery and provision stores, a half holiday on Wednesday afternoon is observed, and nearly all close their stores, giving the clerks the afternoon. This generally covers three months, July, August and September.

Kingston: Industries have not been idle to any extent, although there has been a scarcity of employment. In some cases a half day is allowed on Saturday, but it is made up during the week. There has been a great dearth of employment in the building trade and other branches of out-door work.

Lindsay: The saw and shingle mills close down for about six months of winter. Factories have been closed in winter from being over-stocked. They take advantage of this time to do repairs and take stock. Laborers did not find steady employment this year. Two factories close at five p.m. The employes generally make up their time by working extra hours; otherwise they are not paid for a full day on Saturday.

Listowel: No factories have been idle during the year except that of Hess Bros., which was closed about three months through failure. The same number of hours are worked every day of the week.

London: Most of the factories have closed down for a short time during the year, generally for two weeks, but in two or three cases longer. The reasons given were making repairs and alterations, stock-taking and slackness of trade. The G. T. R. shops which give employment to the largest number of men in the city, after working on short time for about six months, closed down altogether for about four weeks during the year. The cause, as far as the men could find out, was that the half-yearly appropriation was exhausted. The Globe foundry, after being shut up for a number of years, has started a few men to work. I am glad to say that the firm known as Stevens & Burns, iron and brass founders, found it necessary to make quite an increase in their staff of workers. A good many, especially men engaged in the building trades, had no steady employment. Carriage painters lose about three months a year. The brush factory and the shoe factory hands stop work at four o'clock on Saturdays, making fifty-eight hours per week. Bricklayers work nine hours a day for five days and eight hours on Saturday, making fifty-three hours per week. The Grand Trunk men have Saturday afternoons to themselves, except when they are very busy. Most of the other trades work the same number of hours on Saturday that they do on other days, except the furniture factory hands who are allowed to stop work one-half hour sooner on Saturday night and receive a full day's pay. The employes in all other cases have to pay for any time lost, or make it up at some other time during the week.

Oshawa: Some manufacturing establishments have been closed for months and some for weeks, caused by lack of capital in some cases, slackness of trade in others and in one or two instances mismanagement. A number of persons have had to leave town in search of employment. One hour is usually given to the worker on Saturday, and the full day's wages is allowed.

Owen Sound: In nearly every instance workers put in full time on Saturdays, and where the Saturday hours are shorter the men make up the time by taking only half or three-quarters of an hour for dinner.

Perth: Factories and shops cannot be said to run very steadily in this town. The P. R. car works here almost suspended work for the first four months of the year, only about twenty hands being kept working on repairs. Employment has been very uncertain, numbers of mechanics and laborers having either to remain idle or seek employment elsewhere. Shops and factories here work the same number of hours each day in the week. Short time is the rule in winter. The year has been unusually dull here, it being impossible for a great number of men to find employment.

Peterborough: Factories and shops, as a rule, run full time, except they may shut down for a week or so to repair the machinery and take stock. Bricklayers, masons and

carpenters only work about seven months in the year, and laborers also lose a good deal of time. It is the custom to work the same number of hours every day. As a rule all go to work ten minutes before one after lunch and quit at five o'clock on Saturday.

Petrolia : The refineries generally run full time all the year around.

St. Catharines and vicinity : Most of the factories close for a time every year to take stock or for want of orders, and must close while the water is being drawn out of the canal every spring. They are closed on an average about two months in each year. Some of the factories are working short time now. Short hours on Saturdays are rare, but one establishment allows the hands two hours off on Saturday and pays in full. Carpenters get off one hour but lose the pay.

St. Thomas : The Michigan Central railway shops last winter worked eight hours per day for four months, but they are now working nine. The factories in the building trade were mostly closed from one to two months last winter on account of no orders. Mechanics and laborers in the building trade have had to work outside of the city, as there has been very little building here. There is no portion of Saturday given to workmen, except by the Grand Trunk railway. The trackmen only work till 4.30 o'clock p.m. instead of six o'clock, and the full wage is allowed.

Stratford : Most of the shops that use machinery have been closed down at some time during the year for the purpose of making necessary repairs to the machinery. In one instance a shop has been closed down and running on short time owing to lack of work. Workers have been pretty steadily employed. The same number of hours are worked each day, except in the Grand Trunk shops where the men have Saturday afternoon, but only get paid for the hours they work.

Toronto : It is usual for factories and workshops to shut down for a time every year for stock-taking, repairs, cleaning up, etc., and the time varies according to circumstances. The belief is common among the men that it takes twice as long to perform these operations in a dull year as it does in a brisk one, and if this opinion be correct the length of time it is taking some establishments this year would justify the inference that business is not very brisk. Most of the factories have been running through the year, though some of them shortened the hours and reduced the number of hands. Many workers employed at the time of our visit said that they found it impossible to get employment for some portion of the year, but it is believed that in-door hands suffered less than out-door hands in this respect, although for a large part of the year there was not sufficient employment for either. Factories are kept open the same number of hours every day except Saturday. The practice of shutting down on noon of that day appears to be increasing, and where this is not done they usually close one hour, and in a few cases two hours earlier. We heard of no cases where the men were paid for time so lost.

Whitby : Factories or shops have not been closed except for necessary repairs. There has not been steady employment for out-door labor. King's tannery allows one hour on Saturday and pays in full. The others lose the time.

Woodstock : The large factories have been running all the year with the exception of the Bain waggon factory, which was idle two months, arising from causes foreign to this enquiry, and having no reference to the state of trade or the condition of the employés. The building trades have to discontinue operations except to a very limited extent during the winter months, and the factories in connection with this trade are generally running on eight-hour time during the winter until operations commence again in the spring. Masons and their laborers are generally idle from the middle of December to the 1st of April. In nearly all the larger factories the general time is ten hours a day or sixty hours per week. The building trades as a general thing quit work one hour earlier on Saturday, but the wages are not allowed for that hour.

5. SHORT HOURS OF LABOR.—In Gananoque, Oshawa and Peterborough the hours of daily labor have been shortened, apparently with satisfaction to workers, who appear

to get the benefit of the time saved, but while the hours have also been shortened in Bowmanville, Listowel and Orillia it seems that the worker in most cases loses the time. One large firm in London is reported as having gone back from the nine-hour day to the ten-hour system. The majority of collectors are in favor of short hours, but the Stratford collector is of opinion that most of the working men of his town are against the hours being shortened for fear the pay will also be lessened. The Toronto collector calls attention to the fact that many of the benefits to be derived from shorter hours would be more clearly shown but for the constant influx of immigrants. Collectors generally regard short hours as conducive to mental, moral and social improvement, and some of the points advanced in favor of the principle are very well taken.

Berlin, Waterloo, Preston, Hespeler and St. George : Sixty hours per week is the prevailing rule in these localities, the only exception being the cigar-makers of Berlin and Waterloo, who work only from forty-eight to fifty hours per week. The building trades here as in other small places work ten hours per day for the six working days.

Bowmanville : Work has been reduced in nearly all our industries to about nine hours per day.

Brantford : The hours of the worker have not been shortened at any trade or calling during the year. It is beyond doubt that to shorten the hours of labor is an advantage to the worker physically, mentally and socially. The class that debauch themselves when on short hours will do it when running full time, as they will do it anyway, but the great majority take advantage of the shorter hours to use them in proper manner.

Carleton Place : Short hours would be an advantage to those not able to find work, as it would give more men employment and it promotes economy of living. It would also give married men more time at home with their families.

Cornwall : There has not been any reduction in the hours of labor during the year. It is regarded as an advantage to the worker to have less hours of labor and increase the number of days employed during the year. The advantages would be that it would give them more time to attend to such business outside of regular employment as occurs in the life of workers, and it would allow them more time for recreation and social enjoyment. I think it would not tend to idleness or dissipation, but rather the reverse. What time workers have to themselves now is given to looking after comforts of home, attention to various societies and recreation, and I think we may fairly infer that if more time were given it would be spent in the same manner.

Galt : The hours of labor have not been shortened in any trade, and where the Saturday half holiday was in force it has been changed to work to four o'clock. Still the hours of labor are the same per week, the time not being made up.

Gananoque : Carpenters, masons and carriage builders have had their working time shortened about one hour per day. The result is not noticeable, unless it gives employment to more hands. I do not think it makes any appreciable difference in the matter either of economy or dissipation.

Guelph : It is generally regarded as an advantage to the working classes to shorten the hours of labor and increase the number of days employed, and, on the other hand, to give employment to a greater number, for it is quite apparent that the labor market has become over-supplied during late years. Shorter hours of labor also mean an easing of the strain, both mental and physical, caused by the increased speed at which a man has to turn out a given quantity of work now that machinery has so much superseded manual labor. With shorter hours it is claimed that a man has more time to cultivate a plot of ground or improve or repair his home than he had before, even if it is only one hour a day. It likewise tends to give a man more time for study and talking over matters of interest with his friends and family. Long hours are generally associated with degradation of the toiler, as may be seen in the case of some of the European countries, while those countries in which eight and nine

hours prevail as a day's labor produce a more intelligent and advanced type of artisan and give the lie to the oft repeated but false statement made by interested parties that if the workingmen get short hours we shall have a race of drunkards and idlers, upsetting society, and as a consequence that we shall retrograde as a nation.

Hamilton: No change is reported in the hours of labor. Upon enquiry I find that none of the workers could be induced to return to the longer hour system, even at an advance of wages. I can only reaffirm my last year's report regarding the beneficial effect of shorter hours.

Kingston: The situation remains unchanged in this particular. While shorter hours are said to be an advantage, there has been no concerted action to secure them.

Listowel: The cabinet makers and machine hands at the furniture factory are putting in eight hours per day, while the finishers and packers are working full time of ten hours per day.

London: This year has marked no advance in regard to shortening the hours of labor in this city. On the contrary, one large factory has returned from the nine-hour to the ten-hour a day system. There was a change in the firm, and the new management insisted on the day hands working ten hours instead of nine, except on Saturday when they work eight hours. Where shorter time was adopted last year, the result was that some firms had to employ more help, while others had to run steadily in order to get through their season's work, which of course meant fewer idle days for the regular hands. The effect on the conduct has been good. In one establishment, where about 350 men and boys are employed, there is not one-third of the drinking or dissipation. They do not have the excuse now that they are exhausted and need a little whiskey or other stimulant to give them strength to go through their day's work. It is felt by the majority of work-people that it is a decided benefit, as it has a tendency to increase the number of days worked in the year. A man who has steady work, even at smaller wages, is much better off at the end of the year than one who may earn more wages when working but cannot get steady work. The money coming in more regularly can be spent to better advantage. Besides that, a man who has more time morning and evening can live further away from the centre of the city where land and rent is cheaper, which to an industrious man is as good as a rise of pay. It also gives more time for recreation and study, and having more time for thought and discussion the worker has a better chance to become a more intelligent man and more useful citizen.

Orillia: In the carriage factories, foundries, sash and door factories, in fact in nearly all the manufacturing industries, the hours of labor have been shortened by two hours a day. The result has been a loss of twelve hours' pay a week. There is no much dissipation among these workmen.

Oshawa: The time of iron moulders has been reduced to nine hours per day. The results have been good, and we have had few idle moulders during the year. It is regarded as an advantage to shorten the hours of labor. It affords more time for recreation and study, it relieves the labor market, and tends to materially increase wages. The income is more steady and reliable, and so can be used to more advantage than in the case when even the same wages are earned in a less number of days. Instead of engendering dissipated habits, shorter hours are regarded as acting quite the reverse. Being a small town, the leisure time during the summer is largely devoted to working in the gardens, in which much more interest is taken than formerly, and various means of self-improvement are availed of.

Perth: There has been no general demand here for short hours of labor, and where time has been shortened it has been the result of want of orders in factories and shops. The workers here are generally in favor of the eight-hour system, as they think it would tend to give them constant employment and reduce the number of idlers whom they have

directly to support. Short hours of labor would not lead the workers of this town into dissipating habits. It is a notorious fact that it is not the working class of the town who are the most dissipated.

Peterborough: The hours of labor have been shortened in two cases. The carpenters are now working nine hours a day, and so are the employés on the corporation work. The effect has been to decrease the number of idle men. According to what is said by those whose time has been decreased it is a decided benefit to them, as they put the other hour working around home.

St. Catharines and vicinity: Workmen consider it a great advantage to have shorter hours, as it will enable them to work more days or give employment to others who would be unable to get work if long hours were worked. Shorter hours have a tendency to keep the rate of wages firm, as when there are many men looking for work some employers are disposed to reduce the pay of their employés, who dare not resist when there are others to take their place; while if there were less idle men, employers would not be so likely to endeavor to reduce the wages. The men who work the shortest hours are as a rule the best paid in this vicinity, and there is little or no dissipation among them. With shorter hours the tendency is for the workman's habits to become more domestic and literary.

Stratford: The majority of workers are against shortening the hours of labor for fear of the pay also being shortened, but in case eight hours was made a statutory day's work I think it would give employment to workers more days in the year and be an advantage generally. The time gained would be spent by the majority in improving their homes.

Toronto: We know of no case in which the hours of labor have been shortened during the past year. It is claimed by workingmen that shortening the hours of labor has so far been of great benefit to them, and that its action in reducing the number of unemployed would have been more clearly shown had it not been for the constant influx of immigrants. It is the common belief of workingmen that shortening the hours of labor has so far been of great benefit to them, and that it would not in any way tend to promote idle and dissipating habits; that it gives to the married man more time to spend with his family, and to married and single alike greater leisure for mental improvement and a longer rest, which promotes physical improvement; and that though the advantages offered by the shorter hours of labor might not be used for the best purpose by all (and to what class could this be truly said?), yet the most intelligent, and in fact the majority of workmen would so use them, and the general result would be mental, social and physical improvement. It is believed that so far the advantages afforded them by shorter hours have been utilized by the men in such a way as would encourage a belief in the before-mentioned results.

Woodstock: The factories engaged in the building trade are run on eight hours per day from November 1st to March 1st, and then only a few hands are employed to run the stock for the following season's operations, and the great bulk of the carpenters and joiners and masons' laborers are either idle or nearly so during three months of the year. I have no other respect have we any workers on short time, so I cannot speak from experience or observation what the result would be by adopting say an eight-hour a day standard. My own opinion is that where there is a surplus of labor it is better to adopt shorter time and give employment to a larger number of men, and thus contribute to the support of a greater number; besides, giving them even partial employment is a means of keeping them to some extent under a sort of discipline which is very salutary in preventing a lapse into dissipation, to which too many are addicted.

6. INDUSTRIAL STRIKES OR LOCK-OUTS.—Several strikes and lock-outs are reported, only a few of which were of a serious nature, but the greater part of the collectors speak of the general relations of employers and workers as being most harmonious. Strikes for an increase in the rate of wages were made in Galt, Owen Sound and in Toronto, while

in St. Catharines and Toronto strikes against a reduction of pay are reported. In Cornwall those engaged in the cotton industry struck against the length of "cuts" compared with the price paid, and in Listowel the men in the furniture factory struck for back wages due them. Surveying the whole field, there appears to be a greater willingness than formerly on the part of both employers and work people to resort to the more conciliatory modes of settling disputes.

Collingwood: There was a riot here between union and non-union sailors on account of the latter working for less wages. The trouble was not settled. Eighteen men were affected by it.

Cornwall: There was a strike and lock-out here this year in the cotton industry. The cause of the trouble was that the weavers came to the conclusion that the cuts were being made longer without more pay for the extra work. It was settled by agreement between the manager and a committee of weavers, the manager signing an agreement to make the cuts a certain length according to the kind of cloth. About 500 workers were affected. They were out five weeks and lost about \$1,500.

Galt: There was one strike, that of the moulders. They demanded \$2 per day at the minimum wages, and the dispute has not yet been settled. About thirty workers have been concerned. They have been out about six months, and half of them have either left town or have gone into something else. About \$6,000 have been lost in earnings.

Listowel: A strike took place here about the 15th of June. The hands of the furniture factory were not paid fully and a demand was made for wages. This with other difficulties caused the firm to make an assignment. The claim of the men was paid through the assignees. One hundred and twenty-two workers were thrown out of employment. Some were idle three months and a half and some left town.

London: There was only one strike during the year, that of the tailors, who had many grievances in regard to prices. Arbitration and entreaty failed to move the employers, and a strike was resorted to. It was of short duration, lasting only two days. The men carried their point. The advantages were considerable, while the loss of wages was very slight.

Owen Sound: One strike occurred here by the rivetters asking for an increase of wages. It was settled by conciliation. About fifty men were engaged and stayed out about three weeks. Over \$1,000 was lost in consequence.

Peterborough: The men of the lock works were on a strike, but it only lasted a few days. It was settled amicably by the boss and a committee appointed by the men. There were about twenty men affected by the strike, but the loss resulting did not amount to much.

St. Catharines and vicinity: There was no strike in this city, but one occurred in the Merrittton cotton mill against a reduction of wages. It was settled by a compromise between the firm and the hands—halving the difference. The intention was to reduce wages 15 per cent., and both parties agreed to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. reduction. Seventy-five persons were out one week, and the loss in wages was about \$500.

Toronto: Four strikes and one lock-out occurred during the year. The bakers, moulders, stone-cutters and plasterers' laborers were out on strike and the lock-out occurred in the custom shoe trade. The bakers struck for an increase of \$2 per week. The strike lasted two weeks, at the end of which time, not having accomplished the object for which they struck the men resumed work at the old rate. About 200 men were engaged in this strike. The stone-cutters strike, which is still in progress, began October 12th. Only sixteen men struck, and the trouble arose through the employment of a foreman obnoxious to the men. The men on strike have been comfortably provided for, but we have no information as to the amount it has cost. The plasterers' laborers struck for an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, and accepted the employers' offer of 1 cent per hour increase. About 200 men were out, and the strike lasted about nine days, at a cost to the men of \$358.

The lock-out of custom shoemakers by E. Dack & Son was caused by the refusal of the men to submit to a reduction of 25 cents per pair on boots. Twelve men were locked out, some of whom left the city, some obtained work with other firms, and two or three of the old hands, although the trouble is not yet settled, have resumed work with the firm at the old rate of wages. This lock-out has cost organized labor about \$300.

7. ORGANISED LABOR.—Labor does not appear to be organised to the same degree that prevailed a few years ago. A general decadence is reported in the strength of the Knights of Labor. It is doubtful if the order has held its own in any city or town in the province, while in several places the local assemblies have either succumbed or are in a moribund condition. Of all labor organisations, the moulders' union appears to be the most thoroughly organised and effective. A long and bitter strike has been in progress in the moulding trade in Galt, but a Guelph employer is quoted as saying that he would run his shop on union lines in preference to any other way. Some collectors say that organisation has had no apparent influence on the rate of wages, but others assert that combination has tended to keep wages on a sound foundation and prevent reduction. While nearly all labor organisations have benefit features, very few collectors are in a position to give figures. No progress has been made in the matter of female organisation. There are two female labor assemblies in Toronto, but in no other place is a purely female labor organisation reported, although females are to be found in "mixed" assemblies in London and St. Thomas. Many things appear to work against the successful organisation of female labor. A workingmen's political party is reported as organised in Kingston, the object of which is "to secure justice by a more direct representation in our legislative assemblies."

Berlin, Waterloo, Preston, Hespeler and St. George: With a single exception there is not a labor organisation in the places mentioned, the exception being the iron moulders' union of Preston with a membership of about eighty. That organisation, though small in numbers, has been a decided benefit to the trade in Preston and immediate vicinity. A little over one year ago Preston, Hespeler and Waterloo could each boast of one good assembly of the Knights of Labor, numbering in membership 100 or more each, while Berlin had four local assemblies of the same organisation; but I regret to say that owing to the hostility of the employers towards organised labor, the dread of the black list or employers' boycott, and the lack of education, discretion and unity among the members, the order has succumbed, and for the past year has been a dead letter.

Brantford: Labor is not very well organised in this city, the only organisations being the moulders' union and the printers' union, which are in fairly good standing. I am of opinion that organisation tends to keep wages on a sound basis.

Brockville: The moulders' union is the only organisation here, and it is about 32 strong.

Carleton Place: There is one assembly of the K. of L. here, representing machinists, blacksmiths, fitters, carpenters and laborers. There are about 45 members. About \$100 were paid to members in sick benefits.

Chatham: At present we have only a carpenters' union, formed about three months ago. The assembly of the K. of L. has practically died out during the past year.

Collingwood: We have but one known organisation, the Longshoremens, numbering 35 members, which is maintained by a small fee of twenty cents per month. Their employment is shovelling grain, handling lumber and coal, and all work around the docks. This organisation cares for its sick and impoverished and buries its dead. The effect has been to keep the rate of wages up to a high standard, for while in Owen Sound they work for 15 cents per hour, and for 20 cents per hour at Midland, shovelling grain, Collingwood, which is adjacent, averages 35 cents per hour.

Cornwall: There are two assemblies of K. of L. They represent nearly all the trades in town. Female labor is not organised. The number of any one trade is too small to have much effect on the rate of wages.

Galt: There is an assembly of the K. of L. and a moulders' union in this town.

Gananoque: There was an organisation of K. of L. here, but it does not amount to much at present. I think they keep up their meetings to retain their charter, but interest in the cause has died out.

Guelph: There are a number of labor organisations here, composed as follows: Two K. of L. assemblies, stone cutters and masons' union, bricklayers and plasterers' union, carpenters' union, and moulders' union. Female labor has not an organisation of its own, nor has it to the best of my knowledge a part in any other. I am given to understand that the existing organisations are solid and in good order, but as all of them represent some trade and the proceedings are kept secret from outsiders, it is impossible to give numbers. They seem to be able to hold their own, especially the moulders' union. It is stated by the boss of one of the largest moulding shops in the city, and one that sends work all over the country, that he is satisfied to run his shop on union lines in preference to any other way. Wages have been kept at a fair rate, and no chafing has been occasioned between employer and employés. The moulders' union have taken part with their brother workers in Galt, where a strike has taken place and is still on, and have helped them financially and with their presence on more than one occasion.

Hamilton: Labor is fairly organised in this city, but not so strongly as in the past. There are about twenty-three trades unions and assemblies of the K. of L., exclusive of railroad organisations, with an average membership of about 125. The iron moulders' union is probably the largest in number, having a membership of about 400. The builders' laborers, bricklayers and masons, glass-blowers, printers, shoemakers, shoe-fitters and iron moulders are the only trades that have all or nearly all their craft in membership. Nearly all these organisations are affiliated with an international body. Interest is lagging in the work of labor organisation, and some have ceased to exist, owing to the indifference of members to their own loss, being blind to their own interests. This was exemplified during the year in one or two cases where the organisation went down, the wages immediately following. The amount expended in sick and other benefits is hard to ascertain, as the information is refused in some cases as being contrary to the rules of the order; but nearly all of the organisations have a benevolent fund attached to them.

Kingston: We have a moulders' and a typographical union, and a railroaders' association, of which we cannot give membership, but which has not been changed very much during the past year. The K. of L., once 1,500 strong here, have about ceased to exist. Female labor is not organised. A workmen's political party was organised in October of 1889, and has a growing membership, whose object it is to secure justice by a more direct representation in our legislative assemblies.

Lindsay: There are two labor organisations in this town.

Listowel: There was an assembly of K. of L. here about two or three years ago, which had a membership of some 175, but it is now broken down.

London: Most of the trades in London are now organised. There are thirteen organisations in all. There are two unions of carpenters, the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society with eighteen members. The Brotherhood is continually gaining strength while the Amalgamated is standing still, if indeed it is not losing ground. We have a branch of the Amalgamated Engineers, a union of International bricklayers and masons of forty-two members. There is also an iron moulders' union, while the machinery moulders are now organising another union under the Brotherhood. The painters and tailors have each an organisation. The typographical union is a pushing and progressive body, which keeps well up with the times. The locomotive engineers and firemen, the brakemen and switchmen all have divisions and unions. The K. of L. have two assemblies, composed of shoemakers, tinsmiths, coppersmiths, tanners, laborers, maltsters, chandlers, blacksmiths' helpers, dressmakers, tailoresses and jappanners. In fact, they have a few of every trade in the city, except those who have a trade union of their own. They are in fine working order, and have been steadily gaining ground for some time back. They are now bending their energies to the task of organising the female labor of the city, and the indications are that they will succeed. One assembly (3558)

already has quite a number of female members. There is a trades and labor council composed of delegates from the other bodies. Most of the organisations are averse to publishing the number of their members, but while one or two have decreased slightly during the year the majority have gained ground. Organisation has certainly helped to keep up the standard of wages here. The tailors were engaged in a strike, which only lasted a day or two. They carried their point, which means that apprentices must be regularly bound. They also secured an advance of price in piece-work. There was no money spent in this city on strikes, but the moulders have largely assisted their striking brethren in Galt. The different bodies have extended relief to destitute members, but the amounts are hard to get at.

Oshawa : There are four labor organisations in this town. They comprise nearly all trades, but particularly the iron moulders. Female labor is not organised. The result of organisation has been to prevent reduction in wages, notably so where the trades are thoroughly organised, as in the case of the moulders. About \$300 were expended during the year in benevolent purposes. The iron moulders' union has 130 members; L. A. 2355 K. of L., composed of mixed trades and occupations, 160 members; L. A. 4279, Cedar Dale, mixed assembly, 68 members; trades and labor council, 15 members.

Owen Sound : There is not a labor organisation of any kind in this town. There used to be an assembly of the K. of L., but it has been defunct for over a year. It never did anything worth speaking of.

Perth : The only labor organisation here is the K. of L. The membership has fallen off during the year, on account of the members having to go elsewhere for work. It is a mixed assembly of about fifty members. They have paid out about \$50 for benevolent purposes. The officers of the assembly have declared their intention to make an effort to increase the membership in the spring. Organisation has not increased wages here, but it has certainly prevented reductions.

Peterborough : Labor is not organised in this place as well as it might be. There are four different organisations here : a mixed assembly of the K. of L. with 45 members ; a carpenters' union with about 60 members ; a bricklayers and masons' union with 35 members, and a moulders' union with 40 members. There is no female organisation here. Organisation has had no effect on wages.

St. Catharines : The following labor organisations exist in this city : Masons, 36 members ; sailors, 100 ; cigarmakers, 20 ; barbers, 15 ; carpenters, 70 ; builders' laborers, 40 ; painters, 30 ; plumbers, 42 ; printers, 18 ; L. A. 2056 (K. of L.), 140 ; ship carpenters, 30 ; axe-makers, 50 ; fork-rake makers, 30. The tailors' union has gone up. The members of those trades best organised always receive the highest wages here. Between \$700 and \$800 were paid out for sick benefits.

St. Thomas : The K. of L. have one assembly here, and there is a bricklayers' union, a carpenters' union, a tailors' union, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen. The K. of L. represent all classes of labor, but the others represent their own particular trade or occupation. Female labor is organised in the K. of L., but only to a slight extent. There is no separate organisation for women. None of the labor organisations have varied much in membership.

Stratford : There is no regularly organised labor body in this city at present outside of the railway brotherhoods.

Toronto : The K. of L. have 31 assemblies in this city. Two of these are composed entirely of females—one of tailoresses and the other of corset-makers. Another is called a "mixed" assembly, having both male and female members. There are five assemblies of males of various occupations, and the remaining twenty-three are made up of males belonging to the following trades and occupations, each of which has an assembly of its own : Bakers, boiler-makers, bookbinders, brewers' employés, carters, carriage-workers, cabinet-makers, custom shoemakers, journalists, musicians, machinists, miscellaneous iron-workers, shoe and leather-workers, stove-mounters, steam-fitters, tailors, varnishers and

polishers, watch-case makers, rattan workers, 'longshoremen, tinsmiths, trunk-makers, agricultural implement makers. Only a few of these organisations have benevolent features, although all give aid in times of necessity. In addition to the forgoing, there are thirty-six organisations called "unions," three of which belong to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, three more to the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, two belong to the locomotive engineers, two more to firemen and two to brakemen. The remaining twenty-four are composed of the following trades and occupations: Bricklayers, builders' laborers, cabinet-makers, coopers, cigarmakers, harness-makers, moulders, operative plasterers, plasterers, plasterers' laborers, pressmen, piano-makers, journeymen plumbers, painters, teamsters, typographical union, switchmen, shoemakers, united excavators, stone-cutters, stone-masons, wood-carvers, Toronto orchestral association, and the amalgamated society of machinists, engineers and blacksmiths. Many of these organisations have benevolent features, and though the information necessary to make a more detailed report is unobtainable, it is probable that during the past year a slight reduction has taken place in the aggregate membership of organised labor.

Woodstock: There is a branch of the K. of L. here, but they have very little influence on the condition of the workers of the town, and it is not making any progress, but rather retrograding. There is no organisation of female labor.

8. READING-ROOMS AND LIBRARIES.—Out of some thirty places reporting, Petrolia appears to be the only town in which a reading-room or library of a more or less public character does not exist. In nearly every other place either a Mechanics' Institute or a Y. M. C. A. reading-room is to be found, and in a majority of cases more than one reading-room is reported. Several libraries and reading-rooms under Roman Catholic auspices are also mentioned, and at some of the railway centres the railway men have a reading-room and library of their own. The Free Libraries Act is lauded by two or three collectors as a most beneficent measure, and two places, namely, Chatham and Hamilton, have voted for the plan since last year's report was made. While several collectors state that workers take advantage of the libraries and reading-rooms to a considerable degree, others deplore the lack of patronage bestowed upon these means of mental improvement.

Aylmer: There is only one reading-room and one library in town—the Mechanics Institute. They are poorly patronised by the working classes.

Barrie: The Mechanics' Institute, which is open every evening except Sunday, is well patronised.

Berlin, Preston, Waterloo, Hespeler and St. George: Each of these places has a splendid Mechanics' Institute, established for some years, and most of them have a good reading-room attached. I regret to say that they are not as well patronised by the working classes as they should be, and the value of such an institution as a library would only be acknowledged when it was lost or taken from them.

Bowmanville: A library and reading-room has been established here four years and is fairly patronised.

Burnford: There are three reading-rooms in this city. The Y. M. C. A. reading-room has been organized twenty-one years and has a library in connection. The public library has been organised five years and contains 7,500 volumes. There is a reading-room in connection. The Grand Trunk railway company has a reading-room. The great majority of readers are wage earners.

Brockville: We have one of the finest Mechanics' Institutes in Canada, maintained by government grant and private subscription. It has been organised for several years and is constantly improving. It is open at all times.

Carleton Place: A Mechanics' Institute has been established here for six years and is very well patronised by the working classes.

Chatham: The present Mechanics' Institute is now being wound up to give place to a Public Library, which was voted upon in June last and carried against severe opposition by a small majority.

Cobourg : There is a library and reading-room in this town.

Cornwall : There is one reading-room and the K of L. have a library in connection with their assembly ; there are also libraries connected with the various Sunday schools, and one lending library kept by a private individual ; but there are no public libraries. The reading-room has been established since the 1st of November and is maintained by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The room is not patronised as it should be.

Galt : We have a Mechanics' Institute, reading-room and library, established thirty-six years, which is fairly patronised by the working classes.

Gananoque : We have one reading-room, the Y. M. C. A., maintained by voluntary subscriptions. It was organised several years ago. The carriage works circulating library was organised in 1888. Both are open every week-day and evening.

Guelph : The free public library was established directly after the passage of the Free Libraries Act, Guelph being the first place to take advantage of one of the best Acts ever passed by any government. The library is largely patronised by all classes.

Hamilton : The Y. M. C. A. has a reading-room with a library attached, but it is not very well attended, except by members. During the aldermanic elections of last year a by-law was submitted to the ratepayers for the establishment of a free library, under the Libraries Act, which, after having been defeated on two previous occasions, was carried by a good majority, and a handsome new building is about completed on the latest approved plans, and it is expected that it will be open to the public about July 1st, 1890.

Kingston : We have reading-rooms in connection with the Kingston and Pembroke railway, the Y. M. C. A., the Mechanics' Institute, and the Catholic Literary Society.

Lindsay : There are four reading-rooms and three libraries in this town. Three of them have been established four or five years, but one was started within the past year. They are not very well patronised.

Listowel : There was a reading-room in town until about a month ago when, it stopped for want of proper attention. A meeting was held in the town hall on the evening of December 11th, and as the result rooms are to be fitted up and open two nights in the week.

London : There are three reading-rooms and five libraries in this city. The labor organisations have just established a library for the benefit of their members. London is sadly in need of a free library and reading-room, as the fee of \$2. is too high.

Orillia : There are two reading-rooms and libraries, the Mechanics' Institute and the Y. M. C. A., and there are libraries in connection with the various Sunday schools and the St. Vincent de Paul (R. C.) society. The reading-rooms are not largely attended by the working classes.

Oshawa : The Mechanics' Institute and reading-room here is well patronised by the working classes.

Owen Sound : The secretary of the Y. M. C. A. here reports that about 30 per cent. of those attending the reading-room of the Association are mechanics or laboring men. There is also a Mechanics' Institute open three days in the week, with a very fair attendance, about 75 per cent. being laboring men.

Perth : The working classes here do not support the Mechanics' Institute as fully as they should do, although it is well conducted. All the schools have libraries attached.

Peterborough : There are two reading-rooms in town, the Mechanics' Institute and the Y. M. C. A. They have been established for years.

Petrolia : There are no public libraries or reading-rooms here at present.

St. Catharines : The public library and reading-room has been in existence three years. The De la Salle has been established four years and is supported by monthly dues of members. Working people are the best patrons of both.

St. Thomas : There are two reading-rooms in this city, that of the free library and the railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A. The first has been established five years and the second fifteen. They are both patronised to a large extent by the working classes.

Stratford : The Grand Trunk shops' reading-room and library are fairly patronised by railway men.

Toronto : In this city there is one central library having five branches, each having a reading-room in connection. The Y. M. C. A. have two reading-rooms, and the Secular society and the Trades and Labor Council have each a library. The public library has been established six years, under the Free Libraries Act. The rooms are fairly patronised by the working classes at all hours. The attendance of workmen is especially noticeable in the mornings, when the unemployed in large numbers resort to the reading-rooms to search the "want" columns of the newspapers, though no statistics are obtainable to show the actual number. It is the opinion of the librarian that the number of working people who patronise the libraries is increasing, and the prevailing opinion among workmen is that the number would increase far more rapidly were more extensive sitting accommodation provided for readers.

Whitby : There is a library in connection with the Mechanics' Institute. It is not patronised very largely by the working classes.

Woodstock : There are two reading-rooms and libraries in the town. The Mechanics' Institute was established in 1835, contains between 4,000 and 5,000 volumes, and has the leading papers of Canada, the United States and Great Britain on the tables of the reading-room. Technically speaking, the room is not free, but practically it is. These institutions are not patronised by wage-earners to as large a degree as they should be.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS.—Under this head a variety of topics are touched upon. It would seem as if the system of granting bonuses and exemption from taxation to manufacturing industries is in much disfavor with working people. In fact, it may be said that the objections of workers are extending very far in the matter of exemptions from municipal taxation. An instance of successful co-operation is noted by the Gananoque collector. The Aylmer collector makes a suggestion well worth considering regarding the holding of labor meetings something after the manner of farmer's institutes, to be addressed by men capable of discussing questions relating to labor and wages from an unbiased standpoint. One collector characterises the piece-work and contract system as ruinous both to the workman and the quality of his work. Collectors who have been at the work for two or more years complain of the increasing desire exhibited by wage-earners, more especially by females, to abstain from furnishing matter for statistics.

Aylmer : I believe that labor meetings, held after the system of farmers' institutes, to be addressed by men able to discuss the labor question from an unbiased standpoint, would have much to do in preventing strikes and lock-outs such as have been so disastrous in the past. Many persons I have conversed with think that the collection of labor statistics is a move in the right direction. It has been suggested to me that in those trades where work is done by the piece the prices paid for such work should be collected also, as it will be an important factor in settling the eight hour a day movement.

Chatham : The United Business Men's Association has become a thing of the past. It was organised to check the strength and power of the Knights of Labor, and since the latter has ceased to exist as an assembly the usefulness of the association is gone.

Gananoque : The most marked effect of organization upon labor matters was seen in the material and moral support given to a co-operative industry, which was the outcome of a lock-out which happened about two years ago. Some twenty or more of the locked-out workmen, mostly skilled mechanics, finding that they could not go back to work in a manner satisfactory to their ideas of justice, organised a co-operative home company at Merrickville, some sixty miles distant, and through the aid of the three assemblies here they were enabled to live until they could get returns from their work. They have now a fine factory and are doing a safe and profitable business.

Guelph : It is to be hoped that a Bill will be brought in to make it illegal for any municipality to offer or give a bonus in any shape or form to any manufacturing concern.

Till it is made illegal by act of parliament each municipal council will be tempted to keep up one of the most rotten systems that has been allowed to enter into the industrial life of Canada, to the detriment of all honest manufacturers and the injury of its already over-taxed workingmen.

London: There should be a law against municipal councils granting bonuses or exemptions to manufacturing industries, or indeed any exemptions.

Oshawa: Under this head much could be said in reference to the piece-work and contract system. This system has ruined almost every branch of trade in existence. Two men do the work of three, thereby ruining themselves and the jobs they are making. An agitation was started here less than a year ago on the subject of building associations, but the interest soon died out. Workingmen here do not strive to save. They rely a great deal on life insurance.

Owen Sound: There is a foundry in our town that gives a valuable present to those who serve their apprenticeship without the use of tobacco and intoxicating drinks. There is no doubt that this tends to make sober and industrious men.

St. Catharines: The question of free school-books is engaging the attention of work-people here. They are also opposed to all forms of exemptions, since the exempting of any part of the property of a city or town compels those who are taxed to pay the share of those who are exempt, as is being found out in several places.

Toronto: Your collectors desire to record their opinion that both the male and female workers in small workshops suffer more from lack of accommodation and proper ventilation than the workers in larger establishments; that one or more of the larger stores in the city employ as many or more hands than any save the largest factories; that they certainly employ more children under fourteen and more girls from fourteen to twenty; and in view of the facts above stated your collectors respectfully submit as a subject for future enquiry the propriety of extending the operations of the Factories' Act so as to bring some or all of these establishments under its beneficent influences.

Woodstock: The question of exemption from taxation is one which has lately engaged the attention of the wage-earners of the country, although all are not agreed as to the best method of curing the evil.

WEEKLY STATISTICS OF WORKERS.

DATA OF WEEKLY WAGES.—The following table gives for a series of years the numbers of persons from whose earnings the averages of weekly wages and hours of labor have been computed for this Report:

Classes of workers.	Employers' returns.				Employés' returns.					
	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Males over 16 years....	13,315	19,393	No collection made.	12,933	3,512	2,554	2,909	2,453	2,384	2,295
Males under 16 years...	866	1,391		861	17	24	37	29	65	56
Females over 16 years...	2,826	3,749		2,494	276	163	322	241	345	264
Females under 16 years.	321	473		224	9	11	10	21	17	22
Total	17,328	25,006		16,512	3,814	2,752	3,278	2,744	2,811	2,637

The number of employés who have supplied information to collectors is larger for 1889 than any other previous year, being 1,062 more than in 1888, and 1,070 more than in

1886. But it consists very largely of males over 16 years of age, the females being only 7 per cent. of the whole. Experience shows, indeed, that it is much more difficult to procure industrial facts from the female than from the male sex, perhaps for the same reason which makes it a hard task to get information from many male workers, viz: the low rate of their earnings. The number of workers for whom statements of weekly wages have been furnished by employers is less than in 1888 by 7,678, but greater than in 1886 by 816. The proportion of the several classes differs but slightly for the several years however, the number of males in each year being about 77 per cent. of the whole and the number of females about 16 per cent.

LOCALITIES AND INDUSTRIES REPRESENTED.—The total number of industrial establishments represented in weekly wages furnished by employers is 549, whereof 449 have been supplied by two or more industries in eighty towns and villages, as shown in the next table :

Localities.	No.	Localities.	No.	Localities.	No.	Localities.	No.
Alexandria	2	Durham	2	Merritton	5	St. Thomas	7
Almonte	3	Elora	2	Morrisburg	3	Sarnia	8
Aylmer	3	Fergus	2	Mount Forest	4	Simcoe	3
Ayr	2	Galt	6	Norwood	2	Stratford	2
Barrie	4	Gananoque	4	Oakville	2	Tavistock	3
Beaverton	2	Georgetown	7	Orillia	10	Thorold	7
Belleville	4	Glencoe	2	Oshawa	6	Toronto	97
Berlin	9	Glen Williams	2	Ottawa	7	Uxbridge	4
Bowmanville	2	Goderich	3	Owen Sound	3	Walkerton	3
Brampton	2	Grimsby	3	Paris	2	Waterloo	4
Brantford	12	Guelph	11	Penetanguishene	2	Welland	2
Brockville	5	Hamilton	27	Peterborough	9	West Toronto Jcn.	2
Brussels	2	Hespeler	3	Petrolia	7	Whitby	2
Carleton Place	2	Ingersoll	2	Port Dover	2	Warton	2
Chatham	6	Kincardine	4	Port Elgin	2	Windsor	3
Chatsworth	2	Kingston	8	Port Hope	7	Wingham	2
Chesley	2	Kinmount	2	Prescott	3	Woodstock	6
Clinton	4	Lindsay	8	Preston	2	Other places	
Collingwood	4	Listowel	2	Ridgetown	3	(one each)	100
Cornwall	5	London	14	St. Catharines	7		
Dundas	6	Lyn	2	St. Marys	5	Total	549

In the following places but one industry is represented in the returns of employers :

Acton, Alliston, Alton, Alvinston, Baden, Barton, Blair, Blenheim, Blyth, Bracebridge, Bradford, Bullock's Corners, Burlington, Byng Inlet, Campbellford, Cannington, Carp, Cataract, Chesterville, Clarksburg, Clifford, Cobourg, Colborne, Comber, Conestogo, Courtright, Crown Hill, Davisville, Demorestville, Deseronto, Doon, Dutton, Elginfield, Elmira, Essex, Exeter, Fenelon Falls, Forest, Frankford, Gesto, Gravenhurst, Greensville, Hanover, Hastings, Huntsville, Inglewood, Iroquois, Keewatin, Lakefield, Leamington, Linden, Markdale, Markham, Meaford, Merrickville, Midland, Mitchell, Moorefield, Napanee, Newburgh, New Hamburg, New Lowell, Newmarket, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Norwich, Nottawa, Orangeville, Paisley, Palmerston, Parkhill, Parry Harbor, Plattsville, Pontypool, Port Burwell, Port Perry, Port Stanley, Rodney, St. George, St. Helens, St. Jacob, Shelburne, Singhampton, Southampton, Spanish River, Stayner, Stouffville, Strathroy, Thornbury, Tilbury Centre, Tilsonburg, Trenton, Walkerville, West Flamboro, West Lorne, Whitechurch, Winchester, Winthrop, York.

The number of towns represented in the weekly wages of employés is 39, and embraces the following :

Aylmer, Barrie, Berlin, Bowmanville, Brantford, Brockville, Carleton Place, Chatham, Cobourg, Collingwood, Cornwall, Galt, Gananoque, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Lindsay, Listowel, London, Merritton, Niagara Falls, Orillia, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Perth, Peterborough, Petrolia, Port Dalhousie, Preston, St. Catharines, St. George, St. Thomas, Stratford, Thorold, Toronto, Waterloo, Whitby, Woodstock.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES.—In the first of the following tables averages of weekly wages and working time are presented for males over 16 years of age, computed from returns of earnings for one selected week and of earnings for the whole year :

Males over 16.	Full week (Schedule A).				Average week derived from yearly statistics (Schedule B).					
	1889.		1888.		1889.		1888.		1884-9.	
	Wages.		Wages.		Wages.		Wages.		Wages.	
	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.
With dependents	9 90	60.17	10 32	59.06	9 64	59.55	10 01	58.33	9 70	58.83
Without dependents ...	8 13	59.96	8 32	59.32	7 86	59.28	8 04	58.50	7 68	58.82
Total	9 37	60.11	9 77	59.13	9 14	59.47	9 47	58.38	9 08	58.83

On Schedule A workers were requested to give the amount of their earnings and the number of hours employed for one full week in the year. On Schedule B they were requested to give, in addition to other information, total earnings for the year and average of working time per week when employed, and from these data the second set of average earnings and working hours in the table have been computed. As might be expected, the latter are lower than the former, but being derived from a long period of time, they are doubtless more accurate. The difference, however, is at the outside only 30 cents per week. It will be seen that, as compared with the averages of the six years 1884-9, the weekly earnings of workers with dependents was slightly less in 1889 and the working time longer; while in the case of workers without dependents, the earnings were greater and the working time also longer. For the average of both classes the earnings in 1889 were in excess of the average of the six years by 6 cents per week, but the working time was longer by nearly two-thirds of an hour.

In the next table the data are given from which have been computed the average weekly wages of workers of both sexes, over and under 16 years of age, for the five years 1884-9—excluding 1887 :

Year.	Returns from employers.	Number of workers.						Amount of wages.	
		Per return.	Total.	Sex.		Age.		Total.	Per worker.
				Male.	Female.	Over 16.	Under 16.		
1889.....	549	31.6	17,328	14,181	3,147	16,141	1,187	130,576	7.54
1888.....	756	33.1	25,006	20,784	4,222	23,142	1,864	196,486	7.86
1886.....	378	43.7	16,512	13,794	2,718	15,427	1,085	130,176	7.88
1885.....	482	37.7	18,171	15,183	2,988	16,520	1,651	143,004	7.87
1884.....	406	47.2	19,157	16,273	2,884	17,187	1,970	150,631	7.86

The females are about 20 per cent. of the males for the average of the five years, but their proportionate number shows an almost steady advance each year, growing from nearly 18 per cent. of the males in 1884 to 22 per cent. in 1889, or from 15 per cent. of

the whole number of the workers in the former year to 18 per cent. in the latter. The proportion of workers under 16 years of age, on the other hand, fell from 10 per cent. of the whole in 1884 to a little less than 7 per cent. in 1889. The average rate of wages, however, was more largely influenced by the relative proportion of female workers, and and we no other data it might be assumed that to the increase in this class in 1889 the lower rate of wages was due for that year.

In the next table is presented the averages of weekly wages and hours employed per week of male and female workers over and under 16 years of age, based on the returns received from employes and employers respectively for the years 1885 to 1889, together with averages computed from both sources:

Years.	Males over 16.		Males under 16.		Females over 16.		Females under 16.		All classes.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
Employés :	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.
1889.....	9 37	60.11	2 52	60.47	4 67	57.95	2 62	59.33	8 98	59.95
1888.....	9 77	59.13	3 01	59.17	4 75	57.10	2 85	56.91	9 39	59.00
1887.....	9 18	58.88	3 11	56.41	4 58	57.21	2 06	55.30	8 63	58.68
1886.....	9 09	58.07	2 84	58.86	4 29	58.21	2 60	59.67	8 55	58.18
1885.....	9 00	58.72	2 86	61.43	4 26	59.06	2 79	57.65	8 23	58.82
Average..	9 28	58.98	2 87	59.27	4 51	57.91	2 59	57.77	8 96	58.93
Employers :										
1889.....	8 65	58.44	2 64	56.78	4 40	56.15	2 34	55.04	7 54	57.92
1888.....	9 04	59.16	2 83	55.53	4 23	56.46	2.73	56.96	7 86	58.51
1886.....	8 99	59.00	2 92	55.75	4 38	55.68	2.23	57.51	7 88	59.31
1885.....	9 13	59.63	2 93	49.84	4 37	58.74	2.50	56.20	7 87	58.78
Average..	8 95	59.06	2 83	54.48	4 34	56.76	2.45	56.40	7 79	58.38
Both sources :										
1889.....	8 80	58.79	2 64	56.85	4 42	56.31	2 34	55.15	7 80	58.29
1888.....	9 13	59.15	2 83	55.59	4 25	56.49	2 73	56.96	8 01	58.56
1886.....	9 00	58.86	2 92	55.85	4 37	55.90	2 26	57.70	7 98	58.28
1885.....	9 11	59.50	2 93	50.43	4 36	58.77	2 52	56.31	7 92	58.79
Average..	9 01	59.08	2 83	54.68	4 35	56.87	2 46	56.53	7 93	58.48

Here it will be seen as a matter of fact that whereas the rate of wages for females over 16 was \$4.37 in 1885, according to the returns of employers, it was \$4.40 in 1889, and that the wages of males over 16 was \$9.13 in the former year and only \$8.65 in the latter. So it follows that the fall in wages between 1885 and 1889 was not wholly due to the greater increase in the percentage of female workers, as might hastily be inferred from the previous table. Calculating wages at the rate per hour employed in the week, it is ascertained that while males over 16 earned 15.3 cents in 1885 and 14.8 cents in 1889, females over 16 earned 7.4 cents per hour in the former and 7.8 cents in the latter year. For all classes of workers, according to the returns of employers, the rate in 1885 was 13.4 cents per hour, and in 1889 it was 13 cents. Even now it is not safe to assume that there has been a decrease in wages for males over 16 years, as in 1889 a larger number of places has been canvassed outside of the industrial centres, and we must expect a reduction in the mass. In the returns from employers there is large decrease in some classes of workers such as railway employes in which the rate of wages is high compared with the average given above, and an increase in the number of apprentices or boy helpers. A comparison in more detail will be necessary.

WEEKLY WAGES BY LOCALITIES.—In the tables which follow a summary is presented of comparative weekly wages and hours of work per week, by localities. The

First table is computed from returns by employers and employés respectively for male workers over 16 years of age :

Localities.	Males over 16.				Localities.	Males over 16.			
	Employers.		Employés.			Employers.		Employés.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.		Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.		\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.
Aylmer	7 13	54.78	8 75	60.63	London	7 92	57.49	8 19	58.76
Barrie	9 13	61.24	8 12	59.33	Orillia	8 32	59.19	10 08	59.70
Berlin	7 50	58.92	8 54	58.87	Oshawa	9 24	57.50	10 74	57.42
Bowmanville	9 89	55.20	9 00	60.00	Ottawa	7 96	59.89	10 21	59.89
Brantford	9 29	56.73	8 01	59.87	Owen Sound	7 95	58.35	9 17	60.48
Brockville	9 09	58.69	10 42	62.38	Perth .....	.....	.....	9 28	60.33
Carleton Place	7 36	58.96	8 19	64.71	Peterborough	8 29	59.93	9 79	58.14
Chatham	8 92	59.55	10 29	62.49	Petrollea	9 72	59.33	10 90	59.60
Cobourg	8 80	60.00	8 93	59.45	Preston	7 15	60.00	8 27	59.44
Collingwood	5 53	57.55	9 06	61.02	St. Catharines	9 12	59.77	9 42	60.63
Cornwall	7 65	60.18	9 36	61.73	St. George	9 00	72.00	8 93	59.33
Galt	7 46	56.80	9 39	58.92	St. Thomas	9 31	61.01	8 93	64.59
Gananoque	9 57	56.49	9 27	58.93	Stratford	8 14	58.78	9 26	60.44
Guelph	8 30	57.88	10 45	60.28	Toronto	9 57	56.57	10 20	58.42
Hamilton	8 89	56.43	9 75	57.77	Waterloo	7 01	58.63	7 24	62.13
Kingston	8 27	58.01	7 01	61.15	Whitby	7 22	58.93	9 02	59.78
Lindsay	7 60	59.67	8 31	63.16	Woodstock	9 13	58.85	10 26	60.92
Listowel	7 99	60.00	8 07	63.37	Other places (146)	7 86	60.72	.....	.....

In the thirty-five enumerated places all are represented by returns from employés, and all save one by returns from employers. The averages of earnings and hours of labor, it will be observed, vary for each place as given by employers and employés, and in three-fourths of them earnings and hours of labor are higher as given by employés. The averages of earnings per hour are also higher as computed from the returns of employés, being 5.59 cents against 5.42 cents computed from the returns of employers being \$8.90 for 7.72 hours in the places specified. In 146 other places the working time is quoted 3 hours per week longer and the weekly wages \$1.04 less. The averages of employers are made up from 3,331 workmen in Toronto, 1,006 in Hamilton, 675 in Ottawa, 602 in Cornwall, 556 in St. Catharines, Thorold and Merriton, 459 in London, 452 in Brantford, 288 in Bowmanville, 248 in Chatham, 225 in Woodstock, 224 in St. Thomas, 216 in Petrollea, and smaller numbers in all other places.

The next table gives the comparative wages of females over 16 years of age, from returns of employers and employés in fifteen towns and cities :

Localities.	Females over 16.				Localities.	Females over 16.			
	Employers.		Employés.			Employers.		Employés.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.		Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.		\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.
Aylmer	4 13	60.00	4 30	55.20	Lindsay	4 25	56.48	3 50	51.00
Barrie	5 04	53.00	3 67	60.00	Listowel	3 46	60.00	5 00	61.71
Berlin	4 30	57.17	4 25	57.33	London	3 91	53.48	3 95	56.05
Brantford	4 30	58.26	4 67	55.90	Ottawa	3 16	57.64	3 99	59.89
Brockville	3 54	58.29	5 02	59.23	Peterborough	4 53	58.43	3 96	52.29
Gananoque	4 62	50.67	5 15	54.40	St. Catharines	4 54	58.79	4 34	58.24
Guelph	4 19	53.75	5 00	59.75	Toronto	4 27	53.21	5 25	54.16
Hamilton	4 73	52.64	5 29	59.71	Other places	4 50	58.13	4 84	60.74

Here as in the case of males the averages of earnings and hours of work per week are higher as computed from the returns of employés for a large majority of places ; but it is to be remembered in both cases that the returns of employers were much more numerous, and it may also be inferred that they embrace a larger proportion of persons in receipt of small wages.

The third table gives for twenty-one places the comparative wages of male and female workers over 16 years of age, computed from the returns of employes only :

Localities.	Male workers over 16.						Females over 16.	
	With dependents.		Without dependents.		Total.			
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.
Bowmanville	{ 1889.. 9 23	60.00	8 19	60.00	9 00	60.00	.....	.....
	{ 1888.. 10 13	59.08	9 15	60.00	9 87	59.32	.....	.....
Brantford	{ 1889.. 9 62	60.08	6 92	59.73	8 01	59.87	4 67	55.90
	{ 1888.. 10 27	59.32	7 03	59.16	8 99	59.26	4 14	50.86
Brockville	{ 1889.. 11 08	63.08	8 85	60.71	10 42	62.38	5 02	59.23
	{ 1888.. 11 11	62.56	9 82	63.17	10 66	62.77	.....	.....
Carleton Place	{ 1889.. 8 84	64.19	6 59	66.07	8 19	64.71	.....	.....
	{ 1888.. 8 84	60.50	7 84	60.00	8 57	60.37	4 25	60.00
Chatham	{ 1889.. 10 58	62.47	8 24	62.62	10 29	62.49	5 00	60.00
	{ 1888.. 10 12	61.48	7 39	61.26	9 65	61.45	4 34	59.13
Cobourg	{ 1889.. 9 14	59.26	8 10	60.18	8 93	59.45	4 50	60.00
	{ 1888.. 10 12	58.41	7 15	58.15	9 13	58.32	4 96	58.00
Cornwall	{ 1889.. 9 28	61.71	9 64	61.80	9 36	61.73	.....	.....
	{ 1888.. 8 35	61.63	8 71	61.91	8 43	61.69	5 37	60.29
Galt	{ 1889.. 9 81	58.92	8 13	58.92	9 39	58.92	.....	.....
	{ 1888.. 10 04	58.75	8 33	58.10	9 33	58.48	.....	.....
Gananoqua	{ 1889.. 10 36	59.45	6 85	57.69	9 27	58.93	5 15	54.40
	{ 1888.. 10 28	57.80	8 38	57.83	9 74	57.81	5 50	60.00
Guelph	{ 1889.. 10 83	60.58	8 54	58.78	10 45	60.28	5 00	59.75
	{ 1888.. 10 22	60.48	7 49	60.49	9 74	60.48	4 21	52.57
Hamilton	{ 1889.. 9 98	57.84	8 59	57.46	9 75	57.77	5 29	59.71
	{ 1888.. 10 51	56.32	9 62	57.85	10 31	56.68	.....	.....
Kingston	{ 1889.. 7 70	60.08	5 97	62.81	7 01	61.15	3 75	65.00
	{ 1888.. 9 63	59.80	8 03	60.16	9 10	59.92	5 22	58.70
London	{ 1889.. 8 73	58.90	6 86	58.40	8 19	58.76	3 95	56.05
	{ 1888.. 9 68	57.94	7 06	58.26	9 18	57.27	5 95	54.00
Oshawa	{ 1889.. 10 83	57.41	10 42	57.44	10 74	57.42	.....	.....
	{ 1888.. 11 06	56.84	9 58	60.67	10 85	57.36	.....	.....
Ottawa	{ 1889.. 10 27	60.15	9 80	58.00	10 21	59.89	3 99	59.89
	{ 1888.. 13 59	58.94	12 50	53.75	13 38	58.50	.....	.....
Perth	{ 1889.. 9 55	60.49	8 58	59.91	9 28	60.38	3 77	60.00
	{ 1888.. 9 98	60.00	9 57	61.50	9 87	60.39	.....	.....
Peterborough	{ 1889.. 10 12	58.18	9 03	57.88	9 79	58.14	3 96	52.29
	{ 1888.. 10 10	58.59	7 79	59.48	9 14	58.96	4 38	54.00
St. Catharines	{ 1889.. 9 78	61.01	7 94	59.06	9 42	60.63	4 34	58.24
	{ 1888.. 10 93	58.69	9 66	57.27	10 69	58.42	4 25	57.00
St. Thomas	{ 1889.. 9 20	65.22	7 82	62.00	8 93	64.59	.....	.....
	{ 1888.. 10 26	62.88	8 09	60.00	9 82	62.30	.....	.....
Stratford	{ 1889.. 10 26	60.17	7 60	60.89	9 26	60.44	4 80	59.52
	{ 1888.. 10 35	60.18	7 82	60.46	9 39	60.29	5 68	60.38
Toronto	{ 1889.. 10 76	58.19	9 23	58.80	10 20	58.42	5 25	54.16
	{ 1888.. 12 29	55.22	9 30	56.00	11 20	55.51	4 35	54.52

Lower wages and longer hours per week are the rule here also, for males with and without dependents; in sixteen of the twenty-one places in which the comparison is possible for these years the wages are lower in 1889 than in 1888, while in seventeen places the working time is longer. In the female class there is no marked change either way, some places indicating an increase in wages and working hours and others a decrease.

The fourth table presents a comparative statement by cities and towns of weekly wages computed from the combined returns of employers and employes :

Localities.	Males over 16.		Males under 16.		Females over 16.		Females under 16.		All classes.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.
Aylmer	8 03	58.02	.....	.....	4 15	59.23	.....	.....	7 25	58.26
Barrie	8 37	59.80	2 00	60.00	4 53	55.33	3 00	54.00	8 16	59.59
Berlin	7 71	58.91	1 95	59.09	4 29	57.19	2 50	58.36	6 32	58.50
Bowmanville	9 66	56.38	3 94	55.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 54	56.41
Brantford	9 07	57.27	2 09	58.80	4 37	57.81	.....	.....	8 42	57.37
Br. okville	10 15	61.61	3 06	59.71	4 70	59.03	2 14	58.57	9 25	61.23
Carleton Place	7 93	62.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 93	62.95
Chatham	9 33	60.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 32	60.43
Cobourg	8 92	59.50	3 33	60.00	.....	.....	3 00	60.00	7 83	59.61
Collingwood	8 41	60.38	1 25	60.00	4 32	55.25	2 08	51.00	6 84	58.41
Cornwall	7 78	60.30	2 72	59.48	4 93	58.75	2 40	58.32	6 12	59.56
Galt	7 91	57.30	2 38	55.88	3 29	56.32	.....	.....	7 33	57.17
Gananoque	9 51	56.94	2 13	46.00	4 90	52.63	.....	.....	8 67	55.86
Guelph	9 57	59.29	1 98	46.25	4 32	54.75	.....	.....	8 88	58.45
Hamilton	9 04	56.66	2 84	56.82	4 79	53.30	1 77	50.39	8 30	56.20
Kingston	7 67	59.50	1 55	37.40	5 20	56.29	1 75	55.00	6 88	57.31
Lindsay	7 92	61.25	5 00	60.00	4 22	56.23	.....	.....	7 19	60.29
Listowel	8 06	62.72	2 58	60.00	4 36	61.00	.....	.....	7 39	62.40
London	8 03	57.88	2 29	57.10	3 91	53.86	1 97	53.50	6 80	57.07
Orillia	8 69	59.30	2 87	59.00	4 76	49.41	.....	.....	7 95	58.37
Oshawa	9 56	57.49	2 42	59.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 32	57.54
Ottawa	9 56	59.89	3 25	58.50	3 76	59.26	2 83	60.00	8 29	59.85
Owen Sound	8 41	59.15	2 25	61.50	2 40	53.60	.....	.....	7 78	58.81
Perth	9 28	60.33	.....	.....	3 77	60.00	.....	.....	9 11	60.32
Peterborough	8 63	59.52	3 25	60.00	4 46	57.62	2 00	54.00	7 84	59.17
Petrolia	9 77	59.34	3 18	53.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 49	59.11
Preston	8 02	59.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 85	59.58
St. Catharines	9 20	59.23	2 72	59.53	4 52	58.72	2 03	56.25	8 08	59.11
St. George	8 94	60.60	.....	.....	5 00	60.00	.....	.....	8 58	60.55
St. Thomas	9 23	61.73	2 70	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 13	61.70
Stratford	9 08	60.17	2 22	57.60	4 80	59.52	.....	.....	8 63	60.08
Toronto	9 64	56.79	2 66	55.46	4 32	53.26	2 31	53.69	8 26	56.05
Waterloo	7 07	59.62	2 06	58.29	2 84	54.00	1 68	51.60	6 50	59.13
Whitby	7 93	59.27	.....	.....	4 00	59.00	.....	.....	7 84	59.26
Woodstock	9 34	59.23	2 95	59.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 32	59.23
Other places*	7 86	60.72	2 77	58.16	4 27	58.23	2 50	56.20	6 45	60.35

* From employers only.

Thirty-five places are specified in this table (or thirty-nine more strictly speaking, as Merriton, Niagara Falls, Port Dalhousie and Thorold are included with St. Catharines). Other places not enumerated give statistics computed from returns of employers only. In one place (Brockville) the earnings of males over 16 years exceed \$10, in fifteen they range between \$9 and \$10, in eleven between \$8 and \$9 and in eight between \$7 and \$8. For all classes of workers there are eight places in which the range is between \$9 and \$10, in ten it is between \$8 and \$9, in eleven it is between \$7 and \$8 and in six it is between \$6 and \$7. In nine places the working time per week is over 60 hours, in seventeen it is between 58 and 60, and in only one it is under 56 hours. The returns from employers were not classified by localities previous to 1889. Notwithstanding the large number of returns received, all classes are represented in only thirteen out of the thirty-five places specified. Of these thirteen Brantford quotes the highest wages for all classes and Cornwall the lowest.

WEEKLY WAGES BY OCCUPATIONS.—In the next set of tables is given comparative statistics of weekly wages and hours of labor by the principal occupations. The first presents wages and working time for thirty-three occupations compiled from the

returns of employes and employers separately for 1889 and conjointly for 1888, 1889 and for the six years 1884-9 :

Occupations.	Averages from employes.		Averages from employers.		Averages derived from both sources.					
					1889.		1888.		1884-9.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.
Baker	9 17	66.74	9 15	60.00	9 16	64.55	10 08	59.11	9 25	61.34
Blacksmith	9 51	59.56	10 41	58.51	10 06	58.92	10 46	59.05	9 96	58.74
Blacksmith's helper ..	6 83	58.80	7 18	58.98	7 08	58.93	7 08	58.09	6 87	56.91
Boilermaker	10 55	56.83	12 09	59.95	11 75	59.27	11 88	59.87	11 28	58.38
Book-keeper	12 23	56.73	11 28	57.45	11 51	57.27	11 43	57.57	11 92	57.71
Bricklayer	14 97	56.40	16 21	51.42	15 24	55.31	16 06	51.77	15 10	55.38
Cabinet-maker	9 19	59.67	9 97	57.35	9 68	58.19	9 39	57.78	9 48	59.11
Carpenter	9 90	58.32	10 63	56.11	10 37	56.88	10 12	57.19	9 98	57.06
Carriage trimmer	10 29	59.53	10 62	56.38	10 51	57.47	10 40	58.30	10 22	57.83
Cigar-maker	7 97	50.98	8 21	47.71	8 14	47.57	8 18	48.78	8 47	50.43
Cooper	8 67	59.00	9 57	58.77	9 25	58.85	9 50	58.64	9 20	58.64
Engineer	8 97	64.85	9 48	61.82	9 35	62.56	9 45	62.49	9 43	62.51
Fireman	7 88	67.73	7 54	62.05	7 58	62.67	7 56	62.73	8 22	62.28
Foreman	14 80	59.14	14 40	59.15	14 46	59.15	14 21	59.62	14 65	59.52
Harness-maker	8 53	59.81	7 48	56.67	8 36	59.30	8 06	59.80	8 60	58.63
Laborer (builder's) ..	8 56	55.67	9 71	54.88	9 25	55.19	8 72	51.16	8 99	53.18
Laborer (general)	6 95	60.22	7 31	59.34	7 25	59.49	7 20	58.12	7 11	59.07
Machinist	10 17	58.26	10 96	58.15	10 80	58.17	10 44	58.30	10 16	58.56
Marble cutter	10 44	59.60	10 24	58.40	10 40	59.36	11 50	59.10	10 92	58.81
Miller	9 31	62.72	9 80	65.95	9 71	65.35	8 83	65.31	9 81	65.56
Moulder	11 73	58.96	12 84	57.85	12 67	58.01	12 35	57.39	12 10	58.09
Painter	9 45	58.47	9 21	57.50	9 30	57.87	9 49	57.91	9 56	57.73
Plasterer	13 11	55.68	15 50	50.00	13 51	54.73	13 75	49.12	13 76	54.95
Plumber	10 61	56.24	11 81	56.12	10 93	56.21	12 31	53.88	11 44	56.87
Pressman	9 98	57.36	9 26	55.86	9 57	56.51	10 34	54.50	9 63	57.50
Printer	9 24	58.55	9 03	56.10	9 09	56.74	9 05	57.61	9 34	56.79
Salesman	8 30	63.02	9 45	59.22	8 97	60.80	9 32	60.67	9 09	60.33
Stone-cutter	15 38	56.13	18 90	48.53	16 73	53.21	17 85	52.37	15 83	56.53
Stone-mason	14 45	58.87	15 41	49.86	14 61	57.68	16 18	54.31	14 47	56.86
Tailor	10 12	59.57	10 44	57.00	10 28	58.28	9 79	58.09	9 87	58.96
Tanner and currier ..	8 58	58.89	7 84	59.29	8 01	59.20	7 94	59.44	8 27	59.53
Teamster	7 37	64.65	7 25	60.57	7 27	61.30	7 32	60.61	7 24	60.72
Tinsmith	8 77	59.21	10 81	58.37	9 31	58.98	9 65	59.25	9 37	9.50
Average	9 61	59.25	9 57	58.51	9 58	58.72	.....	.....	.....	.....

Here the best paid occupations in 1889, as shown by both sources of information, were stonecutters, bricklayers and stonemasons. The averages derived from both sources show that there were six occupations in which the wages exceeded \$12 per week or \$2 per day, viz : stonecutters, bricklayers, foremen, stonemasons, plasterers and moulders ; nine in which the wages ranged from \$10 to \$12, fourteen from \$8 to \$10, and four under \$8, viz : blacksmith's helpers, firemen, general laborers and teamsters. For the average of the six years 1884-9 the same six occupations earned more than \$12 per week, six earned

\$10 to \$12, thirteen earned \$8 to \$10, and three under \$8, viz: blacksmiths' helpers general laborers and teamsters. As compared with the average of the six years 1884-9 there were four occupations in 1889 against three in which the hours of labor exceeded 62 hours per week, two against three in which it ranged from 60 to 62 hours, fourteen against thirteen in which it ranged from 58 to 60 hours, eight against ten in which it ranged from 56 to 58 hours, and five against four in which it was under 56 hours. Obviously, therefore, the tendency is not towards a shortening of the hours of labor as shown by the weekly returns in a majority of the occupations specified in the foregoing table.

Weekly wages of males over 16 in fifty-eight occupations and of females in five occupations for 1889, 1888 and the average of the six years 1884-9 are exhibited in the following table, derived from the yearly statistics of employés, six days constituting a week :

Occupations.	1889	1888	1884-9	Occupations.	1889	1888	1884-9
Males over 16.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	Males over 16—Con.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Baker	9 01	9 72	8 81	Moulder	11 45	11 11	11 33
Barber	8 70	9 36	8 22	Packer	7 82	8 57	7 90
Blacksmith	9 45	10 08	9 56	Painter	9 32	9 83	9 48
Blacksmith's helper	6 77	7 38	7 03	Pattern-maker	10 49	10 44	10 75
Boiler-maker	10 43	11 84	10 86	Plasterer	13 42	13 51	13 01
Boiler-maker's helper	6 20	7 07	7 21	Plumber	10 52	11 19	10 66
Book-binder	9 87	10 30	10 69	Porter	6 95	7 15	7 42
Book-keeper	12 29	11 91	11 66	Pressman	9 85	10 10	9 59
Brass-finisher	9 58	.....	9 60	Printer	9 19	9 38	9 38
Brick-layer	14 78	15 52	14 59	Railway employé—			
Cabinet-maker	9 27	9 27	9 08	Car builder	8 88	10 91	8 80
Carpenter	9 81	10 17	9 76	Car repairer	8 80	9 48	8 66
Carriage-trimmer	10 23	9 97	10 33	Salesman	8 25	8 60	8 42
Carver	11 23	9 70	10 85	Shoe-maker	8 51	8 70	8 35
Case-maker	11 04	10 04	10 46	Stone-cutter	15 04	15 58	14 00
Cigar-maker	8 46	9 60	8 40	Stone-mason	14 20	16 25	14 23
Cooper	8 29	8 07	8 33	Stove-mounter	8 96	9 49	9 09
Cotton mill operative	7 47	7 69	7 93	Tailor	9 96	9 70	9 55
Cutter (tailor's)	15 97	15 74	15 94	Tanner and currier	8 56	9 13	8 38
Engineer (stationary)	8 76	8 74	8 88	Teamster	7 36	7 25	7 27
Finisher (wood)	9 88	9 86	8 95	Tinsmith	8 70	8 99	8 80
Fireman	7 39	8 35	7 76	Tobacco-roller	9 82	11 19	10 51
Harness-maker	8 57	8 53	8 45	Upholsterer	9 71	8 75	9 47
Laborer (builder's)	8 70	8 85	.....	Wood-turner	10 46	10 14	9 54
Laborer (general)	6 86	7 20	7 21	Wood-worker	9 50	9 19	9 27
Lumber mill employé	8 55	8 40	9 06	Woollen mill operative	8 54	8 14	7 87
Machine hand	8 33	9 07	8 59				
Machinist	10 15	10 30	10 04	Females over 16.			
Marble-cutter	10 22	10 70	10 19	Cotton mill operative	5 25	5 47	4 94
Marble-polisher	8 33	8 81	8 76	Dress-maker	4 51	4 27	3 95
Melter	9 87	10 01	8 69	Sales-woman	4 67	5 81	4 65
Miller	9 25	10 09	9 77	Tailoress	5 54	4 72	4 73
Mill-wright	9 94	.....	11 87	Woollen mill operative	3 89	4 24	3 75

These rates compare on the whole very closely with the rates of the previous table; but, as the data of them have been furnished by employés only they must necessarily be compared with rates of the same class. In twenty-eight male occupations, the rate is higher in 1889 than for the average of the six years, and in thirty other occupations they are

less. In each of the five female occupations the wages are higher than the average of the six years. The best paid trade appears to be that of tailors' cutter, which is \$15.94 per week for the six years; the bricklayers' trade comes next, at \$14.59; the stone-masons' third, at \$14.23; the stonecutters' fourth, at \$14; and the plasterers' fifth, at \$13.01. These are the only occupations in which the average rate of wages exceed \$2 per day. There are thirteen in which the rate is between \$10 and \$12, thirty-one between \$8 and \$10, and eight in which it is under \$8.

The next table presents the weekly wages and working hours of five principal occupations by localities for 1882, computed from the returns of employers and employes:

Localities.	Blacksmith.		Carpenter.		Machinist.		Moulder.		Painter.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.
Aylmer	9 00	60.00	7 50	60.00	9 23	58.00	9 83	58.00	9 33	60.00
Barrie	9 64	60.00	7 40	60.00	9 23	58.00	9 83	58.00	8 35	60.00
Belleville	7 50	66.00	9 70	60.00	9 23	58.00	9 83	58.00	9 33	60.00
Berlin	9 09	58.50	8 75	61.25	10 00	58.90	9 83	58.00	5 53	55.00
Bowmanville	9 09	58.50	8 63	60.00	8 56	55.00	9 83	58.00	8 50	60.00
Brampton	9 80	58.00	9 70	58.00	11 10	58.24	12 09	58.00	8 53	58.00
Brantford	11 47	58.67	11 01	58.19	11 56	58.25	14 76	57.58	12 50	58.55
Brockville	9 00	60.00	10 56	60.00	10 25	60.00	12 29	60.00	9 25	60.00
Carlton Place	8 50	59.00	9 15	60.00	10 44	59.33	12 75	60.00	9 27	60.00
Chatham	10 09	59.83	9 75	56.75	10 79	59.20	11 74	59.00	8 89	59.96
Cobourg	9 38	60.00	8 55	59.00	13 50	60.00	12 63	60.00	7 56	59.40
Collingwood	9 38	60.00	9 50	60.00	13 50	60.00	12 63	60.00	11 00	60.00
Cornwall	9 90	60.00	9 47	62.56	11 75	60.56	12 63	60.00	7 50	60.00
Dundas	9 90	60.00	9 75	60.00	12 45	59.50	12 63	60.00	7 50	60.00
Galt	10 04	55.67	9 62	58.00	9 72	57.78	11 42	57.50	9 38	58.67
Gananoque	11 92	60.00	10 00	60.00	11 14	60.00	12 83	51.67	8 32	55.39
Guelph	9 39	59.78	9 61	57.33	10 39	59.00	11 58	56.82	9 63	59.00
Hamilton	10 91	59.07	11 03	57.18	11 22	55.37	12 09	57.58	9 80	58.64
Kingston	10 00	60.00	8 50	60.00	13 00	60.00	12 09	57.58	10 00	60.00
Lindsay	8 88	59.67	9 10	56.80	8 86	58.00	10 27	54.50	7 80	57.33
Listowel	9 11	58.29	10 17	60.00	10 17	60.00	10 27	54.50	9 75	60.00
London	9 61	58.29	9 29	55.50	9 61	59.38	11 15	59.65	8 29	56.13
Orillia	9 75	59.44	10 39	56.86	9 83	60.00	11 15	59.65	8 46	58.33
Oshawa	10 04	58.86	10 00	59.00	9 87	59.00	15 20	53.26	8 79	59.46
Ottawa	9 95	60.00	11 00	59.57	10 50	59.50	11 23	59.57	10 38	60.00
Owen Sound	8 18	47.00	9 67	58.00	10 65	59.00	11 04	59.25	9 25	60.00
Perth	10 01	60.00	9 57	60.00	10 95	60.00	9 75	60.00	8 95	58.36
Peterborough	9 84	59.55	9 64	55.71	11 00	60.60	11 18	60.10	9 56	60.00
Petrolia	9 91	55.93	9 53	59.50	11 31	58.77	11 18	60.10	9 56	60.00
Preston	8 25	60.00	8 25	60.00	11 58	59.52	8 50	60.00	8 38	60.00
St. Catharines	10 79	59.50	12 22	58.24	11 58	59.52	12 00	60.00	9 75	59.50
St. Thomas	11 75	60.00	10 48	59.79	11 60	60.26	9 75	60.00	10 04	59.67
Sarnia	9 19	60.00	10 25	60.00	10 25	60.00	9 75	60.00	9 50	60.00
Stratford	10 25	57.60	10 50	60.00	10 15	56.29	9 35	55.09	9 83	58.00
Toronto	10 76	57.45	11 34	51.39	11 45	57.17	14 31	58.11	10 39	55.05
Uxbridge	9 95	58.67	10 25	60.00	10 05	58.00	7 50	60.00	7 50	60.00
Waterloo	7 88	60.00	10 25	60.00	10 05	58.00	7 00	60.00	6 65	58.00
West Toronto Junct'n	9 26	59.25	10 25	60.00	12 74	57.00	9 96	60.00	8 57	55.86
Whitby	8 40	60.00	8 45	59.67	8 78	60.00	12 43	60.00	12 00	60.00
Woodstock	9 12	59.60	9 84	59.24	9 59	59.67	10 49	59.50	10 65	59.50

For blacksmiths the towns paying the lowest rates of weekly wages are Belleville, Owen Sound and Waterloo, and the three paying highest are Brantford, Gananoque and St. Thomas. St. Catharines, Toronto and Hamilton are quoted highest for carpenters' wages, and Barrie, Aylmer and Preston lowest. Cobourg, Kingston and West Toronto Junction are highest for machinists' wages, and Bowmanville, Whitby and Lindsay lowest. For moulders, Oshawa, Brantford and Toronto rank highest, and Waterloo, Uxbridge and Preston lowest. Brantford stands first in the rate of wages paid to painters, Whitby and Collingwood being next, while Berlin, Waterloo, Cornwall and Uxbridge are lowest. There is a greater disparity in the wages paid to painters in the several localities than in those of any other of the five occupations.

YEARLY STATISTICS OF WORKERS.

YEARLY EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING.—A variety of interesting results may be worked out from the statistics of employes who make returns of wages earned, time employed, and cost of living for the whole year. In the following table, the statistics of the 3,814 workers who made such returns are presented under a classification of ranges of earnings per full week showing also the days employed in year and wages derived from occupation and extra earnings:

Schedule.	\$5 and under	\$5 to \$6.	\$6 to \$7.	\$7 to \$8.	\$8 to \$9.	\$9 to \$10.	\$10 to \$11.	\$11 to \$12.	\$12 to \$13.	\$13 to \$14.	\$14 to \$15.	Over \$15.	Total.
No. in range.....	386	308	240	637	757	392	352	391	56	63	109	123	3,814
Weekly wages...\$	3 86	5 95	6 84	7 65	8 91	9 87	10 62	11 93	12 60	13 57	14 96	17 88	898
Days employed....	275	276	278	272	273	275	272	264	272	261	249	236	270.6
Yearly wages....\$	176	274	312	344	400	440	470	516	559	583	609	685	395
Averagedailyrate\$	65	99	1 12	1 26	1 47	1 60	1 73	1 95	2 06	2 23	2 42	2 90	1 46
Extra earnings...\$	5 87	14 03	22 18	20 93	16 64	16 88	14 51	12 49	13 52	10 94	8 70	8 54	15 18

The next table shows a classification by ranges in greater detail, under the general heads of workers with dependents, and workers without dependents:

Range of weekly wages.	No. in range.	No. of depend'ts.	Average wages for full week.*	Days employed.	Yearly earnings.				Cost of living.		
					Wages from occupation.	Average daily rate.	Extras of self and dependents.	Total.	Total.	Per week.	
Workers with dependents.					\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
\$5 and under	28	2.14	4 34	254 00	186 33	0 73	51 57	237 90	266 83	5 12	
\$5 to \$6	137	3.28	5 96	274 36	275 11	1 00	30 07	305 18	318 88	6 12	
\$6 to \$7	154	3.48	6 84	276 12	310 59	1 12	34 02	344 61	345 15	6 62	
\$7 to \$8	448	3.46	7 65	273 17	346 53	1 27	28 00	374 53	365 23	7 00	
\$8 to \$9	544	3.63	8 90	273 07	401 78	1 47	21 78	423 56	398 81	7 65	
\$9 to \$10	311	3.51	9 88	276 65	444 67	1 61	20 71	465 38	429 59	8 24	
\$10 to \$11	291	3.78	10 61	272 30	470 79	1 73	17 29	488 04	445 55	8 54	
\$11 to \$12	324	3.66	11 94	264 63	517 44	1 96	13 68	531 12	474 16	9 09	
\$12 to \$13	49	3.35	12 61	270 49	559 62	2 07	15 45	575 07	504 30	9 67	
\$13 to \$14	57	4.23	13 57	263 26	590 80	2 24	11 74	602 54	529 21	10 15	
\$14 to \$15	88	4.09	14 95	253 57	616 05	2 43	10 06	626 11	510 57	9 79	
Over \$15	106	3.92	18 03	241 81	705 47	2 92	9 84	715 31	591 82	11 35	
Total	2537	3.60	9 82	270 15	432 63	1 60	21 46	454 09	419 52	8 05	
Workers without dependents.											
		m. o.									
\$5 and under	358	139	3 82	276 97	175 60	0 63	2 29	177 89	168 57	3 23	
\$5 to \$6	171	135	5 95	277 60	272 91	0 98	1 19	274 10	233 89	4 46	
\$6 to \$7	86	75	6 85	282 38	315 47	1 12	98 31	65 252	95 48	4 85	
\$7 to \$8	189	177	7 67	269 38	337 71	1 25	4 19	341 90	269 17	5 16	
\$8 to \$9	213	213	8 94	270 81	396 56	1 46	3 50	400 06	300 52	5 76	
\$9 to \$10	81	80	9 82	266 75	421 36	1 58	2 20	423 56	312 31	5 99	
\$10 to \$11	61	60	10 67	269 69	465 12	1 72	1 23	466 35	330 00	6 33	
\$11 to \$12	67	66	11 93	262 37	510 37	1 95	6 73	517 10	370 14	7 10	
\$12 to \$13	7	7	12 50	280 86	554 51	1 97	554 51	406 57	7 80	7 80	
\$13 to \$14	6	6	13 58	242 00	513 58	2 12	3 33	516 91	383 83	7 36	
\$14 to \$15	21	21	15 00	231 81	551 90	2 38	3 00	554 90	384 68	7 38	
Over \$15	17	17	16 91	197 82	554 83	2 80	44 55	27 345 68	6 63	6 63	
Total	1277	996	7 32	271 53	320 79	1 18	2 70	323 49	255 53	4 90	

* The averages of this column are computed from the data of schedule A.

Here under workers with dependents all whose earnings are \$7 a week and under are unable to meet the cost of living, even with the extra earnings of themselves and those dependent upon them added. In the case of 28 whose average wages per week was \$4.34, and whose average extra earnings for the year were \$51.57, the income was less than cost of living by \$28.93, and in the case of 154 whose average earnings from occupation were \$310.59, the cost of living was \$345.15; but with the extra earnings with themselves and dependents the deficit was reduced to an average of 54 cents. Of the 137 whose weekly wages from occupation ranged from \$5 to \$6, and whose extra earnings were \$30.07, the deficit for the year was \$13.70. It is noticeable that 448 persons whose wages per week ranged from \$7 to \$8 (the average being \$7.65) were able to show a surplus for the year of only \$9.30, with extra earnings of \$28. Taking the whole number of 2,537 workers with dependents, it will be seen that the average rate of earnings from occupation was \$9.82 per week, which with the extra earnings of \$21.46 made an aggregate for the 270.15 days employed in the year of \$454.09, against which there is \$419.52 for cost of living in the year, or \$8.05 per week for an average family of 4.60. In the class of 1,277 workers without dependents, 996 of whom were males over 16 years, all were able to live within their income upon the average. It is not to be assumed, however, that every person in the several ranges, whether with or without dependents, had a surplus or a deficit according as he may be classified in a range. Some who were in receipt of the lowest earnings were successful in living within their income, while others in receipt of comparatively large earnings were not able to do so.

In the table which follows is presented the aggregates and averages of yearly statistics, classified by sex in the case of workers with dependents as owners, tenants and boarders, and in the case of workers without dependents as over and under 16 years of age:

Class of workers.	No. of returns.	Time employed.		Yearly earnings.				Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
		Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total.		
With dependents:		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Males, owners.... {	842	50,344	229,074	374,567	6,398	12,816	393,781	345,009	48,772
	Av.	59.79	272.06	444 85	7 60	15 22	467 67	409 75	57 92
Males, tenants.... {	1,634	97,170	440,098	699,947	11,039	23,225	734,211	696,327	37,884
	Av.	59.47	269.34	428 36	6 76	14 21	449 33	426 15	23 18
Males, boarders.. {	40	2,319	10,632	17,897	60	80	18,037	16,686	1,351
	Av.	57.98	265.80	447 43	1 50	2 00	450 93	417 17	33 76
Females, tenants.. {	21	1,229	5,574	5,174	484	346	6,004	6,303	-299
	Av.	58.52	265.43	246 37	23 05	16 48	285 90	300 13	-14 23
Total	2,537	151,062	685,378	1,097,585	17,981	36,467	1,152,033	1,064,325	87,708
	Av.	59.54	270.15	432 63	7 09	14 37	454 09	419 52	34 57
Without dependents:									
Males over 16 ... {	996	59,042	270,095	353,876	3,114	.....	356,990	276,364	80,626
	Av.	59.28	271.18	355 30	3 13	.....	358 43	277 48	80 95
Males under 16 ... {	17	1,021	5,007	2,107	4	.....	2,111	2,121	-10
	Av.	60.06	294.53	123 94	0 23	.....	124 17	124 76	-0 59
Females over 16 .. {	255	14,581	69,127	52,587	306	.....	52,893	46,774	6,119
	Av.	57.18	271.09	206 22	1 20	.....	207 42	183 42	24 00
Females under 16. {	9	534	2,519	1,080	16	.....	1,096	1,051	45
	Av.	59.33	279.89	120 00	1 78	.....	121 78	116 72	5 06
Total	1,277	75,178	346,748	409,650	3,440	.....	413,090	326,310	86,780
	Av.	58.87	271.53	320 79	2 70	.....	323 49	255 53	67 96
All classes... {	1889	3,814	226,240	1,032,121	1,507,235	21,421	1,565,123	1,390,635	174,488
	Av.	59.32	270.62	395 18	5 62	9 56	410 36	364 61	45 75
	1888	2,752	160,280	743,249	1,125,516	11,444	1,156,020	1,017,186	138,834
	Av.	58.24	270 07	408 98	4 16	6 93	420 07	369 62	50 45

In the class with dependents males who are owners of the dwellings they occupy number one-third and tenants nearly two-thirds of the whole. The former were employed on the average 2.72 days in the year more than the latter, their wages from occupation was greater by \$16.49, their extra earnings greater by 84 cents and the earnings of their dependents greater by \$1.01, making their total yearly earnings greater by \$18.34. On the other hand their cost of living was less by \$16.40, and their surplus was consequently greater by \$34.24. The apparent inference is that in thrift and economy the workmen who are owners of their dwellings surpass those who are tenants; but without accurate data of payments on purchase account, rent, etc., it is hardly possible to state the inference definitely. The returns of a large number of owners show, however, that the charge for instalments, interest and taxes is in excess of the rent paid by tenants in a number of places. Male employés with dependents who board make better wages from occupation than either of the other classes, and their cost of living is almost as high, although, as will afterwards be shown, they have only one-third the number of dependents. Females with dependents, all of whom are tenants, show a deficit for the year averaging \$14.23, although the number of days during which they were employed was nearly as many as that of males, and their extra earnings were considerably greater, being \$39.53 against \$22.82 for male owners and \$20.97 for male tenants. Males and females over 16 years of age without dependents—996 of the former and 255 of the latter—were employed the same number of days; but the yearly earnings of males were greater by \$151.01 and their cost of living was also greater by \$94.06. For all classes of workers with and without dependents average earnings exceeded the cost of living in 1889 by \$45.75 and in 1888 by \$50.45.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS AND WORKING TIME.—The following table shows for six years the averages of time and wages of workers, first by males over 16 years, and secondly by all classes:

Year.	Total male workers over 16.					All classes of workers.				
	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Average daily rate.	Extra earnings of self.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Average daily rate.	Extra earnings of self.
	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1889.....	59.47	270.47	411 81	1 52	5 87	59.32	270.62	395 18	1 46	5 62
1888.....	58.38	269.41	425 12	1 58	4 41	58.24	270.07	408 98	1 51	4 16
1887.....	58.90	260.93	392 82	1 51	7 47	58.70	263.21	371 87	1 41	6 71
1886.....	58.21	270.18	403 38	1 49	8 22	58.13	270.41	381 83	1 41	7 72
1885.....	58.95	269.89	403 18	1 49	7 56	58.85	271.28	372 98	1 37	6 72
1884.....	59.05	265.14	394 34	1 49	4 76	59.10	265.17	372 29	1 40	4 33
1884 9.....	58 83	267.67	405 11	1 51	6 38	58.72	268.46	383 85	1 43	5 88

The hours employed per week by males over 16 has ranged from 58.21 in 1886 to 59.47 in 1889, the average for the six years being 58.83 hours; the days employed in the year has ranged from 265.14 in 1884 to 270.47 in 1889, the yearly average being 267.67; and the wages, including extra earnings, from \$399.10 in 1884 to \$429.53 in 1888, the average being \$411.49. The highest average daily rate of wages, exclusive of extra earnings, was obtained in 1888, when it reached \$1.58; the lowest, \$1.49, was obtained in 1884 and the two succeeding years; and the average for the six years was \$1.51 per day. In the statistics for all classes of workers, the averages are nearly uniform for the six years, the greatest diversity occurring under the head of wages from occupation, which ranged from \$371.87 in 1887 to \$408.98 in 1888. In 1889 the averages are

very close to the yearly averages of the period, but they are in excess under every head with the exception of extra earnings. The time employed was greater than the yearly average by 2.16 days and the wages from occupation greater by \$11.33.

The next table presents the same comparison by localities for the two years 1888 and 1889 :

Localities.	Total male workers over 16.					All classes of workers.				
	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Average daily rate.	Extra earnings of self.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Average daily rate.	Extra earnings of self.
	No.	No.	\$ c.	% c.	\$ c.	No.	No.	\$ c.	% c.	\$ c.
Bowmanville	{ 1889 56.78 284.89 424 10 1 49 3 18					{ 1889 56.78 284.89 424 10 1 49 3 18				
	{ 1888 55.19 259.92 409 44 1 58 1 87					{ 1888 55.19 259.92 409 44 1 58 1 87				
Brantford	{ 1889 59.46 275.14 368 87 1 34 3 75					{ 1889 59.10 271.61 346 86 1 28 3 3				
	{ 1888 59.04 269.77 402 59 1 49 1 88					{ 1888 58.31 270.13 389 89 1 44 1 77				
Brockville	{ 1889 61.95 279.30 466 33 1 67 5 58					{ 1889 61.59 281.39 437 65 1 56 4 85				
	{ 1888 62.59 285.26 467 61 1 64 2 78					{ 1888 62.59 285.26 467 61 1 64 2 78				
Carleton Place ...	{ 1889 64.33 290.46 388 60 1 34 3 29					{ 1889 64.33 290.46 388 60 1 34 3 29				
	{ 1888 55.83 281.76 407 90 1 45 1 06					{ 1888 55.97 280.77 396 24 1 41 1 00				
Chatham	{ 1889 61.91 270.97 445 92 1 65 7 52					{ 1889 61.84 270.54 442 87 1 64 7 45				
	{ 1888 60.88 254.27 398 00 1 57 17 74					{ 1888 60.77 253.66 388 56 1 53 17 05				
Cobourg	{ 1889 59.60 287.42 427 83 1 49 3 28					{ 1889 59.70 290.07 376 30 1 30 2 52				
	{ 1888 58.27 288.05 442 42 1 54 3 77					{ 1888 58.22 288.04 386 89 1 34 2 99				
Cornwall	{ 1889 61.29 263.33 399 93 1 52 6 76					{ 1889 61.29 263.33 399 93 1 52 6 76				
	{ 1888 61.75 254.84 340 97 1 34 0 86					{ 1888 61.49 256.54 321 55 1 25 0 88				
Galt	{ 1889 58.19 257.79 403 67 1 57 7 06					{ 1889 58.19 257.79 403 67 1 57 7 06				
	{ 1888 58.00 262.75 397 17 1 51 3 96					{ 1888 58.00 262.75 397 17 1 51 3 96				
Gananoque	{ 1889 58.02 256.43 396 98 1 55 14 77					{ 1889 57.35 258.13 365 98 1 42 12 04				
	{ 1888 56.57 266.76 435 39 1 63 19 36					{ 1888 56.50 266.85 409 90 1 54 16 94				
Guelph	{ 1889 60.34 282.57 483 14 1 71 2 27					{ 1889 60.33 282.33 477 11 1 69 2 21				
	{ 1888 60.61 277.78 427 73 1 54 2 21					{ 1888 60.39 277.94 420 18 1 51 2 14				
Hamilton	{ 1889 57.21 241.58 391 27 1 60 8 04					{ 1889 57.41 248.64 380 07 1 53 7 40				
	{ 1888 55.60 235.30 401 21 1 71 5 52					{ 1888 55.60 235.30 401 21 1 71 5 52				
Kingston	{ 1889 61.45 249.21 292 09 1 17 11 02					{ 1889 61.62 247.62 286 97 1 16 13 63				
	{ 1888 59.55 281.12 423 13 1 51 6 25					{ 1888 59.47 281.39 412 90 1 47 5 91				
London	{ 1889 57.31 274.74 367 06 1 34 11 35					{ 1889 57.09 274.93 348 06 1 27 11 36				
	{ 1888 56.24 272.57 407 93 1 50 0 78					{ 1888 56.23 273.16 405 44 1 48 0 76				
Oshawa	{ 1889 57.23 275.07 483 81 1 76 10 58					{ 1889 57.23 275.07 483 81 1 76 10 58				
	{ 1888 56.93 274.84 487 64 1 77 7 39					{ 1888 56.93 274.84 487 64 1 77 7 39				
Ottawa	{ 1889 59.68 254.28 428 08 1 68 1 43					{ 1889 59.67 255.07 393 11 1 54 1 24				
	{ 1888 58.15 241.30 509 21 2 11 2 50					{ 1888 58.15 241.30 509 21 2 11 2 50				
Perth	{ 1889 59.55 260.12 394 38 1 52 3 06					{ 1889 59.32 259.77 386 75 1 49 2 96				
	{ 1888 60.26 259.27 416 20 1 61 0 19					{ 1888 60.26 259.27 416 20 1 61 0 19				
Peterborough	{ 1889 58.14 274.88 433 55 1 58 2 86					{ 1889 57.44 277.63 401 35 1 45 2 50				
	{ 1888 58.67 254.64 381 70 1 50 7 17					{ 1888 58.36 257.71 370 44 1 44 6 68				
St. Catharines	{ 1889 60.64 263.58 406 37 1 54 6 89					{ 1889 60.42 264.72 378 41 1 43 6 61				
	{ 1888 58.08 255.88 446 14 1 74 3 54					{ 1888 58.06 255.68 439 36 1 72 3 46				
St. Thomas	{ 1889 64.27 312.29 440 15 1 41 4 20					{ 1889 64.27 312.29 440 15 1 41 4 20				
	{ 1888 61.03 284.53 454 97 1 60 9 90					{ 1888 61.03 284.53 454 97 1 60 9 90				
Stratford	{ 1889 58.47 286.98 422 60 1 47 6 18					{ 1889 58.43 285.56 396 96 1 39 6 18				
	{ 1888 58.70 286.55 428 68 1 50 3 83					{ 1888 58.47 285.47 398 56 1 40 3 73				
Toronto	{ 1889 57.66 266.09 436 37 1 64 2 98					{ 1889 57.33 265.26 416 74 1 57 2 71				
	{ 1888 54.79 267.48 474 72 1 77 0 65					{ 1888 54.67 269.69 421 94 1 56 0 74				

Taking all classes of workers, it will be seen that St. Thomas and Carleton Place have the distinction of longest working hours per week in 1889, each being in excess of 64

hours; while Brockville and Cornwall stand highest for 1888, the latter at 61.49 and the former at 62.59 hours. The shortest working time per week in 1889 is put to the credit of Bowmanville, where the time was 56.78 hours; and the shortest in 1888 is recorded for Toronto, where it was 54.67 hours. Of days employed in the year, St. Thomas ranks first, at 312 days for 1889; Cobourg and Carleton Place being second at 290 days. Hamilton and Kingston rank lowest, the former at 248.64 days and the latter at 247.62. There are nine places in which the average number of working days in 1889 exceeded 275, six in which it was between 260 and 275 days, four in which it was between 250 and 260 days, and only two in which it was less than 250 days. In 1888 there were eight with working time exceeding 275 days, five in which it ranged from 250 to 260 days, and two in which it was less than 250 days. The highest rate of daily wages was obtained in Oshawa in both years, and also the highest rate of yearly wages in 1889, Ottawa standing first in 1888. In nine places the yearly wages exceeded \$400 in 1889, and in thirteen places they exceeded that figure in the previous year.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING.—The series of tables under this head show for two or more years the averages of working time, earnings and cost of living in the province by classes of workers and localities. The first presents statistics of 2,537 workers with dependents:

Workers with dependents.		No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus or deficit (-).
			No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Males, owners...	1889	3.81	59.79	272.06	444 85	7 60	15 22	467 67	409 75	85 12	57 92
	1888	3.77	58.51	269.11	462 96	6 16	10 31	479 43	416 99	87 42	62 44
Males, tenants...	1889	3.56	59.47	269.34	428 36	6 76	14 21	449 33	426 15	93 48	23 18
	1888	3.59	58.25	267.35	440 16	5 05	10 31	455 52	427 06	93 04	28 46
Males, boarders...	1889	1.54	57.98	265.80	447 43	1 50	2 00	450 93	417 17	164 52	33 76
	1888	1.11	58.67	265.89	418 15	.....	.....	418 15	376 65	178 41	41 50
Total males...	1889	3.61	59.55	270.19	434 19	6 95	14 36	455 50	420 52	91 19	34 98
	1888	3.64	58.33	267.89	447 16	5 37	10 26	462 79	423 67	91 29	39 12
	1884-9	3.58	58.83	266.41	430 72	7 74	12 91	451 37	411 73	89 90	39 64
Females, tenants...	1889	2.10	58.52	265.43	246 37	23 05	16 48	285 90	300 13	100 04	-14 23
	1888	2.00	59.33	265.33	242 83	.....	.....	242 83	280 00	93 33	-37 17
	1884-9	1.96	57.92	272.55	230 08	7 76	8 78	246 62	255 08	86 18	-8 46
Average for all workers with dependents.	1889	3.60	59.54	270.15	432 63	7 09	14 37	454 09	419 52	91 23	34 57
	1888	3.63	58.34	267.89	446 83	5 36	10 25	462 44	423 44	91 36	39 00
	1884-9	3.56	58.82	266.48	428 29	7 72	12 85	448 86	409 75	89 86	39 11

Judged by the amount of savings, the males who are owners of the dwellings they occupy are obviously the most successful. The number of days in which they are employed during the year as well as the amount of their earnings exceed those of males who are tenants or males who are boarders, besides which their cost of living is less, although the number of their dependents is greater. The life of a boarder with dependents may have some things to commend it, but the cost per capita is about twice as great as that of workers who are householders. The days employed by male workers of all classes with dependents was nearly four days more in 1889 than the average of six years 1884-9, the total earnings were greater by \$4.13, the cost of living greater by \$8.79, the cost of living per capita greater by \$1.29, and the surplus was less by \$4.66. Female workers with dependents, all of whom are tenants, worked a shorter time than the average of six years by 7.12 days, but their earnings from occupation were greater by

\$16.29, and their extra earnings and the earnings of their dependents were also greater by \$22.99. Yet the cost of living more than kept pace with income, so that the deficit of \$8.46 for the average of the six years became \$14.23 in 1889. For all classes of workers, with an average of 3.60 dependents, the average working time in 1889 was 270.15 days as against 266.48 for the six years, the average earnings from all sources \$454.09 as against \$448.86, the total cost of living \$419.52 as against \$409.75, the cost of living per capita \$91.23 as against \$89.86, and the surplus \$34.57 as against \$39.11. With earnings and cost of living the same as the average of the six years, an increase of less than one-half of one dependent to each worker, or say one dependent to two workers, would suffice to wipe out the surplus—so narrow is the margin of the savings of wage-earners who have to provide for the support of others. And it will be seen that about one-third of the surplus is earned by the dependents themselves.

The next table presents the same comparative statistics for 1,277 workers without dependents:

Workers without dependents.		Hours per week.		Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.		Total earnings.		Cost of clothing.		Cost of board and lodging.		Total cost of living.		Surplus or deficit (-).	
		No.	No.			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.				
Males over 16	{ 1889..	59.28	271.18	355	30	3	13	358	43	64	29	162	38	277	48	80	95
	{ 1888..	58.50	273.43	366	40	1	85	368	25	64	11	168	17	280	93	87	32
	{ 1884-9	58.82	270.40	346	20	3	35	349	55	60	71	166	93	267	38	82	17
Males under 16	{ 1889..	60.06	294.53	123	94	0	23	124	17	25	17	95	50	124	76	-0	59
	{ 1888..	59.17	294.04	147	84	1	04	148	88	26	36	108	73	142	92	5	96
	{ 1884-9	59.14	284.11	134	06	0	49	134	55	28	15	102	12	134	07	0	48
Females over 16	{ 1889..	57.18	271.09	206	22	1	20	207	42	53	93	116	14	183	42	24	00
	{ 1888..	55.98	276.05	212	41	0	97	213	38	41	97	116	75	180	04	33	34
	{ 1884-9	57.55	274.81	196	09	1	21	197	30	45	94	119	67	171	48	25	82
Females under 16	{ 1889..	59.33	279.89	120	00	1	78	121	78	18	89	93	57	116	72	5	06
	{ 1888..	56.73	287.91	135	95	.....	135	95	28	50	106	75	139	77	-3	82	
	{ 1884-9	58.09	276.53	117	17	0	30	117	47	23	76	95	25	120	54	-3	07
Average for all classes.	{ 1889..	58.87	271.53	320	79	2	70	323	49	61	54	152	33	255	53	67	96
	{ 1888..	58.04	274.64	330	05	1	65	331	70	59	59	158	32	257	38	74	32
	{ 1884-9	58.55	271.71	306	18	2	77	308	95	58	41	158	14	241	91	67	04

The working time in 1889 for all classes in this table is almost the same as the average for the years 1884-9, but the average of total earnings is higher by \$14.54. The total cost of living is also higher for 1889 than for the average of six years by \$13.62, of which \$3.13 was for clothing, although the cost of board and lodging was less by \$5.81. The surplus of 1889 for all classes without dependents was in excess of the average of the six years by 92 cents. This, however is wholly due to the savings of females under 16, whose surplus was \$5.06 against a deficit of \$3.07 for the six years. For each of the other three classes the savings were less in 1889 than the average for the six years. The cost of clothing in 1889 to males over 16 was \$3.58 and to females \$7.99 more than the yearly average, while to males under 16 it was \$2.98 and to females \$4.87 less. The cost of board and lodging was less than the yearly average to each class of workers, ranging from \$1.68 for females under 16 to \$6.62 for males under 16. Nevertheless the total cost of living was in excess of the average by \$10.10 for males over 16 years, and by \$11.94 for females over 16; it was below the average for males under 16 by \$9.33 and for females under 16 by \$3.82.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING BY LOCALITIES.—In the tables under this head workers are classified as males who are owners and tenants with dependents, and males and females over 16 years of age without dependents, for the years

1888 and 1889 in twenty-one towns from which returns have been collected in both years. The first table gives the statistics of males who are owners of the dwellings they occupy :

Localities.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus or deficit (-).
		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Bowmanville....	{ 1889 3.57	57.80	285.93	430 46	7 07	4 13	441 66	351 87	77 05	89 79
	{ 1888 2.86	55.14	267.29	436 07	.....	.....	436 07	350 00	90 74	86 07
Brantford.....	{ 1889 2.41	58.41	267.00	435 12	4 70	22 06	461 88	365 70	107 19	96 18
	{ 1888 3.45	58.95	268.91	512 82	2 04	13 64	528 50	390 20	87 60	138 30
Brockville.....	{ 1889 3.48	63.28	281.09	521 31	2 39	3 91	527 61	423 65	94 60	103 96
	{ 1888 3.39	63.25	293.36	500 31	1 97	5 50	507 78	400 56	91 18	107 22
Carleton Place..	{ 1889 4.29	62.43	306.93	439 63	2 14	21 43	463 20	423 62	80 14	39 58
	{ 1888 4.00	56 21	276.53	373 52	.....	8 42	381 94	378 32	75 64	3 62
Chatham.....	{ 1889 3.34	61.47	267.50	451 81	8 03	8 58	468 42	415 24	95 63	53 18
	{ 1888 3.63	60.63	251.48	425 58	20 22	8 34	454 14	406 84	87 93	47 30
Cobourg.....	{ 1889 4.00	59.89	285.89	490 36	9 44	26 67	526 47	352 94	70 59	173 53
	{ 1888 3.81	58.33	284.48	484 24	12 38	1 67	498 29	458 76	95 39	39 53
Cornwall.....	{ 1889 4.27	59.45	258.82	414 99	6 49	24 18	445 66	396 51	75 20	49 15
	{ 1888 3.46	61.46	269.62	337 90	.....	16 92	354 82	341 57	76 56	13 25
Galt.....	{ 1889 3.53	58.18	257.94	439 07	2 94	4 41	446 42	378 97	83 67	67 45
	{ 1888 3.80	58.10	247.80	417 16	11 00	26 20	454 36	377 36	78 72	76 50
Gananoque.....	{ 1889 3.45	58.09	246.91	446 36	27 91	13 64	487 91	421 48	94 62	66 43
	{ 1888 2.82	58.64	280.00	543 36	24 55	8 18	576 09	424 45	111 17	151 64
Guelph.....	{ 1889 4.13	60.05	275.00	495 16	4 86	0 89	500 91	439 68	85 79	61 23
	{ 1888 4.18	60.07	265.42	454 05	1 82	7 82	463 69	431 22	83 22	32 47
Hamilton.....	{ 1889 4.23	57.02	247.21	425 40	7 05	20 35	452 80	425 84	81 38	26 96
	{ 1888 3.76	55.98	246.80	436 24	4 46	15 61	456 31	435 72	91 61	20 59
Kingston.....	{ 1889 4.29	63.71	252.57	352 21	10 00	98 14	460 35	471 46	89 20	-11 11
	{ 1888 4.06	59.13	277.88	435 09	9 37	38 75	483 21	397 26	78 47	85 95
London.....	{ 1889 3.67	56.65	279.89	404 98	12 43	32 57	449 98	413 47	88 60	36 51
	{ 1888 3.76	55.97	275.94	457 88	1 06	14 34	473 28	440 18	92 25	33 10
Oshawa.....	{ 1889 4.71	57.50	283.79	509 07	27 14	28 57	564 78	459 11	80 35	105 67
	{ 1888 4.73	55.36	288.18	580 82	9 09	47 73	637 64	483 27	84 38	154 37
Ottawa.....	{ 1889 4.69	59.69	254.76	474 35	2 29	11 59	488 23	413 86	72 73	74 37
	{ 1888 5.40	59.60	246.60	521 00	.....	.....	521 00	497 60	77 75	23 40
Perth.....	{ 1889 3.84	59.14	253.35	417 84	4 31	14 19	436 34	415 94	85 98	20 40
	{ 1888 3.93	60.00	259.14	438 21	.....	.....	438 21	410 57	83 30	27 64
Peterborough...	{ 1889 4.44	57.33	268 11	478 33	5 56	6 67	490 56	388 67	71 39	101 89
	{ 1888 3.60	58.30	241.00	435 60	8 00	.....	443 60	364 62	79 26	78 98
St. Catharines..	{ 1889 3.47	61.47	270.35	493 23	3 82	6 06	503 11	446 82	99 95	56 29
	{ 1888 3.89	57.50	254.50	490 93	7 08	6 81	504 82	413 04	84 49	91 78
St. Thomas.....	{ 1889 3.41	69.50	327.00	474 00	7 27	2 73	484 00	456 37	103 51	27 63
	{ 1888 4.08	64.00	295.67	510 22	10 42	.....	520 64	444 67	87 48	75 97
Stratford.....	{ 1889 3.46	58.56	293.15	469 44	9 46	20 08	498 98	425 03	95 32	73 95
	{ 1888 3.44	57.97	285.56	491 24	5 24	3 89	500 37	406 70	91 51	93 67
Toronto.....	{ 1889 3.70	57.02	280.50	531 95	0 23	16 16	548 34	547 80	116 44	0 64
	{ 1888 4.10	54.67	257.48	526 73	2 38	17 62	546 73	505 83	92 28	40 90

The differences in the statistics of the same town for the two years are due in part, no doubt, to the difficulty of procuring returns from the workers of the same occupations in the same relative proportions for successive years ; but they are also due in no small measure to inequalities in working time. Brockville and Oshawa are the only places showing a surplus of more than \$100 for each of the two years, and Kingston is the only one of the twenty-one places in the table showing a deficit in 1889. These statistics, however, can only possess value when the comparison has been extended over a term of years.

The next table presents the same comparative statistics for tenants with dependents in the same towns and cities :

Localities.		No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus or deficit (-).
			No.	No.	\$ c.	% c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Bowmanville ...	1889	2.79	55.24	284.57	441 72	1 43	4 95	448 10	383 68	101 35	64 42
	1888	2.67	55.29	258.83	411 77	3 38	7 73	422 88	363 43	99 12	59 45
Brantford.....	1889	3.62	60 76	285.00	463 86	9 43	10 95	484 24	420 50	93 20	53 74
	1888	3.34	58.75	270.07	432 78	3 30	15 23	451 31	386 47	89 03	64 84
Brockville	1889	3.32	61.70	278.34	481 84	9 45	...	491 29	467 05	108 24	24 24
	1888	3.24	61.71	275.71	465 18	2 27	4 08	471 53	426 72	100 53	44 81
Carleton Place..	1889	3.74	64.04	275.35	410 25	5 65	7 39	423 29	441 26	93 11	-17 97
	1888	4.03	55.81	282.74	443 73	0 81	20 61	465 15	474 76	94 34	- 9 61
Chatham	1889	3.27	62.22	271.36	462 98	8 31	5 36	476 65	434 18	101 62	42 47
	1888	3.64	61.05	250.99	408 23	18 37	4 22	430 82	409 19	88 15	21 63
Cobourg	1889	3.94	59.55	288.73	429 39	2 39	6 94	438 72	361 73	73 23	76 99
	1888	3.70	58.33	289.30	496 52	1 36	.....	497 88	443 91	94 51	53 97
Cornwall	1889	3.42	61.92	266 73	400 61	8 11	12 12	420 84	407 51	92 13	13 33
	1888	2 83	61.90	251.97	345 63	1 00	25 70	372 33	387 54	101 10	-15 21
Galt.....	1889	3.05	57.82	264.64	423 24	11 00	13 64	447 88	394 51	97 52	53 37
	1888	3.44	58.00	277.72	449 28	2 22	10 58	462 08	403 63	90 82	58 45
Gananoque	1889	3.65	58.88	274.59	455 64	14 83	24 88	495 35	439 53	94 58	55 82
	1888	3.51	54.79	261.68	422 29	25 00	14 95	462 24	399 48	88 26	62 76
Guelph	1889	3.65	61.06	287.80	504 09	1 23	3 09	508 41	461 17	99 08	47 24
	1888	3.64	60.86	281.70	444 79	2 96	4 95	452 70	430 84	92 84	21 86
Hamilton.....	1889	3.67	57.38	244.54	394 03	10 71	13 50	418 24	409 36	87 72	8 88
	1888	3.65	55.19	229.52	400 36	7 47	9 35	417 18	420 20	90 27	- 3 02
Kingston.....	1889	3.07	59.93	244.90	315 55	19 21	44 93	379 69	410 83	100 97	-31 14
	1888	3.37	59.48	280.67	446 16	7 71	29 07	482 94	393 44	90 03	89 50
London	1889	3.97	57.54	271.69	385 37	15 27	30 73	431 37	420 56	84 68	10 81
	1888	3.75	55.78	268.57	411 54	0 94	23 81	436 29	442 97	93 22	- 6 68
Oshawa	1889	4.00	57.58	273.79	482 95	3 95	6 31	493 21	442 92	88 58	50 29
	1888	4 19	57.00	271 26	464 47	8 33	.....	472 80	431 72	83 26	41 08
Ottawa.....	1889	4.42	59.97	255.82	425 20	1 12	14 50	440 82	417 45	77 01	23 37
	1888	4.91	58.36	228.00	497 16	3 64	4 54	505 34	482 66	81 68	22 68
Perth	1889	3 63	60.08	270.47	404 83	2 49	17 86	425 18	397 47	85 89	27 71
	1888	3.56	60.00	262.44	419 63	0 37	2 50	422 50	419 31	91 90	3 19
Peterborough....	1889	4.33	58.53	281.50	446 67	3 67	5 16	455 50	422 73	79 26	32 77
	1888	4.00	57.90	238.29	389 17	14 95	14 43	418 55	419 75	83 95	- 1 20
St. Catharines..	1889	3.20	61.08	263.34	401 19	9 20	14 45	424 84	400 64	95 39	24 20
	1888	3.79	58.61	255.09	441 42	3 03	4 52	448 97	415 03	86 67	33 94
St. Thomas	1889	3.96	60.35	306 26	437 13	3 26	0 52	440 91	421 82	85 11	19 09
	1888	4.42	59.00	276.25	434 73	14 33	2 50	451 56	437 65	99 09	13 91
Stratford.....	1889	3.29	58.15	288.92	475 58	4 22	11 42	491 22	431 57	100 51	59 65
	1888	3.40	60.00	287.22	457 67	4 18	2 09	463 94	412 62	93 71	51 32
Toronto	1889	3.17	57.64	262.60	446 52	4 87	23 17	474 56	493 46	118 20	-18 90
	1888	3.86	54.26	270.65	518 59	0 48	7 43	526 50	502 60	104 07	23 90

Here the inequalities of time, earnings and cost of living are less observable than in the table of workingmen who are owners, and there is consequently less variation in the average savings. In no case does the surplus reach \$100, the highest in 1889 being in Cobourg, where it was \$76.99. Three places show a deficit, viz.: Carleton Place, Kingston and Toronto, as against four places in 1888. In six places, viz.: Bowmanville, Brockville, Chatham, Kingston, Stratford and Toronto the cost of living per capita exceeded \$100 in 1889, Toronto being highest. The lowest cost of living per capita in 1888 was obtained in Ottawa, where it was \$81.68, and the lowest in 1889 in Cobourg, where it was \$73.23.

Similar comparisons for all classes of workers with dependents are made in the following table, being complete as regards fourteen places for the four years 1886-9 :

Localities.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus or deficit (-).
		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Bowmanville..	{ 1889.. 3.07	56 34	285.14	437 73	3 68	4 48	445 89	371 59	91 35	74 30
	{ 1888.. 2.69	55.23	261.44	419 27	2 08	4 75	426 10	358 52	97 10	67 58
Brantford	{ 1889.. 3.08	59.71	276.95	451 00	7 32	15 92	474 24	401 51	98 44	72 73
	{ 1888.. 3.38	58 82	269.68	459 46	2 88	14 70	477 04	387 71	88 54	89 33
Brockville....	{ 1889.. 3.33	62.45	280.44	495 08	6 56	1 47	503 11	448 98	103 74	54 13
	{ 1888.. 3.30	62.27	282.13	477 96	2 15	4 60	484 71	417 21	97 05	67 50
	{ 1886-9 3.63	60.91	273.40	457 23	10 08	3 86	471 17	414 51	89 53	56 66
Carleton Place	{ 1889.. 3.95	63.43	287.30	421 37	4 32	12 70	438 39	434 58	87 87	3 81
	{ 1888.. 3.90	55.98	281.15	420 46	0 48	15 37	436 31	438 80	89 48	-2 49
Chatham.....	{ 1889.. 3.30	61.91	269.78	458 42	8 19	6 68	473 29	426 44	99 15	46 85
	{ 1888.. 3.62	60.93	250 88	414 45	19 02	5 89	439 36	407 55	88 22	31 81
	{ 1886-9 3.57	61.10	261.85	433 95	13 16	9 41	458 52	408 85	89 46	49 67
Cobourg.....	{ 1889.. 3.88	59.63	288.40	437 47	3 81	10 84	452 12	356 08	72 91	96 04
	{ 1888.. 3.74	58.33	287.43	491 74	5 65	0 65	498 04	419 69	94 86	48 35
Cornwall... ..	{ 1889.. 3.63	61.16	265.34	405 74	7 43	15 29	428 46	404 85	87 41	23 61
	{ 1888.. 2.98	57.71	257.55	339 72	0 67	22 02	362 41	369 83	92 97	-7 42
Galt.....	{ 1889.. 3.26	57.97	261.72	430 14	7 49	9 61	447 24	387 73	91 09	59 51
	{ 1888.. 3.57	58.04	267.04	437 81	5 35	16 17	459 33	394 43	86 28	64 90
	{ 1886-9 3.49	58.52	265.42	435 77	5 52	15 80	457 09	399 66	89 61	57 43
Gananoque ...	{ 1889.. 3.39	58.68	263.52	455 42	18 03	18 48	491 93	427 94	97 55	63 99
	{ 1888.. 3.27	56.20	268.40	466 68	24 83	12 47	503 98	408 63	95 77	95 35
	{ 1886-9 3.43	58 31	266.27	452 53	18 14	12 47	483 14	412 38	93 09	70 76
Guelph. . . .	{ 1889.. 3.85	60.65	282.57	500 44	2 71	2 19	505 34	452 88	93 84	52 96
	{ 1888.. 3.77	60.67	277.67	447 08	2 68	5 66	455 42	430 93	90 25	24 49
	{ 1886-9 3.99	58.44	278.46	446 12	3 83	7 20	457 15	420 53	84 27	36 62
Hamilton.....	{ 1889.. 3.73	57.33	245.59	401 70	9 27	14 50	425 47	411 79	87 01	13 68
	{ 1888.. 3.68	55.40	231.12	409 91	6 66	11 02	427 59	424 33	90 63	3 26
	{ 1886-9 3.78	56.32	232.83	405 04	8 59	15 83	429 46	420 57	87 99	8 89
Kingston	{ 1889.. 3.07	60.80	241.07	313 19	20 17	48 54	381 90	410 27	100 73	-28 37
	{ 1888.. 3.47	59.43	280.28	444 63	7 94	30 41	482 98	393 97	88 22	89 01
	{ 1886-9 3.52	59.63	270.20	406 47	12 93	27 61	447 01	406 79	90 00	40 22
London	{ 1889.. 3.78	57.14	274.31	386 79	14 77	30 37	431 93	412 83	86 30	19 10
	{ 1888.. 3.70	58.75	271.04	427 86	0 96	20 08	448 90	440 42	93 72	8 48
	{ 1886-9 3.71	56.25	270.37	402 10	8 31	20 44	430 85	419 16	88 99	11 69
Oshawa	{ 1889.. 4.21	57.18	276.97	490 18	13 38	15 29	518 85	446 25	85 72	72 60
	{ 1888.. 4.34	56.53	276.16	498 15	8 55	13 82	520 52	446 64	83 61	73 88
	{ 1886-9 3.97	57.35	265.29	460 86	11 38	9 65	481 89	430 41	86 60	51 48
Ottawa.....	{ 1889.. 4.47	59.91	255.61	434 67	1 34	13 94	449 95	416 76	76 16	33 19
	{ 1888.. 5.06	58.75	233.81	504 61	2 50	3 12	510 23	487 33	80 88	22 90
	{ 1886-9 4.51	60.73	254.54	452 19	3 94	11 00	467 13	436 15	79 16	30 98
Perth	{ 1889.. 3.72	59.68	263.27	410 30	3 26	16 32	429 88	405 24	85 93	24 64
	{ 1888.. 3.67	60.00	261 43	425 28	0 26	1 74	427 28	416 65	89 14	10 63
Peterborough.	{ 1889.. 4.36	58.26	278.41	453 98	4 10	5 51	463 59	414 87	77 42	48 72
	{ 1888.. 3.78	58.09	240.44	403 02	12 31	9 47	424 80	400 03	83 67	24 77
	{ 1886-9 3.78	58.67	265.07	437 10	12 15	12 63	461 88	417 35	87 31	44 53
St. Catharines	{ 1889.. 3.21	61.08	265.89	420 35	8 32	13 04	441 71	410 14	97 41	31 57
	{ 1888.. 3.82	58.29	254.92	455 57	4 19	5 17	464 93	414 46	86 03	50 47
	{ 1886-9 3.58	60.35	258.95	413 42	6 90	11 52	431 84	406 78	88 82	25 06
St. Thomas....	{ 1889.. 3.69	64.82	316.40	455 16	5 22	1 60	461 98	438 71	93 66	23 27
	{ 1888.. 3.75	61.50	285 96	472 47	12 38	1 25	486 10	441 16	92 87	44 94
Stratford.....	{ 1889.. 3.30	58.25	289.49	470 05	6 27	15 03	491 35	427 21	99 28	64 14
	{ 1888.. 3.42	59.02	286.42	473 94	4 69	2 96	481 59	409 75	92 64	71 84
	{ 1886-9 3.38	59.63	291.39	472 86	8 28	9 36	490 50	417 50	95 32	73 00
Toronto	{ 1889.. 3.16	7.46	265.74	459 81	3 88	21 13	484 82	499 05	119 88	-14 23
	{ 1888.. 3.88	4.33	268.89	517 67	0 73	8 74	527 14	501 52	102 78	25 62
	{ 1886-9 3.36	55.38	263.48	474 29	4 04	14 87	493 20	480 22	110 14	12 98

The most valuable comparisons in this table will be found by taking the averages in the several places for the four years 1886-9. The number of dependents ranges from 3.36 in Toronto to 4.51 in Ottawa, the number of days of working time from 232.89 in Hamilton to 291.39 in Stratford, the total earnings (including extra wages of the worker and earnings of dependents) from \$429.46 in Hamilton to \$493.20 in Toronto, the total cost of living from \$399.66 in Galt to \$480.22 in Toronto, the cost of living per capita from \$79.16 in Ottawa to \$110.14 in Toronto, and the surplus of earnings over cost of living from \$8.89 in Hamilton to \$73 in Stratford. The latter place, which is one of the lowest in number of dependents and highest in working time, stands next to Toronto in the average of total earnings, being only \$2.70 less. It stands next to Toronto also in the cost of living per capita, but at an interval of \$14.82.

A comparison of males over 16 without dependents in twenty-one towns and cities is exhibited in the next table for the years 1888 and 1889 :

Localities.		Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Total earnings.	Cost of clothing.	Cost of board and lodging.	Total cost of living.	Surplus.
		No.	No.	¢ c.	¢ c.	¢ c.	¢ c.	¢ c.	¢ c.	¢ c.
Bowmanville	{ 1889	58.04	284.19	385 32	1 77	387 09	82 88	146 81	270 08	117 01
	{ 1888	55.07	255.71	382 07	1 29	383 36	71 92	150 86	276 93	106 43
Brantford	{ 1889	59.29	273.91	313 13	1 34	314 47	58 49	150 43	223 85	90 62
	{ 1888	58.74	269.91	315 30	0 35	315 65	66 74	158 30	231 16	84 49
Brockville	{ 1889	60.71	276.98	394 31	3 14	397 45	92 06	164 35	301 98	95 47
	{ 1888	63.16	291.00	448 63	3 93	452 56	88 15	189 95	319 36	133 20
Carleton Place.....	{ 1889	66.53	298.27	307 80	0 73	308 53	61 38	155 33	268 17	40 36
	{ 1888	55.42	283.42	373 55	2 73	376 18	55 26	167 79	314 80	61 33
Chatham	{ 1889	62.62	279.46	356 46	2 69	359 15	65 00	156 00	267 08	92 07
	{ 1888	60.68	270.29	319 12	11 62	330 74	58 75	153 00	247 56	83 18
Cobourg	{ 1889	59.55	284.73	371 71	0 91	372 62	31 18	158 77	225 00	147 62
	{ 1888	58.15	289.30	343 78	.....	343 78	96 30	128 00	284 41	59 37
Cornwall	{ 1889	61.80	255.70	377 88	4 20	382 08	63 00	173 30	298 18	83 90
	{ 1888	61.91	243.73	346 08	2 27	348 35	78 63	171 00	312 65	35 70
Galt	{ 1889	58.85	246.00	324 25	5 77	330 02	45 20	143 33	233 28	96 74
	{ 1888	57.95	256.75	340 27	2 00	342 27	44 17	159 25	252 67	89 60
Gananoque	{ 1889	56.46	239.54	257 63	7 00	264 63	44 08	131 46	209 46	55 17
	{ 1888	57.50	262.67	357 15	5 67	362 82	64 17	143 17	259 88	102 94
Guelph ..	{ 1889	58.78	282.59	395 37	.....	395 37	53 48	162 25	265 78	129 59
	{ 1888	60.32	278.32	336 34	.....	336 34	50 06	155 17	248 60	87 74
Hamilton	{ 1889	56.90	244.41	341 73	1 99	343 72	67 31	160 89	282 67	61 05
	{ 1888	56.26	239.22	372 07	1 70	373 77	58 86	183 19	317 70	56 07
Kingston	{ 1889	62.81	261.46	252 15	3 85	256 00	50 08	142 52	211 66	44 34
	{ 1888	59.79	284.58	379 02	2 80	381 82	66 73	166 30	272 23	109 59
London	{ 1889	57.54	274.39	303 94	4 41	308 35	58 41	152 46	251 63	56 72
	{ 1888	57.77	279.05	323 11	.....	323 11	59 67	153 16	239 57	83 54
Oshawa	{ 1889	57.44	267.89	459 78	.....	459 78	75 00	186 33	331 89	127 89
	{ 1888	59.50	266.50	421 08	.....	421 08	78 33	166 67	313 98	107 10
Ottawa	{ 1889	57.97	244.60	380 23	2 07	382 30	64 57	190 17	296 42	85 88
	{ 1888	55.75	271.25	527 63	2 50	530 13	42 83	215 50	345 00	185 13
Perth	{ 1889	59.18	251.73	351 89	2 55	354 44	50 69	152 64	263 00	91 44
	{ 1888	61.00	253.06	390 06	.....	390 06	65 06	152 69	274 56	115 50
Peterborough.....	{ 1889	57.88	266.76	386 65	.....	386 65	70 59	153 47	273 71	112 94
	{ 1888	59.48	274.39	352 04	.....	352 04	72 00	151 91	249 02	103 02
St. Catharines	{ 1889	59.06	255.81	328 53	2 00	330 53	66 89	166 32	295 72	34 81
	{ 1888	57.20	259.93	406 54	0 83	407 37	54 90	200 47	306 63	100 74
St. Thomas.....	{ 1889	62.00	295.45	378 75	.....	378 75	55 50	180 55	291 09	87 66
	{ 1888	59.17	278.83	384 97	.....	384 97	40 00	143 33	253 61	131 36
Stratford ..	{ 1889	58.83	281.81	338 52	6 51	345 03	69 22	160 88	295 19	49 84
	{ 1888	58.18	286.76	355 13	2 44	357 57	66 29	157 85	293 29	64 28
Toronto	{ 1889	57.91	265.88	391 47	1 35	392 82	71 16	184 07	331 95	60 87
	{ 1888	55.58	265.01	387 10	0 52	387 62	56 44	199 86	313 26	74 36

Here again the data are insufficient for useful comparisons, and the same observations will apply generally as in the case of the averages of other classes of employes for a two years period. Oshawa gives the highest rate of earnings for 1889 and Ottawa for 1888, both being in excess of \$450. Kingston is lowest in the former year (\$256) and Brantford in the latter (\$315.65.) The cost of clothing ranges in 1889 from \$31.18 in Cobourg to \$92.06 in Brockville, and in 1888 from \$40 in St. Thomas to \$96.30 in Cobourg. In the case of the latter town the comparison of the two years passes into a contrast. Cost of board and lodging ranges from \$131.46 in Gananoque to \$190.17 in Ottawa in 1889, and from \$128 in Cobourg to \$215.50 in Ottawa in 1888. For total cost of living Toronto stands highest in 1889, with Oshawa a close second; in 1888 Ottawa is highest and Brantford lowest, their difference being \$113.84. In five places the surplus exceeded \$100 in 1889, Cobourg being first at \$147.62, and in ten places it exceeded \$100 in 1888, Ottawa having the lead at \$185.13. The lowest surplus of the two years is recorded for St. Catharines, where it was only \$34.81; but there are only five places in which it fell below an average of \$50 in either of the two years.

The next table gives for nine places the averages for females over 16 years of age without dependents for the two years.

Localities.		Hours per week.		Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Total earnings.	Cost of clothing.	Cost of board and lodging.	Total cost of living.	Surplus.
		No.	No.								
Brantford	{ 1889	55.80	242.80	184	35	.....	184 35	69 00	99 50	165 63	18 72
	{ 1888	50.86	275.71	192	14	.....	192 14	35 00	102 29	162 14	30 00
Cobourg.....	{ 1889	60.00	298.64	224	20	.....	224 20	34 55	123 55	174 73	49 47
	{ 1888	58.00	288.00	240	00	.....	240 00	.....	.....	200 00	40 00
Gananoque	{ 1889	54.40	265.60	229	55	.....	229 55	49 44	80 20	143 80	85 75
	{ 1888	55.20	280.20	257	40	.....	257 40	33 00	101 00	139 20	118 20
Guelph.....	{ 1889	59.75	272.50	230	00	.....	230 00	45 00	118 75	183 00	47 00
	{ 1888	52.57	279.29	188	29	.....	188 29	35 71	97 14	143 14	45 15
London.....	{ 1889	54.44	276.78	177	89	5 92	183 81	40 61	101 83	160 01	23 80
	{ 1888	54.00	300.00	293	00	.....	293 00	53 00	134 00	222 00	71 00
Peterborough.....	{ 1889	52.29	296.43	186	36	.....	186 36	56 43	98 57	170 71	15 65
	{ 1888	54.00	300.00	215	63	.....	215 63	73 75	93 50	173 50	42 13
St. Catharines.....	{ 1889	56.77	265.00	187	69	2 31	190 00	46 36	122 95	185 23	4 77
	{ 1888	57.00	247.75	174	88	.....	174 88	38 75	120 75	169 13	5 75
Stratford.....	{ 1889	58.45	273.07	212	90	5 51	218 41	48 75	133 94	194 79	23 62
	{ 1888	56.19	271.77	239	63	3 08	242 71	40 00	118 00	203 63	39 08
Toronto	{ 1889	54.03	259.33	216	71	.....	216 71	67 31	126 36	214 28	2 43
	{ 1888	54.08	278.96	201	49	1 22	202 71	42 21	135 77	192 29	10 42

The highest wages in the two years is credited to London and the lowest to St. Catharines, the highest cost of clothing to Brantford and the lowest to Gananoque, the highest cost of board and lodging to Toronto and the lowest to Gananoque, the highest total cost of living to London, the lowest to Gananoque. But Gananoque makes the best record for savings of female wage-earners, their average surplus being greater than that of any other place in both years, while Toronto's average is lowest in 1889 and that of St. Catharines in 1888.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING IN LOCALITIES BY OCCUPATIONS.—The next series of tables compares earnings and cost of living of workers with dependents in five of the leading occupations or trades of the country,—for the

chief towns and cities in 1888 and 1889, and for the whole province in 1887, 1888 and 1889. The first table gives averages for the trade of blacksmith :

Blacksmith.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus or deficit (-).
		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Chatham	1889 2.33	59.75	264.17	433 33	.....	433 33	390 33	117 10	43 00	.....
	1888 3.29	59.79	246.71	427 14	10 21	.....	437 35	405 00	94 50	32 35
Guelph	1889 3.29	59.86	290.00	441 14	7 14	.....	448 28	401 37	93 63	46 91
	1888 4.63	59 13	280.75	474 25	.....	.....	474 25	505 38	89 84	-31 13
Perth	1889 3.78	59.22	280.44	478 33	.....	8 33	486 66	454 92	95 22	31 74
	1888 4.33	60.00	276.00	472 17	.....	.....	472 17	451 17	84 59	21 00
St. Catharines...	1889 3.80	60.00	277.20	495 95	.....	.....	495 95	476 20	99 21	19 75
	1888 4.80	59.40	263.20	475 15	.....	9 60	484 75	394 60	68 03	90 15
Stratford	1889 3.60	60.00	290.80	431 10	5 00	.....	436 10	407 00	88 65	29 10
	1888 3.50	56.00	286.00	483 33	.....	.....	483 33	408 17	90 70	75 16
Toronto	1889 3.00	58.18	281.09	446 36	.....	40 91	487 27	497 55	124 39	-10 28
	1888 3.73	59.64	265.55	486 46	.....	5 45	491 91	461 38	88 73	30 53
The Province..	1889 3.75	58.76	278.51	445 32	1 77	8 89	455 98	422 56	89 00	33 42
	1888 3.77	58 91	273.57	473 33	5 65	3 82	482 80	438 61	91 87	44 19
	1887 3.59	58.67	274.77	449 15	6 60	8 33	464 08	423 66	92 22	40 42

In each place the average of time employed is greater in 1889 than in 1888, ranging from two days in Perth to eighteen in Chatham, but the average for the whole province was only greater by 4.94 days, and only 3.74 days greater than in 1887. But the earnings from occupation for the province was less than in 1887 by \$3 83, and less than in 1888 by \$28.91. For the whole province the cost of living per capita varied by only \$3.22 in the three years, and the average surplus is closely proportioned to the total earnings.

The next table presents a comparison for the trade of carpenter in nine towns and cities for two years, and in the whole province for three years :

Carpenter.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in y. ar.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus or deficit (-).
		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Brantford	1889 2.75	59.25	250.25	451 75	.....	.....	451 75	466 89	168 50	44 86
	1888 5.17	56.50	254.33	427 58	1 67	33 23	462 58	397 00	64 38	65 58
Guelph	1889 2.83	57.33	266.67	418 33	.....	.....	418 33	397 83	103 78	20 50
	1888 4.00	59.18	269.18	496 18	.....	9 09	505 27	484 27	96 85	21 00
Hamilton	1889 3.58	56.25	234.4	427 64	5 00	22 92	465 59	431 92	94 24	33 67
	1888 5.29	53.57	230.57	445 50	15 71	4 29	465 50	481 83	76 65	16 33
London	1889 5 67	59.50	293.17	452 59	19 08	17 33	489 00	434 73	65 21	54 27
	1888 3.69	50.96	268.08	449 69	.....	5 77	445 46	411 44	94 16	4 02
Peterborough...	1889 4.80	55.20	259.60	456 00	.....	.....	456 00	411 40	70 93	44 60
	1888 3.50	60.00	220.00	363 00	.....	16 67	379 67	410 48	91 22	30 81
St. Catharines...	1889 3.40	58.60	253.60	459 20	24 00	6 00	489 25	446 00	101 36	43 20
	1888 2.55	54.55	262.00	495 19	4 54	.....	499 73	411 35	118 01	88 38
St. Thomas	1889 3 33	57.80	273.33	469 16	6 67	10 00	485 83	457 75	105 62	28 08
	1888 4.80	57.40	275.80	492 04	.....	.....	492 04	463 84	78 25	38 20
Stratford	1889 3.25	54 00	277.75	449 69	.....	.....	449 69	467 07	88 90	82 70
	1888 3.28	56.13	276.38	473 13	.....	.....	473 13	494 38	90 14	78 75
Toronto	1889 2 60	49.70	270.00	517 81	.....	21 50	569 31	496 96	138 04	72 35
	1888 3.94	47.35	292.82	500 56	.....	8 35	568 91	494 32	100 01	14 59
The Province..	1889 3 77	57.82	257.47	426 68	7 41	12 37	446 41	408 83	85 76	37 58
	1888 3 84	54.82	267.55	457 0	2 99	9 17	469 16	433 81	89 70	35 35
	1887 3 98	53.47	240.65	448 09	6 49	14 12	438 70	416 06	83 62	22 64

The noticeable feature of this table is the shorter hours of labor per week in Toronto as compared with all other places except London; but in Toronto the average in 1889 was 2.35 hours more than in 1888. None of the places specified in the table exhibits a deficit for 1889, but Hamilton and Peterborough record deficits for the previous year. The provincial averages for cost of living per capita and surplus in the three years keep within close margins.

In the next table is exhibited for eight towns and cities the same comparison for machinists in 1888 and 1889, and for the whole province in the three years:

Machinist.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus or deficit (-).
		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Carleton Place...	{ 1889 3.57	58 71	296 14	536 55	4 28	.....	540 83	510 07	111 58	30 76
	{ 1888 3.00	53 40	279 80	504 30	.....	12 00	516 30	482 74	120 69	33 56
Galt	{ 1889 4.14	56 29	288 86	521 33	8 57	.....	529 90	470 85	91 55	59 05
	{ 1888 5.40	57 80	286 60	548 40	12 00	20 00	580 40	536 14	83 77	44 26
Gananoque	{ 1889 3.80	60 00	274 40	522 90	.....	.....	522 90	443 90	92 48	79 00
	{ 1888 4 20	56 80	284 00	555 10	4 00	16 80	575 90	522 20	104 23	53 70
Guelph	{ 1889 3.64	59 00	273 18	463 73	13 64	.....	477 37	431 64	93 10	45 73
	{ 1888 2.82	59 00	254 55	454 36	0 46	.....	454 82	446 91	117 05	7 91
Hamilton	{ 1889 3.63	55 34	231 06	412 69	24 44	13 44	450 57	448 03	96 87	2 54
	{ 1888 3.29	58 36	264 36	437 56	4 64	.....	462 20	441 53	103 03	20 67
London ...	{ 1889 3.44	56 11	261 22	399 21	2 78	.....	402 02	412 71	92 86	-10 69
	{ 1888 4.00	59 27	290 55	531 45	10 64	11 36	553 45	446 28	89 26	107 17
Stratford.....	{ 1889 2.95	52 10	284 10	446 00	1 00	11 25	458 25	422 15	106 87	36 10
	{ 1888 4.18	56 82	282 55	454 54	2 27	4 55	461 36	423 82	81 79	37 54
Toronto	{ 1889 3.25	58 13	268 25	498 65	.....	33 00	531 65	554 59	130 49	-22 94
	{ 1888 2.38	56 25	290 50	550 54	.....	.....	550 54	521 57	154 54	28 97
The Province..	{ 1889 3.56	56 77	276 94	479 34	7 38	5 97	492 69	451 37	99 00	41 32
	{ 1888 3.63	58 06	275 91	487 56	4 74	6 57	498 87	455 75	98 49	43 12
	{ 1887 3.83	56 84	271 03	448 47	9 82	15 12	473 41	419 39	86 81	54 02

Carleton Place, Galt, Gananoque and Toronto each show total earnings exceeding \$500, which is a little in excess of the average for the province. In the case of Toronto a substantial addition is made by the earnings of dependents; yet that city and London are the only places in which the average earnings fell below the cost of living. In the previous year London's average surplus was double that of any other of the towns in the table.

The statistics of moulders are presented in the next table for four places:

Moulder.	No. of dependent.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus or deficit (-).
		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Brockville	{ 1889 3.86	60.00	267.14	535 71	3 57	.....	539 28	436 71	89 91	102 57
	{ 1888 2.88	60.24	281.29	436 69	.....	.....	436 69	401 96	103 53	34 73
Guelph.....	{ 1889 5.40	59.00	289.00	578 00	.....	.....	578 00	502 60	78 53	75 40
	{ 1888 4.63	58.75	267.13	518 00	.....	.....	518 00	476 88	84 78	41 12
London	{ 1889 5.00	60.00	283.20	537 24	.....	28 00	565 21	502 62	83 77	62 62
	{ 1888 3.79	58.79	271.93	442 21	.....	.....	442 21	432 43	90 36	9 78
Oshawa	{ 1889 4.20	55.00	269.60	605 20	6 00	.....	611 20	519 28	105 63	61 92
	{ 1888 4.13	53.25	278.13	672 63	21 25	.....	693 88	589 87	115 10	104 01
The Province..	{ 1889 3.89	58.93	275.76	538 28	1 18	5 05	544 51	472 37	96 58	72 14
	{ 1888 3.53	57.81	267.11	504 38	2 99	4 46	511 83	461 15	101 72	50 68
	{ 1887 3.96	58.30	251.25	498 41	6 56	15 91	520 88	454 17	91 50	66 71

Here Oshawa leads in earnings, although not in time employed. It also leads for both years in cost of living per capita; yet its surplus is lower in 1889 than that of either of the other places specified, and lower also than the provincial average.

The fifth table gives the figures of the painters' trade for six places :

Painter.		No. of dependents.	Hours per week.		Days in year.		Wages from occupation.		Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.		Total earnings.		Total cost of living.		Cost per capita.		Surplus or deficit (—).
			No.	No.	£	c.	£	c.		£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	
Cobourg	{ 1889	3.40	59.40	282.60	352	50						352	50	329	10	74	80	23 40
	{ 1888	3.67	58.83	260.83	442	83	24	17				467	00	456	83	97	89	10 17
Guelph.....	{ 1889	2.75	59.00	287.50	459	50						459	50	398	50	106	27	61 00
	{ 1888	3.00	58.00	264.33	440	67						440	67	441	78	110	44	-1 11
Hamilton.....	{ 1889	3.17	57.33	211.67	368	83	15	00				383	83	398	67	95	68	-14 84
	{ 1888	2.78	51.22	209.44	375	27	20	00				395	27	379	14	100	36	16 13
London	{ 1889	3.71	50.57	271.43	342	56	33	28	23	00	398	84	385	44	81	76	13 40	
	{ 1888	3.18	54.71	249.24	368	88			12	06	380	94	393	82	94	30	-12 88	
Perth	{ 1889	3.83	60.00	253.50	400	00	6	67	25	33	432	00	428	33	88	62	3 67	
	{ 1888	3.60	60.00	269.60	414	20					414	20	402	80	87	57	11 40	
Toronto	{ 1889	3.00	51.80	244.90	480	52					480	52	507	01	126	75	-26 49	
	{ 1888	4.25	53.13	246.13	496	03					496	03	485	63	92	50	10 40	
The Province..	{ 1889	3.48	57.01	258.22	410	10	6	52	9	41	426	03	405	57	90	56	20 46	
	{ 1888	3.53	56.00	250.38	418	17	5	92	7	25	431	34	417	08	92	02	14 26	
	{ 1887	3.58	57.23	246.06	407	92	9	26	5	36	422	54	400	13	87	37	22 41	

In Hamilton the working time of the year was much below the average of the province, as was also the total earnings, for which cause that city exhibits a deficit. In Toronto the high cost of living is responsible for the same result.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING BY OCCUPATIONS.—The following table shows averages of time employed, wages earned and cost of living for workers with dependents in twenty-nine of the other principal occupations for the two years 1888 and 1889, computed from the statistics of the province :

Occupations.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus or deficit (-).
		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Baker.....	{ 1889 3.73	68.27	302.42	465 93	2 27	5 18	473 38	447 60	94 68	25 78
	{ 1888 3.13	62.57	290.26	485 83	.....	6 09	491 92	448 62	108 61	43 30
Blacksmith's helper.....	{ 1889 3.00	57.11	273.79	327 65	5 66	7 79	341 10	351 27	87 82	-10 17
	{ 1888 2.90	57.14	273.48	339 38	7 86	17 86	365 10	351 41	90 00	13 69
Boilermaker.....	{ 1889 4.11	56.32	279.68	470 10	2 10	24 00	496 20	470 23	92 11	25 97
	{ 1888 3.40	55.40	277.50	547 40	4 00	.....	551 40	533 08	121 15	18 32
Bricklayer.....	{ 1889 4.49	56.60	199.65	491 09	4 11	11 75	506 95	446 80	81 37	60 15
	{ 1888 4.13	56.13	189.84	482 95	0 79	3 37	487 11	450 26	87 74	36 85
Cabinetmaker....	{ 1889 3.40	57.72	278.30	448 93	2 54	10 60	462 07	419 06	95 24	43 01
	{ 1888 3.28	58.40	279.48	448 30	6 00	7 24	461 54	430 84	100 66	30 70
Cigarmaker.....	{ 1889 3.16	50.00	265.37	374 05	0 79	31 37	406 21	418 24	100 59	12 03
	{ 1888 2.09	53.00	293.73	485 09	.....	.....	485 09	398 81	129 03	86 28
Cooper.....	{ 1889 3.54	58.63	266.13	382 80	3 75	18 75	405 30	378 16	83 26	27 14
	{ 1888 3.33	56.00	268.22	364 67	0 66	17 00	382 33	369 78	85 33	12 55

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING.—Continued.

Occupations.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.		Earnings of dependents.		Total earnings.		Total cost of living.		Cost per capita.		Surplus or deficit (-).	
					\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Engineer (stationary)....	1889	3.90	65.10	293.67	429	41	3	53	10	24	443	18	402	59	82	13
	1888	4.50	64.53	282.80	420	12	8	57	12	93	441	62	398	80	72	51
Fireman	1889	3.65	66.65	274.12	349	06	8	82	40	06	397	94	371	26	79	89
	1888	4.25	63.00	285.38	375	88	.....	.....	9	37	385	25	364	13	69	36
Harnessmaker....	1889	3.25	59.63	279.78	416	63	7	99	20	94	445	56	402	96	94	81
	1888	3.75	57.69	289.00	404	91	0	62	28	44	433	97	413	01	86	95
Laborer (builder's)	1889	3.62	54.92	202.87	295	49	29	59	36	69	361	77	356	24	77	19
	1888	4.36	53.21	217.50	320	22	4	67	24	78	349	67	346	63	64	70
Laborer (general).	1889	3.71	59.94	259.43	302	60	7	00	30	26	339	86	343	07	72	80
	1888	3.89	58.05	258.38	311	66	7	16	31	06	349	88	350	32	71	58
Machine hand....	1889	3.76	57.44	277.02	393	02	6	11	19	84	418	97	389	32	81	87
	1888	3.45	56.93	263.28	415	54	21	69	1	73	438	96	413	86	93	04
Miller.....	1889	3.62	62.15	288.08	468	77	7	69	.....	476	46	431	23	93	43	45
	1888	3.86	64.57	270.71	455	38	10	72	.....	466	10	419	57	86	38	46
Plasterer.....	1889	3.29	56.12	208.94	449	47	5	88	9	12	464	47	415	56	96	78
	1888	4.38	55.06	224.25	518	11	3	12	10	94	532	17	488	60	90	90
Plumber.....	1889	3.52	56.04	277.63	493	25	0	39	18	37	512	01	473	71	104	84
	1888	4.29	56.07	269.86	511	36	.....	.....	7	14	518	50	464	54	87	89
Printer.....	1889	3.24	58.98	286.63	450	25	7	12	29	83	487	20	464	52	109	46
	1888	3.07	57.27	291.37	508	68	10	70	10	67	530	05	492	53	121	11
Railway car repairer.....	1889	4.20	55.60	284.53	417	27	1	33	19	07	437	67	427	73	82	26
	1888	3.92	57.85	296.54	406	54	4	61	5	54	416	69	413	88	84	07
Salesman.....	1889	2.90	63.05	302.29	478	71	4	29	3	90	486	90	433	77	111	09
	1888	2.76	60.29	277.59	488	41	.....	.....	16	30	504	71	416	41	110	61
Shoemaker.....	1889	3.56	59.45	266.38	387	66	6	67	13	08	407	41	396	67	86	94
	1888	3.29	58.88	281.22	410	87	3	71	12	70	427	28	392	21	91	37
Stonecutter.....	1889	4.25	54.75	217.00	553	51	4	50	.....	558	01	526	21	100	23	31
	1888	4.64	57.80	212.40	543	62	3	76	8	80	556	18	482	93	85	63
Stonemason.....	1889	4.22	58.49	197.30	470	48	6	22	9	13	485	83	433	69	83	14
	1888	4.38	56.90	182.52	491	90	2	24	.....	494	14	457	72	85	09	36
Stovemounter....	1889	3.54	58.54	247.54	369	70	0	92	10	77	381	39	400	94	88	34
	1888	3.14	55.86	205.00	326	95	8	57	17	00	352	52	372	71	89	97
Tailor.....	1889	3.41	59.66	258.59	460	63	.....	.....	26	18	486	81	437	21	99	23
	1888	3.12	59.00	247.08	419	04	5	60	1	60	426	24	387	22	93	99
Teamster.....	1889	4.15	64.10	302.40	369	69	7	55	12	13	389	37	369	62	71	77
	1888	4.05	61.10	287.57	356	49	0	48	7	66	364	63	345	03	68	36
Tinsmith	1889	3.49	58.41	277.00	430	46	3	62	3	20	437	28	403	17	89	85
	1888	3.55	58.29	285.55	457	24	.....	.....	14	52	471	76	441	56	97	08
Upholsterer.....	1889	4.00	59.33	286.47	488	71	2	07	3	33	494	11	445	37	89	07
	1888	4.67	56.33	281.33	466	53	.....	.....	50	00	516	53	482	00	85	06
Wood turner.....	1889	4.10	58.35	270.30	471	30	2	00	2	50	475	80	425	20	83	37
	1888	3.92	56.83	279.50	472	42	4	16	16	25	492	83	446	62	90	84
Woodworker.....	1889	3.44	56.87	279.90	453	10	10	69	3	33	467	12	402	84	90	81
	1888	3.83	56.92	258.83	397	29	1	17	.....	398	46	408	96	84	61	-10

Stonecutters alone earned over \$500 in 1889; but in 1888 the list included boilermakers, plasterers, plumbers and printers as well as stonecutters. There were eighteen occupations in 1889 and sixteen in 1888 in which the averages were over \$400 but less than \$500. There is wide diversity in cost of living, both in the aggregate and the per capita, being in a great majority of cases apparently regulated by the amount of earnings, but blacksmiths' helpers, cigarmakers, laborers, stovemounters and woodworkers are the only occupations in which earnings fell below the cost of living—stovemounters and general laborers showing a deficit for both years. Comparing workers by the average of working

hours per week, it will be observed that bakers, stationary engineers and firemen labor between sixty-five and seventy hours, and millers, salesmen and teamsters between sixty and sixty-five hours, while in the remaining occupations the working time of twenty is between fifty-five and sixty hours per week. A comparison by localities for these occupations is not possible as the data for 1888 are not now available. The statistics by localities for 1889 are given in Table x.

ITEMIZED COST OF LIVING BY LOCALITIES.—The table which follows shows by localities the average cost of living to workers with dependents (householders only) under the heads of rent (for tenants) and fuel, and of clothing and food per capita, for the years 1888 and 1889 and for the five years 1885-9 :

Localities.	Rent.			Fuel.			Clothing per capita.			Food per capita.		
	1889	1888	1885-9	1889	1888	1885-9	1889	1888	1885-9	1889	1888	1885-9
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Bowmanville	76 06	71 82	73 94	51 03	45 85	48 44	28 34	22 27	25 31	31 45	42 06	36 76
Brantford	74 21	74 82	69 30	35 83	43 95	40 10	22 12	18 44	22 15	49 93	45 69	46 35
Brockville	81 56	81 48	74 56	38 80	43 05	46 36	25 66	22 27	19 27	44 76	43 52	44 47
Carleton Place	77 92	76 53	75 86	31 58	39 62	38 52	15 52	13 38	15 16	42 56	44 94	46 99
Chatham	68 69	64 13	65 95	32 87	29 94	29 77	15 02	17 06	17 66	51 09	50 38	47 60
Cobourg	62 83	63 45	63 14	38 81	48 50	43 66	12 69	27 02	19 86	34 02	33 53	33 78
Cornwall	73 30	77 12	73 28	41 10	42 67	38 57	12 42	17 15	14 22	39 79	40 47	42 56
Galt	73 84	73 88	72 42	35 81	35 38	38 41	19 69	17 82	17 99	52 75	50 71	50 87
Gananoque	65 65	65 47	61 47	39 96	40 54	39 32	17 89	19 98	19 76	40 27	40 90	43 89
Guelph	73 68	66 79	67 54	46 64	48 03	43 40	15 20	15 72	15 09	44 53	44 05	42 03
Hamilton	90 05	81 62	83 13	37 13	38 07	39 33	13 89	13 43	14 94	38 65	47 74	49 04
Kingston	68 72	70 20	69 78	31 88	41 64	39 23	22 28	18 92	18 06	49 63	43 19	44 06
London	66 74	77 41	72 25	37 45	40 85	40 09	15 91	18 59	16 94	46 54	47 31	47 31
Oshawa	65 72	66 41	60 89	42 67	44 31	41 52	11 70	12 91	13 83	45 92	41 90	49 58
Ottawa	110 01	71 00	89 67	33 87	37 71	35 35	11 94	13 14	15 94	35 15	45 70	41 06
Perth	62 32	69 56	65 94	32 74	37 35	35 05	19 16	22 79	20 98	36 71	34 29	35 50
Peterborough	86 17	67 38	72 97	32 87	39 06	39 10	16 48	15 00	21 08	33 85	44 37	51 07
St. Catharines	55 80	69 93	58 06	40 82	39 84	41 72	18 79	13 88	16 25	52 99	45 57	47 03
St. Thomas	41 83	79 30	71 76	35 90	40 67	40 14	14 43	17 04	18 55	39 64	48 11	48 41
Stratford	80 29	77 18	73 40	40 80	39 31	39 82	23 75	23 53	25 04	35 20	40 28	38 40
Toronto	110 87	121 62	109 59	39 64	45 85	43 61	16 67	15 97	18 47	56 89	45 62	51 60
The Province....	81 24	77 63	77 50	37 75	41 78	40 12	17 10	17 41	17 65	42 76	44 14	44 67

In ten out of these twenty-one places rent was higher in 1889 than in 1888, and in fifteen it was higher than the average of the five years 1885-9; the average for the province (which includes all places giving returns) was higher in 1889 than for the five years by \$3.74. Fuel on the other hand was lower than the average for the five years by \$2.37, being higher in only seven places out of the twenty-one. Clothing and food per capita were also lower in 1889 than for the average of five years—the former by 55 cents and the latter by \$1.91. In seven places clothing was higher and in ten places food was higher per capita. It may here be stated that the average charge to owners for taxes, interest and instalments on their dwellings in 1889 was \$42 26, based on 787 returns out of a possible 842, as shown by Table xi. A further examination of Table xi. will show that in twenty-one out of thirty-five places the cost of living per capita, based on returns furnished by 2,476 male

householders in 1889, was lower for owners than for tenants, with one place equal, the difference for the whole province being \$8.36. In eighteen out of thirty-four places the cost of clothing and of food were lower per capita for owners than for tenants; but for the province the average cost of clothing was higher per capita in the case of owners by 87 cents and the cost of food lower by 72 cents. The greater economy to owners is effected under the head of shelter; for, while they pay only \$42.26 per annum for taxes, interest and instalments on their dwellings, householders of the tenant class pay \$81.24. There are five places only, viz., Gananoque, Hamilton, Perth, St. Thomas and Toronto, in which the cost of taxes, interest and instalments is in excess of rent.

EXTRA EARNINGS, SOCIETY DUES AND LIFE INSURANCE.—The following table gives for twenty-one places the averages of extra earnings and earnings by dependents, and of society dues and life insurance for the two years 1888 and 1889:

Localities.	Extra earnings of self outside of regular occupation.				Earnings of dependents.		Society dues and life insurance.			
	With dependents.		Without dependents.				With dependents.		Without dependents.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Powmanville	22 67	20 25	15 33	18 00	27 67	46 38	13 90	16 89	13 00	18 20
Brantford	55 60	27 14	25 00	15 00	121 00	121 25	21 95	17 52	24 69	20 53
Brockville	53 33	27 50	40 00	55 00	180 00	88 50	22 19	13 28	20 04	14 87
Carleton Place.	40 00	25 00	5 50	50 00	94 00	72 64	16 46	17 82	18 11	17 18
Chatham	58 62	59 61	35 00	39 50	103 50	68 57	26 92	21 10	.....	11 00
Cabourg	23 43	61 00	10 00	.....	51 78	35 00	18 77	19 69	16 05	16 00
Cornwall	23 54	30 00	21 00	15 00	96 83	90 09	14 60	9 36	26 62	12 70
Galt	48 67	50 00	37 50	13 33	93 75	75 42	32 60	17 30	33 87	37 57
Gananoque	69 88	149 00	22 75	34 00	114 60	53 43	13 00	28 19	13 00	13 79
Guelph	53 14	59 50	.....	.....	75 00	62 83	18 07	16 86	20 78	14 04
Hamilton	63 76	52 97	19 38	26 00	108 48	80 78	11 38	15 08	8 95	12 83
Kingston	103 38	71 62	20 00	53 33	132 67	117 58	14 01	14 37	9 43	9 96
London	49 68	35 20	16 27	.....	107 00	122 50	15 63	15 49	10 17	18 71
Oshawa	75 93	81 25	.....	.....	173 33	262 50	16 41	22 75	10 72	9 06
Ottawa	32 56	13 33	31 00	10 00	62 02	50 00	8 47	14 73	6 54	10 17
Perth	28 65	12 00	28 00	.....	55 23	40 00	17 77	17 71	14 46	15 31
Peterborough	53 33	65 67	.....	.....	53 75	101 00	27 27	15 60	31 40	12 45
St. Catharines	43 60	58 67	14 75	25 00	90 09	50 15	15 16	11 28	11 24	5 52
St. Thomas	58 75	59 40	.....	.....	36 00	30 00	24 37	26 93	18 55	17 13
Stratford	60 94	46 92	69 17	20 00	87 67	43 13	21 57	19 28	19 61	16 19
Toronto	91 33	29 00	55 25	26 61	148 94	98 57	13 12	9 69	12 57	6 11
The Province :										
Average amount.....	53 51	54 80	32 77	28 84	96 22	88 24	17 45	15 53	15 01	12 91
No. of returns.....	336	182	105	51	379	216	1,428	1,176	463	403
Percent. of possible..	13.2	9.8	8.2	5.7	14.9	11.6	56.3	63.2	36.3	45.2

It will be observed that the extra earnings and earnings of dependents are credited to a comparatively small number of the total workers who have made returns; consequently the averages are much higher in this table than they appear when computed on the basis of the total number of workers. Of 336 workers with dependents in 1889, which are only 13.2 per cent. of the whole, the average of extra earnings was \$53.51, while of 105 workers without dependents (8.2 per cent. of the whole) the average was \$32.77. The earnings of dependents, as given by 379 workers in 1889, was \$96.22, being \$7.98 more than the average as given by 216 for the previous year. A large proportion of workers with dependents, it will be seen, pay a share of their earnings for society dues and life insurance—56.3 per cent. of the whole number in 1889 and 63.2 per cent. in 1888. Their average payments for these objects in the former year was \$17.45 and in the latter \$15.53. The proportion of workers without dependents who pay for dues and insurance is much lower, although the difference in the sums they pay is not large, being \$2.44 less in 1889 and \$2.62 less in 1888 than for workers with dependents.

EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING IN RELATION TO DEPENDENTS.—In the next table is presented for owners and tenants a comparative statement of days employed, earnings and cost of living, according to the number of dependents of the workers :

Schedule.		Range of number of dependents.								Total.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Over 7	
No. of returns in range.	Owner.....	101	152	146	154	121	93	39	36	842
	Tenant.....	215	281	374	313	206	134	78	33	1,634
	Total. { 1889	316	433	520	467	327	227	117	69	2,476
	Total. { 1888	233	340	396	361	231	148	84	67	1,860
Average per worker in range :										
Days employed....No.	Owner.....	266.14	276.41	276.81	268.67	270.76	269.61	270.77	277.61	272.06
	Tenant.....	268.39	275.10	270.70	269.07	265.52	264.60	266.33	263.79	269.34
	Total.....	267.67	275.56	272.41	268.94	267.46	266.66	267.81	271.00	270.26
Wages from occupation.....\$	Owner.....	398.70	444.84	442.67	433.75	468.69	486.09	463.10	424.40	444.85
	Tenant.....	407.14	440.15	421.57	432.63	433.91	430.41	442.64	426.22	428.36
	Total.....	404.44	441.80	427.49	433.00	446.78	453.21	449.46	425.27	433.97
Earnings of dependents and extras of self..\$	Owner.....	7.36	8.63	12.18	26.70	24.33	42.15	28.30	91.67	22.82
	Tenant.....	8.73	10.02	15.88	20.70	24.14	35.45	52.03	101.94	20.97
	Total.....	8.29	9.53	14.86	22.68	24.21	38.20	44.12	96.58	21.60
Total earnings.....\$	Owner.....	406.06	453.47	454.85	460.45	493.02	528.24	491.40	516.07	467.67
	Tenant.....	415.87	450.17	437.45	453.33	458.05	465.86	494.67	528.16	449.33
	Total. { 1889	412.73	451.33	442.35	455.68	470.99	491.41	493.58	521.85	455.57
	Total. { 1888	426.47	436.88	454.39	469.16	480.39	497.21	.....	*519.01	462.44
Cost of clothing, per capita.....\$	Owner.....	32.54	25.65	19.04	16.88	16.22	13.92	14.01	11.19	17.65
	Tenant.....	33.71	24.48	18.07	15.69	13.17	12.27	11.09	11.92	16.82
	Total. { 1889	33.52	24.87	18.34	16.07	14.27	12.95	12.06	11.55	17.10
	Total. { 1888	36.00	24.03	19.12	16.78	14.07	12.71	.....	*11.83	17.41
Cost of food, per capita.....\$	Owner.....	86.39	59.45	48.38	40.26	35.44	34.28	29.50	27.70	42.29
	Tenant.....	84.83	61.03	48.02	39.85	34.90	30.82	30.01	27.88	43.01
	Total. { 1889	85.34	63.36	48.13	39.98	35.10	32.23	29.84	27.80	42.76
	Total. { 1888	84.48	59.97	48.93	41.70	37.12	34.30	.....	*31.09	44.14
Total cost of living....\$	Owner.....	333.19	377.39	395.81	410.60	443.38	471.44	468.70	477.78	409.75
	Tenant.....	381.33	407.94	411.08	431.59	449.90	466.89	484.16	541.53	426.15
	Total. { 1889	365.94	397.22	406.80	424.67	447.49	468.75	479.01	508.27	420.57
	Total. { 1888	370.87	387.16	414.25	431.00	453.21	469.96	.....	*501.17	423.44
Cost of living, per capita.....\$	Owner.....	166.59	125.80	98.95	82.12	73.90	67.35	58.59	48.86	85.12
	Tenant.....	190.67	135.98	102.77	86.32	74.98	66.70	60.52	56.37	93.48
	Total. { 1889	182.97	132.41	101.70	84.93	74.58	66.96	59.88	52.42	90.54
	Total. { 1888	185.41	129.05	103.56	86.20	75.54	67.14	.....	*57.16	91.36
Surplus.....\$	Owner.....	72.87	76.08	59.04	49.85	49.64	56.80	22.70	38.29	57.92
	Tenant.....	34.54	42.23	26.37	21.74	8.15	-1.03	10.51	-13.37	23.18
	Total. { 1889	46.79	54.11	35.55	31.01	23.50	22.66	14.57	13.58	35.00
	Total. { 1888	55.60	49.72	40.14	38.16	27.13	27.25	.....	*17.84	39.00

*Average for workers with seven dependents and over.

The number of workers with seven or more dependents is small compared with those having a fewer number, although their time of employment is a little higher. Their wages from occupation, however, are lower, owing it may be to impairment of usefulness by old age. But this is more than offset by earnings of dependents and extras. The total cost of living increases with the number of dependents, but the per capita cost steadily decreases throughout the range for clothing and food, as well as for all objects. In two ranges only, where the number of dependents is six and over seven, is the average cost of living in excess of earnings, and in each case it occurs in the tenant class. The highest averages of surpluses are attained by householder workers who are owners of their dwellings, and of these the workers with one, two or three dependents are credited with the largest savings.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING BY DAYS EMPLOYED. — In the first of the following tables the classification of range of days employed is made for 2,537 workers with and 1,277 without dependents, separately :

Range of days employed.	No. of workers.	Average per worker in range.							
		No. of dep.	Days employed.	Yearly earnings.				Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
				Wages.	Daily rate.	Extras.	Total.		
			No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
With dependents :									
150 and under.....	59	3.53	128.83	234 59	1 84	64 83	299 42	335 97	-36 55
150 to 200.....	169	3.68	182.70	330 80	1 81	46 39	377 19	393 58	-16 39
200 to 225.....	157	3.83	214.82	369 29	1 72	33 46	402 75	398 58	4 17
225 to 250.....	315	3.64	240.61	402 55	1 67	20 19	422 74	407 98	14 76
250 to 275.....	438	3.66	266.07	427 22	1 61	17 88	445 10	416 16	28 94
275 to 300.....	906	3.54	291.82	464 97	1 59	18 16	483 13	431 89	51 24
Over 300.....	493	3.54	317.34	476 02	1.50	13 96	489 98	432 72	57 26
Average.....	2,537	3.60	270.15	432 63	1 60	21 46	454 09	419 52	34 57
Without dependents :									
150 and under.....	25	.....	131.40	219 15	1 67	35 80	254 95	242 92	12 03
150 to 200.....	82	.....	182.98	261 76	1 43	13 73	275 49	239 26	36 23
200 to 225.....	73	.....	215.60	287 68	1 33	4 22	291 90	246 03	45 87
225 to 250.....	144	.....	240.83	308 43	1 28	3 00	311 43	256 12	55 31
250 to 275.....	210	.....	265.56	314 34	1 18	0 92	315 26	248 00	67 26
275 to 300.....	499	.....	292.61	330 14	1 13	0 60	330 74	260 65	70 09
Over 300.....	244	.....	312.56	354 68	1 13	0 76	355 44	260 78	94 66
Average.....	1,277	.....	271.53	320 79	1 18	2 70	323 49	255 53	67 96

In the case of 59 workers, each of whom was employed less than 150 days in the year—their average being 128.83 days—cost of living exceeded earnings by \$36.55 ; while in the case of 169 others working 150 to 200 days, or an average of 182.70, the excess of cost of living was \$16.39. It will be observed that while there is a regular gradation of increase in wages earned, cost of living and surplus of earnings according to the range of days employed, there is also a regular gradation of decrease in the daily rate of wages and also in the extra earnings.

The next table summarises a comparative statement by range of days employed for both classes of workers conjointly :

Schedule.	Range of days employed.							
	150 and under	150 to 200	200 to 225	225 to 250	250 to 275	275 to 300	Over 300	Average.
No. of returns in range.....	84	251	230	459	648	1,405	737	3,814
No. of days employed.....	129.60	182.79	215.07	240.68	265.91	292.10	315.76	270.62
Wages from occupation.....\$	230 00	308 24	343 39	373 02	390 63	417 08	435 85	395 18
Average daily rate.....\$	1 77	1 69	1 60	1 55	1 47	1 43	1 38	1 46
Extra earnings.....\$	56 19	35 72	24 18	14 80	12 39	11 93	9 59	15 18
Total yearly earnings.....\$	286 19	343 96	367 57	387 82	403 02	429 01	445 44	410 36

The same gradation of wages from occupation, daily rate and extra earnings, according to range of days employed, are observable in this as in the foregoing table, from which it may be inferred that in the mass length of employment is in inverse ratio to the skill of the employer. Out of 3,814 workers in the table, 1,024 employed not more than 250 days in the year receive wages averaging \$1.77 to \$1.55; whereas of 2,790 employed over 250 days, the wages range from \$1.47 to \$1.38 per day, according in each case to the range of days employed.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING BY RANGE OF SURPLUS OR DEFICIT.—In the two tables which follow comparison is made of days employed, total earnings and cost of living for workers with and without dependents, by range of surplus or deficit. The first table presents the averages for 1889 only:

Earning more than cost of living.	Workers with dependents.						Workers without dependents.						
	No.	No. of dependents.	Days employed.	Total earnings.		Cost of living.	Surplus.	No.	Days employed.	Total earnings.		Cost of living.	Surplus.
				\$	c.					\$	c.		
\$10 and under	189	3.59	270.70	430 05	424 92	5 13	70	262.41	243 09	238 17	4 92		
\$10 to \$20	148	3.60	272.61	438 03	422 65	15 38	83	273.12	245 76	230 29	15 47		
\$20 to \$30	145	3.75	272.40	439 42	413 72	25 70	67	276.87	289 43	263 74	25 69		
\$30 to \$40	149	3.38	273.41	452 76	417 01	35 75	60	276.57	303 36	267 51	35 85		
\$40 to \$50	138	3.33	272.22	469 72	423 83	45 89	71	275.04	306 89	260 60	46 29		
\$50 to \$75	251	3.43	278.82	481 00	418 40	62 60	138	277.20	330 77	266 52	64 25		
\$75 to \$100	209	3.38	286.31	496 75	408 10	88 65	132	277.77	374 34	286 17	88 17		
\$100 to \$150	194	3.09	285 52	528 41	403 92	124 49	167	277.07	469 06	284 12	124 94		
\$150 to \$200	97	3.21	283.38	585 34	412 02	173 32	112	280.21	447 90	271 96	175 94		
\$200 to \$300	56	3.00	293.95	715 78	471 80	243 98	63	290.73	505 54	269 87	235 67		
Over \$300	22	3.55	301.14	871 16	486 58	384 58	14	293.43	658 36	288 90	369 46		
Average	1,598	3.41	279.30	491 36	418 80	72 56	977	275.85	359 67	267 67	92 00		
Earnings equal to cost of living	345	3.99	261.44	405 66	405 66	.....	170	265.51	207 64	207 64	.....	
Earnings less than cost of living						deficit					deficit		
\$10 and under	133	3.85	266.05	414 23	419 15	4 92	46	266.83	212 39	217 10	4 71		
\$10 to \$20	87	3.91	262.85	393 52	408 92	15 40	34	249.32	195 00	210 19	15 19		
\$20 to \$30	74	3.81	251.45	397 71	423 00	25 29	16	247.94	215 40	240 03	24 63		
\$30 to \$40	63	3.78	252.27	371 43	406 57	35 14	11	225.18	206 31	242 46	36 15		
\$40 to \$50	53	4.17	262.11	385 99	432 21	46 22	7	201.86	188 71	232 80	44 09		
\$50 to \$75	69	3.81	239.80	375 45	437 44	61 99	10	249.40	206 20	272 82	66 62		
\$75 to \$100	45	4.27	237.76	336 41	423 34	86 90	2	142.00	152 00	230 00	78 00		
\$100 to \$150	36	3.69	238.31	350 78	470 58	119 80	4	181.60	146 75	258 00	111 25		
\$150 to \$200	17	3.41	200.71	334 07	509 80	175 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over \$200	17	4.35	196.06	289 20	538 10	248 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	594	3.89	250.60	381 96	429 52	47 56	130	246.96	203 00	226 85	23 85		
Average for all	2,537	3.60	270.15	454 09	419 52	34 57	1,277	271.53	323 49	255 53	67 96		

Here there are three classes of workers grouped, the first being those whose earnings exceeded cost of living, the second those whose earnings and cost of living were equal, and the third those in which cost of living exceeded earnings. The first class numbers

1,598 workers with and 977 without dependents, the second 435 and 170 and the third 594 with and 130 without.

The second table presents the numbers of workers in the various ranges of surplus or deficit for 1889, 1888 and the six years 1884-9:

Range of surplus or deficit.	With dependents.			Without dependents			Total workers.		
	1889	1888	1884-9	1889	1888	1884-9	1889	1888	1884-9
Workers with surplus :	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
\$50 and under.....	769	533	487	351	231	272	1,120	764	759
\$50 to \$100	460	310	294	270	220	192	730	530	486
\$100 to \$150	194	149	151	167	123	125	361	272	276
\$150 to \$200	97	81	83	112	71	84	209	152	167
Over \$200	78	67	88	77	60	83	155	127	171
Total	1,598	1,140	1,103	977	705	756	2,575	1,845	1,859
Workers who spend all they earn.	345	302	418	170	144	243	515	446	661
Workers with deficit:									
\$50 and under.....	410	319	261	114	40	77	524	359	338
\$50 to \$100	114	68	87	12	3	15	126	71	102
\$100 to \$150	36	24	30	4	.....	2	40	24	32
Over \$150	34	7	23	.....	.....	.....	34	7	23
Total	594	418	401	130	43	94	724	461	495
Total workers	2,587	1,860	1,922	1,277	892	1,093	3,814	2,752	3,015

In this table the surplus or deficit is shown for five ranges in each class, from \$50 and under to over \$200 ; whereas in the previous one it is shown for eleven ranges, from \$10 and under to over \$300. For the year 1889 workers with and without dependents whose earnings exceeded cost of living were 67 per cent. of the whole, as against 62 per cent. for the six years 1884-9 ; those whose earnings were equal to cost of living were 14 per cent. of the whole in 1889 as against 22 per cent. for the six years ; and those whose earnings were less than cost of living were 19 per cent. in 1889 as against 16 per cent. in the six years. Consequently the averages of 1889 are both better and worse than those of the six years.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES ACCORDING TO SURPLUS OR DEFICIT.

In the following table a summary comparison of days employed, wages earned and cost of living is given by workers with and without dependents for 1889, 1888 and the six years 1884-9, classified according to surplus and deficit :

1st—With surplus. 2nd—Spend all they earn. 3rd—With deficit.	Workers with dependents.							Workers without dependents.					
	No.	Av. dep.	Days employed.	Total earnings.	Daily rate.	Cost of living		No.	Days employed.	Total earnings.	Daily rate.	Cost of living.	
						Total.	Per capita						
1889.....	1st	1,598	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	977	275.85	\$59 67	\$ c.	\$ c.	
	2nd	345	3.41	279.30	191 36	1 76	418 80	94 97	130	265.51	207 64	1 30	267 67
	3rd	594	3.99	261.44	405 66	1 55	405 66	81 29	170	265.51	207 64	78	207 64
			3.88	250.60	381 96	1 52	429 52	87 85	130	246.96	203 00	82	226 85
1888.....	1st	1,140	3.42	276.61	198 43	1 80	420 62	95 16	705	275.01	348 24	1 27	265 55
	2nd	302	3.76	260.75	125 87	1 63	425 87	89 47	144	275.11	228 41	83	228 44
	3rd	418	4.13	249.30	390 71	1 57	429 39	83 70	43	266.81	197 02	74	220 36
1884 9.....	1st	1,103	3.35	278 13	499 02	1 79	410 45	94 36	756	275.77	353 20	1 28	253 60
	2nd	418	3.75	263.08	105 81	1 54	405 81	85 44	243	270.51	216 60	80	216 60
	3rd	401	3.99	236.17	358 56	1 52	413 16	82 80	94	240.83	178 98	74	209 34

Here the time employed is that of regular occupation, while the total earnings include earnings from all sources. Hence the daily rate of earnings is in excess of the worker's daily wages from occupation.

COMPARATIVE AND GENERAL TABLES.—In the foregoing tables reference is made to returns received from not more than twenty-one places, owing to the fact that comparative statements were not available for a larger number in the years compared. In the general tables I to XII, beginning on page 79, full statistics are given for thirty-nine places canvassed for the year 1889, including statistics of working hours and weekly earnings in over 550 occupations and sub-occupations as derived from returns received from employers and employés. In no case has an average been given in which there has not been more than one return. In Table VII the averages of yearly statistics are given separately within the brace for workers with and without dependents in each occupation in which they are employed. This will indicate more clearly the relation between earnings and cost of living. A more approximate average for time employed and wages earned is given in Table VIII. The same information is given in further detail in Table IX. Here the averages are shown by localities from which not less than four returns have been received, and a valuable comparison is given for each occupation in which an annual average for the province is derived for a six years' period. Out of eighty occupations thus compared for males over 16, the weekly time is longer in thirty-nine in 1889 as compared with the average for the period; the days employed are greater in forty-five and the wages from occupation higher in forty-six. Of the five occupations for females over 16, all show an increase in wages, and in three the working time and days employed are longer. In Table X a few occupations have been given by localities for the most important class of workers, viz., those with dependents. A wide diversity exists in the cost of living per capita, even in the same locality, much of which is due to variable number of dependents. It has been shown on page 56 that the cost per capita diminishes as the number of dependents increases.

THE DOMINION TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS.

BY DANIEL J. O'DONOGHUE.

Bearing in mind the mission of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, as exemplified to some extent in the scope and sub-division of its work under several specific heads, and as to the general importance of each of which there appears to be little or no difference of opinion, a chapter will not be out of place on the trend of the teachings of labor organisations in Canada, as well as on the tendency and intent of the minds of the working classes of the Dominion as exemplified in their representative Trade and Labor Congresses, in so far, at least, as existing laws affect or contemplated legislation may influence their interests, while never losing sight of justice to the individual or the general welfare of the State. To perform this task without prejudice, the proceedings of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, which held its sixth, though not annually consecutive, annual session recently at Ottawa, are cited as authority, as well as a means of contrast and comparison with the Labor Congresses held in Canada in the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877, and in 1883, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

When the marvellous changes of the past twenty or thirty years in old forms governing philosophy, science, mechanics and manual labor are considered, and when it is remembered that the causes which led to these changes are still latent and in full exercise, as well as each day becoming more and more diversified, no one will wonder or be surprised at being told that the "hewer of wood and drawer of water" of these years has reaped at least some advantage from the prevailing spirit. Apart from the experience of his daily labor, as opportunity offered he became a reader and, as a natural consequence, a thinker. Whether he always thought and acted wisely and well in his own interest is a debatable question. That he realised he could not compass his ends through his individual effort, however, is evidenced by the significant fact that he sought in organisation the advice, sympathy and material assistance of his fellow-work-

ingmen. Hence the increase in the numbers and membership of distinctive labor organisations, in constitution either international, national or merely local, and all with one predominating object in view, that of improving the intellectual, moral, political, social, and material status, not only of the membership of the respective organisations, but of a common humanity as well. That these various bodies have at times erred in judgment may be true, but so may it also be said of representative bodies of much greater pretensions. Many there are who, through lack of proper knowledge, really and honestly believe that gatherings of representative workingmen are conducted as if of a rabble, and with but little or no regard for decorum or the recognised rules of order usually governing deliberative bodies. That this opinion is grossly erroneous, may be testified by any person who has ever taken the trouble to spend an hour in attendance at any regular session of a Labor Congress in Canada. That injudicious language may sometimes have been uttered, or a spasm of personal ill-temper or rudeness indulged in, militates not against the deliberations, the conclusions, or the general good character of these bodies any more than such occurrences do in respect of religious, legislative or municipal bodies. In fact, those who have availed themselves of the means of comparison contend that in several respects these latter bodies could with decided advantage learn more than one good lesson from the former in the matter and manner of transacting business coming before them. Speaking broadly and impartially, the questions coming before the annual meetings of delegated representatives of organised labor—many of whom are personally strangers to each other, meeting face to face for the first time, and only with such knowledge of how meetings of such a character should be conducted as was gleaned or inculcated on the floors of the local bodies they represented for the first time at a congress—are debated in a gentlemanly manner, and in a spirit indicative of at least a fair conception of their tenor and possible value; while in many instances the several speakers display a critical as well as forensic ability which would do credit to the more pretentious legislatures and parliaments of Canada. Rarely indeed is it that the ruling of the chairman or presiding officer is appealed from at a labor congress—a circumstance alike creditable to the impartiality of that officer and the good sense of those over whom he presides.

Another fallacy, propagated most industriously by those who are opposed to or cannot succeed in using for their own ends the several aggregations of working men in this country, is, that political partisan feeling and interest are usually the covert springs upon which labor congresses are worked, rather than in the honest interest of those for whose benefit they were convened. Nothing is farther from the truth. That unscrupulous political partisans have found, and will time and again find, their way to and attempt the manipulation of such gatherings for party purposes, is a fact of which labor organisations are well aware. Yet it is worthy of note that the great majority on such occasions, with surprising astuteness, soon “measure up” these characters, and generally render futile their intrigues and schemes. The honest delegates, who as a rule constitute the largest number, rarely forget the cardinal objects of their mission, and their views and the views of their constituents are usually, in fact always, found crystallized in the series of resolutions adopted at each congress. This assertion is borne out by the statement that no important resolution adopted, no principle enunciated at any of these congresses, and stamped as part of the labor platform, has ever been authoritatively repudiated by any of the subordinate bodies. Neither should it be forgotten that despite the imputation of thoughtless radicalism, the organised labor element of Canada in its unity has always been conservative in the broadest and best sense of that term.

THE EARLIER TRADE CONGRESSES. — The first Canadian Labor Congress was convened in the city of Toronto on the 23rd September, 1873, at the instance and call of the then existing local Trades' Assembly of that city, and of which organisation the present Trades and Labor Council of Toronto is a counterpart. The aims, the anticipations and the reasons thereof of those who met in a representative

capacity on that occasion may be gleaned from the opening address of President J. W. Carter, of the Trades Assembly, who, in extending a warm welcome to the membership of the convention, said :

" You meet to-day to inaugurate one of the grandest events in connection with the labor movement that has ever taken place in the Dominion of Canada. Its significance may be gathered from the fact that from all the centres of industries in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the working classes have determined to centralize their energies to promote the adoption of those laws and regulations which must be established for the good and protection of the laborer. The time has come when questions affecting the interests of labor must be taken hold of and by the workmen dealt with in a prompt and systematic manner, when the many problems touching the moral and social position of the masses must be solved. You meet here to speak as with the voice of one, what is your opinion of the great future of the workingman, both as to his connection with himself, his fellow and his country. It is true we have much to be thankful for in the past, still there is a far more important future before us, and this day, in this Dominion, the hearts of the working classes are filled with joyous expectation, and I venture to say that the result of your deliberations at this Congress shall tend to influence the great ruling powers and make them feel that your efforts, though apparently unimportant, are of a magnitude which cannot be overestimated. The future greatness of this country depends, to a very large extent, upon the identity of relationship between capital and labor, and I think I speak your sentiments and feelings when I say that you do not meet with a view of infusing a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction ; you do not meet to create an agitation for supremacy or power, nor to create hostilities between capital and labor ; but you do meet for the purpose of disseminating the true principles of unionism, to foster a spirit of common brotherhood throughout the Dominion, to seek the promotion of those laws which shall make no distinction of man as man. . . . It occurs to me that we are planting a standard this day, the influence of which will be felt by the workmen all their lives, and the mottoes inscribed on this unfurled banner shall be an incentive to generations yet to come. Workmen are beginning to realise the fact that they are possessed of power—power to think, power to act—and with increased knowledge will come increased power. And the time is not far distant when the great men of the land will find it absolutely necessary to consult with the workmen in the matter of legislation, both political and commercial. In conclusion, I urge upon you the necessity of being wise and moderate in your deliberations and enactments, and let those who are watching your movements at this, the first, Canadian Labor Congress be compelled to admit that we are honest, earnest and prudent workers."

The number of accredited delegates at this first Labor Congress was 44, and the principal subjects dealt with may be enumerated under the heads of legislation, organization, the creation of a Labor Bureau, hours of labor, arbitration, assisted and imported cheap labor, prison labor, and a constitution.

The Congress of 1874 met in annual session in "No. 6 Committee Room, House of Parliament, Ottawa," on the 4th of August, in that year. This place of meeting on that occasion indicates that the great men of the land, alluded to in the President's address of the previous year, had already realised that workmen were possessed of power to think and to act, and were in some degree at least acknowledging the fact. At this session the Labor Congress, besides discussing and elaborating the subjects dealt with in 1873, added the very vital questions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Masters and Servants Act, and that respecting the application of the law of conspiracy, while the Congress of 1875 declared "that the electoral franchise should be so extended as to give a vote, both municipal and parliamentary, to every man of sound mind and unconvicted of crime, and not being a burden on the country."

The deliberations of the sessions of 1876-7 were, on the main, in respect of the questions receiving consideration at the annual meetings of the years previous. A reading of the discussions as published in the columns of the daily press of these years cannot fail to impress the conviction that, although the delegates were not the same persons on

each occasion, the tone was always in the same direction on almost every question dealt with. This demonstrates that the bodies represented had evidently devoted time and attention to their study, and always to an extent sufficient to enable their representatives to speak with intelligence and authority.

Through some unexplained reason no session of the Canadian Labor Congress was held, in accordance with its constitution, after that of 1877. As organized labor in the city of Toronto was ever first in all that pertained to the advancement of the labor movement in Canada, and as even its Trades Assembly had practically ceased to perform its functions, a laxity of duty in that quarter may to some extent account for the circumstance that no sessions of the Labor Congress were held from 1877 until 1883. That the great loss of such Congresses and their deliberations was felt in labor circles is demonstrated by developments subsequent to 1877.

In 1881 the labor organizations of Toronto joined hands and called into existence the now existing Trades and Labor Council of that city, and the prototype of many like organisations in the several cities of the Dominion. The year 1883 found the Toronto Trades and Labor Council considering the advisability of once again calling a Congress of representatives of labor bodies throughout the Dominion together, and the subject was referred to its Legislative Committee for further consideration. This committee issued circulars to labor organisations throughout the land, asking an expression of opinion as to the necessity for or advisability of holding such a meeting. The answers being deemed very favorable, a Congress was summoned to meet in Toronto, commencing December 26 of that year, and in response to which call some forty-seven delegates presented credentials. As indicative of the spirit governing those upon whose authority and advice this Congress was summoned, the circular calling the latter body together said:

"That the broadest scope may be allowed in the selection of questions for deliberation and action by the Congress, the committee have not deemed it advisable to lay down a programme for guidance, believing that the exigencies of the present time, coupled with past experience in most cases dearly bought, will readily suggest the questions which should, and most likely will, receive the prompt and unmistakable consideration which their gravity demands. . . . That the wisdom of bodies which, through any cause, may be unrepresented by delegates may not be lost to the Congress, it is requested that such bodies forward by resolution, such views as they may entertain on any particular phase of labor, or the tenor of any question which, in their judgment, may be worthy of discussion or action by the Congress. . . . It is to be hoped that all organisations will honor themselves in the ability and judgment of those whom they elect to represent them."

Mr. Charles March, President of Toronto Trades and Labor Council, being an accredited delegate, was chosen permanent chairman of the Congress of 1883, and in formally opening the first meeting he said:

"While I may find it somewhat difficult to define minutely the many reasons that urged the Toronto Trades Council to call together representatives of labor in its various phases throughout the Dominion, yet I feel justified in saying that the disturbed condition of trade matters, coupled with strikes, always detrimental under any phase, occurring from time to time, and the apparent need for a much closer cementing of all classes of labor for common defence and protection, has been not a small factor in the determination. That the Council was not governed by narrow-mindedness in the premises is best evidenced by the call embracing not only trade unionists but also Knights of Labor. That this is right in principle I know you will agree, as between the two bodies antagonism should not, and, I am glad to find, does not exist, and between them no section or class of wage-earners need be without organisation and consequent protection. In the perfection of organisation lies education and a consequent raising of the masses to a thorough realisation of their own power under our present advanced system of government—although yet a system capable of many improvements."

Although there had been no Labor Congress between the years 1877 and 1883, it must not be inferred that education as to subjects more or less immediately affecting the interests of a class forming a very large percentage of the general community in Canada

had been neglected in the interim. On the contrary, it is found that at the Congress in 1883 the number of subjects submitted for deliberation and action, as compared with the number considered at previous meetings of that body, had increased in no small degree, nor were the questions added of any less importance than those which had received prior attention. An enumeration of some of these questions must challenge attention to the assertion that their scope carried them beyond the charge of being of a class character; they were of serious import to the good and welfare of a whole people. They stood in the order of business of the Congress as follows: Chinese immigration, shortening hours of labor, assisted European immigration, factory act, seamen's act, property qualifications (for municipal offices), manhood suffrage, the land question, the insolvency law, cumulative voting, extension of magistrates' powers respecting the wages of employes, land grants, tax exemptions, Government aid to colleges, organisation of female labor, pauper immigration, the temperance question, Torrens' system of land transfer, and direct labor representation in Parliament.

At the conclusion of its business the Congress of 1883 adjourned until such time as would be determined by the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, and which was not until September 14, 1886. At this Congress its organisation was made permanent, under the title of the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada, and it was determined that the body should meet annually at such place and time as determined on at each session. The Congress of 1887 was held in the city of Hamilton, while London was honored by its presence in 1888. At this Congress President March in opening the annual proceedings for the fourth time said:

"I respectfully desire to impress upon your body the desirability of carrying forward by resolution, although in reiteration, all such resolutions of past sessions of this Congress as have not been rendered unnecessary, so that time may demonstrate what has been aimed at and what has been accomplished in the series of years since the first Congress in 1873."

In 1889 the Congress held its sessions in the city of Montreal, being the first occasion on which this body met in the Province of Quebec. That the interests common to all who work for wages, rather than prejudice of race or section of a common country, governed in the selection of where each Congress be held may be best understood when it is pointed out that while Montreal was selected as the next place of annual meeting by those constituting the Congress held in London in 1888, there was not one delegate from the Province of Quebec in attendance at that convention. This intent was still further strengthened when as a first step at the Congress in Montreal a French assistant-secretary and translator was promptly as well as unanimously appointed—a step repeated at the meeting at Ottawa in September last. In his opening address to the Congress at Montreal, President J. T. Carey took occasion to outline his views on one or two questions in the following words:

"Anticipating, as I do, that each and every one of you, in your respective provinces, has been sufficiently interested to keep a close eye on all business of import to wage-earners introduced either in the Federal Parliament at Ottawa, or in the Provincial Legislatures, I do not deem it necessary to refer to such legislation in other than general terms. My experience and observation lead me to the conclusion that much that is required, whether in the passage of new laws or in the beneficial amendment of some already on the statute books, both Federal and Provincial, may and can be achieved through intelligent agitation and united perseverance on the part of organised labor throughout the Dominion. To secure the one and counsel the other in your respective localities, while always advising your constituents to avoid and at the same time carefully note the many side issues and crafty intrigues of those who would but use them for political party purposes or for personal preferment, I sincerely hope will be a prominent part of the good work of the present Congress. Looking to that laudable end I especially recommend that a change be made so that the executive committee of the Congress be composed of six persons, three from the Province of Ontario and three from the Province of Quebec, with the President of the Congress as chairman. By this arrangement, while acting as an executive committee for the Congress, each three referred to would also be empowered

to act as a sub-committee in supervising as well as promoting such legislation of a purely provincial character as may be outlined by this body or its executive, or which may be promoted or asked for by labor organisations within either or both provinces in the interim between the yearly meetings of the Congress."

This recommendation was, on motion, concurred in and became part of the constitution, while the President, who was also the chairman of the general executive committee, was subsequently deputed to proceed to Ottawa at the next session of the Dominion Parliament, with the design of furthering, through personal interview with the members of the Government and other members of the Senate and House of Commons, the introduction and passage into law of measures in justice or beneficial to the working people of the country. Within the last few years some day in the first week of September in each year has been chosen in more than one city of Canada for celebration as "Labor Day" by labor organisations. This celebration in Montreal in 1889 which was held on the 2nd of that month, was very imposing both as to the respectability and very large number of its participants, and was a very fitting prelude to the opening of the annual sessions of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress on the next day. The demonstration on the 2nd was also honored by the presence of a Minister of the Federal Government walking on foot in the procession, the Premier of the Provincial Government, as well as several members of the House of Commons and of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec. It is further held by the promoters that these annual out-door demonstrations on the part of the organised bodies not only stimulate others to join, but that they tend to remove many erroneous ideas existing in the public mind as to the numbers and character of labor organisations.

THE SESSION OF 1890.—In the present year the Congress was summoned to meet at Ottawa on Tuesday, September 2nd. On the day previous the workmen of that city held their demonstration, which was conceded by all as being one of the largest, most decorous and most creditable in every respect ever held by any body of people in that city, and one that was attended by the city's parliamentary representatives, the mayor and members of the municipal corporation in carriages, and the city fire brigade, as well as by such delegates as had arrived from other sections of the Dominion to attend the Labor Congress, and who were also provided with carriages through the thoughtfulness and courtesy of the reception committee of the local Trades and Labor Council.

At ten o'clock on the morning of September 2, the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress was called to order in the city council chamber, at Ottawa, by Mr. J. W. Patterson, President of the Trades and Labor Council of that city, who opened the proceedings by introducing Mayor Erratt.

The mayor, in tendering the members of the Congress a hearty and earnest welcome to the capital, said he hoped their stay in Ottawa would be both pleasant and profitable. "I am delighted," he said, "to have witnessed the grand celebration by which Labor Day was observed. It was the first celebration managed exclusively by workmen in this city. I never remember seeing so large or so well ordered a parade in Ottawa before. It was a most respectable and creditable turnout."

As significant of the constantly increasing importance of this Congress in the eyes of workmen of the Dominion, it may be pointed out that while there were only forty-four delegates—all from places in the province of Ontario—in attendance at the first Congress held in 1873, there were no less than ninety credentials presented at the Congress at Ottawa in 1890, and these embraced representatives of labor bodies in the area covered by the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The revenue for the carrying on of the business of the Congress is wholly derived from an annual 8-cents per capita assessment on the membership of all bodies represented at the last Congress, and all others who signified their willingness to affiliate, the same being due and payable in two instalments on the 15th November and May respectively.

The annual report of the secretary-treasurer of the Congress says that "the revenue from this source has been sufficient to meet all expenditure connected with the Congress" during the year ending August 31st, 1890. The receipts amounted to the sum of \$479.67,

and disbursements \$477.76. The balance of \$1.91 added to the sum of \$82.26 on hand at the previous audit left the body in possession of \$84.37 on September 2. The report states also that besides the forty-seven organisations represented at the Congress of the previous year eighteen other bodies paid the per capita assessment during the then past year, and which, in his opinion, was a gratifying increase in one year. An examination of the details of the expenditure of \$477.76 during the year shows that the cost of printing (including the report of the proceedings of the Congress), postage and stationery was \$147.96, secretary's salary \$30, expenses of executive committee (railway fares to and from Ottawa and expenses) \$97.10; president's expenses in full as representative at Ottawa during a period of some four months, \$178; while all miscellaneous items were included in the sum of \$24.70. Under such circumstances it is not surprising to find the audit committee of the Congress saying: "We find it our pleasant duty to add to this report that the expenditure has been most commendable in point of strict economy," and that, in conclusion, "we would earnestly recommend that \$20 per annum be added to the secretary-treasurer's salary, which would still not be commensurate with the work imposed upon him." These figures should also, in all fairness, stand as a refutation, if such be necessary at all, of the charge so often made that those persons usually recognised as prominent in matters of labor reform live extravagantly and in luxury at the expense of those whom they seek to serve and benefit.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.—President J. T. Carey in delivering his annual address to the Congress spoke in the following language: "As President of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress it is my very pleasing duty on this occasion to extend to you, individually and collectively, a warm welcome to the performance of your very important duties as representatives of organized labor—the representatives, in fact, of all who, in this Dominion, have to seek and obtain a livelihood through wages for labor done—as well as to the serious consideration of the several questions affecting vitally the interests and welfare of that class of Canada's population, which may come before you for action. To this work I feel satisfied you will devote your full and undivided energies as well as experienced minds. The present appears to me a fitting occasion to draw your attention to the fact that this is not the first time in the history of the labor movement that a meeting of this representative character has taken place at this the capital of Canada. As far back as 1874, sixteen years ago, the second annual session of the Canadian Labor Union was held at Ottawa. At that memorable session the then president, Mr. J. W. Carter, delivered an able and well-considered address, and I will offer no apology in adopting some of his language and sentiments in addressing you at the present time. With him I say there are two reasons why I regard this convention with particular interest and as of great importance. First, I regard it as a significant fact that labor representatives of the Dominion should meet at Ottawa on this, the second occasion, as it is here where the great men of the Dominion profess to legislate for the people of this whole country. It is at Ottawa the laws governing the Dominion are made, and it is but appropriate that the workmen of Canada, through their representatives, should once again meet in the city of Ottawa to give expression in no uncertain sound on questions affecting their particular interests, as well as upon such subjects of general interest to the whole people as they may deem advisable to pass upon. The second reason why I regard this meeting of importance is on account of the grave questions which will come before you for consideration, chief among which will be those of the present very unsatisfactory condition of the criminal law as to conspiracy on the part of those belonging to labor organisations, the status of labor organisations before the law, and the increased expenditure for immigration. If ever there was a time when calm and sober thought and sound reasoning were required it is the present. If ever there was a time when the opinions and judgment of workmen should be especially made known, it is to-day. Such, in effect, were the words of President Carter in 1872, and I repeat his words with all the force begotten of experience of workmen in all the years since that time. The truth of my assertion will be made very evident during this session to every reflecting mind. I cannot too strongly impress on the minds of the delegates to the present Congress the advantage as well as the necessity of having an accredited representative of your Congress at the seat of Government during the several sessions of Parliament to

forward such laws as may be introduced, as well as to impress upon and represent to the Government such legislation as may be of pressing importance to the working classes.

"I desire also to add my testimony to the wisdom of having, at last year's Congress, elected an executive of six, three from each of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and through which provision, while acting as an executive body for the Congress as a whole, each three was empowered to act as a sub-committee in representing as well as promoting labor legislation in the respective provinces. This is amply illustrated in the value of the reports which these sub-committees present to this Congress of their labors, and which reports I feel in duty bound to assert, of my personal knowledge, do not do full justice in detail to the efforts of those constituting those sub-committees.

"As the report of the general executive board of the Congress, which has already been placed in your hands, details the work done or sought to be accomplished, as well as indicates in general what is urgently required in the shape of specific legislation, both federal and provincial, I need not trespass to any considerable extent upon your necessarily limited time at this early stage of the proceedings."

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Following in due order came the annual report of the executive committee of the Congress. It is valuable in this instance as it furnishes a key to the manner in which the views of the representative body are sought to be given effect to in the interim between sessions. The document is as follows :

"Your Executive Committee beg to submit herewith for your information the following report :

"Previous to the meeting of the Dominion Parliament, blank forms of petitions were prepared and forwarded to all organisations in the Dominion for signature, praying for the enactment of certain laws or amendments to existing laws, and your committee are pleased to be able to report that very large numbers were presented to the House of Commons in due time. Petitions were also signed and presented to the Legislatures of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario by the organisations in those provinces.

"Your committee also prepared and forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, memorials respecting the various matters specially referred to them at the last session of Congress.

"The only general meeting of your committee during the year, owing to the great distance and heavy expense, was held in Ottawa on February 15th, there being present Messrs. Carey, Lafontaine, Dower, Jobin, Brennan, Gibson, March and Crozier. The committee waited on the Hon. Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice ; Hon. Mr. Tupper, Minister of Marine ; Hon. Mr. Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, and Hon. Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, and laid before them various matters pertaining to their respective departments affecting the interests of the wage-earners of the Dominion. It was decided to instruct Mr. Carey to remain in Ottawa and represent the interests of the Congress during the session. The following is Mr. Carey's report :

"In presenting this report I need hardly remind you that it is not intended to enter into detail as to all the work which was necessary and performed in furtherance of the objects in which we, as representatives of organised labor throughout Canada, were specially interested. With the design, however, of giving some idea of what had been performed in that behalf, I may be permitted to say that, according to instructions, I attended at Ottawa during the last session of Parliament. Early in the session a meeting of your executive was held at the capital, and immediately after I placed myself in communication with members of Parliament, and solicited their support for measures that had been or were likely to be introduced during that session in the interests of labor. I am glad to say such support was, in most instances, cheerfully promised. Several bills were introduced during the session by private members, and which, had they become law, would have been very beneficial to the working classes. In every instance I sought to secure copies of these as soon after their introduction as possible, and when successful, I at once forwarded copies to the secretaries of the several labor organisations throughout the country. When I could not get these copies I forwarded the

titles of measures introduced, so as to give an idea of the character of the bills pending. When sending such bills or titles of bills, I invariably requested that they be laid before the organisations for consideration, and if approved of to pass resolutions and forward them to the respective members of Parliament for the constituencies in which the bodies were located. I was not disappointed, for in a short time after these resolutions began to pour in from all parts of the country, praying for the passage into law of those measures. I am pleased in being able to state that these resolutions had a beneficial effect upon some, at least, of the members of the House, as, apparently, up to that time some of them were not aware of the existence even of a labor organisation in the constituencies they represented.'

"Hon. Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, introduced (according to promise of the previous session) an amendment to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, with the object of providing better legal protection for the members of labor organizations, and which amendment was in the words following:

"'2. No prosecution shall be maintainable against any member of a trade combination for conspiracy to do any act or cause any act to be done, or to neglect, or refuse, or omit to do any act, or to cause or procure the neglect, refusal or omission to do any act, unless such act, or such neglect, refusal or omission, as the case may be, is an offence punishable by law.'

"On the request of your committee the honorable gentleman promoting the Bill substituted the word "statute," instead of the word "law," as the last word of the section just quoted.

"Hon. Mr. Colby introduced a bill entitled, 'An Act to amend the Seamen's Act,' chap. 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. This Bill provided as follows:

"61. Section 118 of the 'Seamen's Act,' chap. 74 R.S., is hereby amended by striking out the following words in the fourth and fifth lines thereof: 'or be removed by *certiorari* or otherwise into any of Her Majesty's superior courts of record.'

"The foregoing amendment, while applicable in the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, does not apply as to Ontario, as was petitioned for. Neither does it secure to seamen the right of appeal. The Act applicable to Ontario is chapter 75, R. S., section 14, and is not affected by the amendment just referred to above.

"Mr. Taylor introduced a Bill entitled, 'An Act to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to preform labor in Canada.' This Bill received the hearty support of almost every labor body in Canada. After proceeding some stages in the House, it was referred to a select committee, with power to take evidence in relation thereto, and with instructions to report thereon. A copy of the Bill, together with the evidence taken before the select committee, the recommendation of that committee in relation thereto, and the action of the House with regard to the Bill, is submitted herewith.

"Hon. Mr. Chapleau introduced an Act providing for the collection and publication of labor statistics, copies of which I was unable to procure until some four days previous to that of the second and third readings. On that day I sought and obtained an interview with Hon. Mr. Chapleau, and requested that this bill be amended so as to make it more beneficial to those most interested. Not receiving a satisfactory answer from the hon. Minister, I asked Dr. J. H. Wilson, of East Elgin, to offer the required amendments, which he kindly consented to do. Most of the amendments suggested by Mr. Wilson were ultimately accepted by the promoter of the measure before it was passed into law. A copy of the Bill and amendments are also submitted herewith.

"Mr. Purcell introduced a Bill for the protection of persons employed by contractors and others in the construction of railways, etc. This Bill was also referred to a committee, and was not heard of again in the House.

"Mr. H. H. Cook's Bill, to provide for the examination of persons running stationary engines, boilers etc., was not brought up in the House for a second reading. Another Bill by the same gentleman, *re* civil service employment, caused quite a debate at its second reading. The Bill, however, was ultimately withdrawn.

"Mr. N. Clarke Wallace's Bill, amending the Anti-Combines Act, passed the House as he introduced it, but it failed to secure the assent of the Senate after it had been twice considered by a committee of the latter body. As a consequence the law remains as enacted in 1889.

"During the visit to Ottawa of Bros. March, Jobin and Brennan, of your Executive Board, we secured an interview with the following members of the Government, namely, Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Sir John Thompson, and Hon. Messrs. Carling and Tupper, and impressed upon them the justice of totally discontinuing the granting of assisted passages; that if there was need of assisting people to the North-west preference should be given to our own citizens, with assistance enough to start them in farming; of amending the Anti-Combines Act so as to leave out all reference to labor organisations; of substituting the word 'statute' for 'law,' in the amendment to the Criminal Law; of appointing inspectors to carry out the provisions of the safety of ships law; and the enactment of a law compelling vessels, either loading or unloading, to have proper tackle and gear to secure people engaged in that class of work from accident.

"At the request and on the suggestion of your Executive Committee, who were accompanied by Bro. George Warren, of the cigarmakers' union of Montreal, Hon. Mr. Costigan introduced and had passed into law an Act providing for the destruction of cigar boxes when empty. This very necessary and just measure protects, to a great extent, both the members of the cigarmakers' union and the public generally against the packing of inferior cigars in the boxes which had previously contained only first-class cigars.

"Your committee also interviewed Hon. Mr. Carling, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, and warmly protested against the granting of assisted passages to immigrants from abroad, be they adults or children."

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.—The following report was presented by the Legislative Committee of the Province of Quebec:

"Your Executive for the Province of Quebec beg leave to report that of the several resolutions adopted at the last session of your body, they deemed it expedient to select five with the design of pressing them upon the attention of the Provincial Government and Legislature, and if possible have them enacted into law. These measures were: An Employers' Liability Act, a Mechanics and Laborers' Lien Act, providing for the appointment of a public prosecutor or prosecutors, the amendment of the present jury law so as to provide that the per diem allowance to jurymen should be \$2, and the alteration of the law so as to limit the power of calling out the militia to the Lieutenant-Governor and the mayors of the municipalities in cases of riot. In accordance with this resolve, your committee sought and were accorded an interview with the Premier and his Government. This interview took place in the court house, in the city of Montreal, on November 6th of last year, and at which every member of your committee was present. On that occasion a formal request was made for the enactment into law of the measures first recited, and which request was supported by your representatives to the best of their ability. The government would not commit itself to any definite promise, but asked that we submit what we required in writing at as early a date as possible. This was done, and duly acknowledged. Besides this, no less than 215 petitions, from 43 different labor organisations, were duly prepared and were presented on the floor of the Legislature praying for the legislation referred to. Despite these efforts there was no practical result, except in respect of the payment of jurors. In the latter case the law was amended so as to allow one dollar per day to jurors residing in cities, and one dollar and fifty cents when they are drawn from other municipalities for service in cities, being an increase of fifty cents per day all round. A clause was also embodied which places the pay of witnesses on the same basis. Besides, the following measures of interest to workingmen were enacted:

"An Act to amend Act 556 of the Code of Civil Procedure, respecting the seizure of household goods; amending Act 3026 of the Revised Statutes of Quebec relating to employés in manufactories; amending the law relating to the protection of employés in manufactories; and an Act relating to the protection of persons employed in the construction of railways authorised by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec.

"Your committee, though not as successful as they desired, are yet hopeful of better results in the near future, if advantage is but taken of the experience of the past year. They recommend, therefore, that their successors energetically continue the good work thus inaugurated until the just demands of organised labor in the province of Quebec are complied with in respect of legislation.

"Your committee, while drawing attention to the fact that the government, at the instance of organised labor, established free night schools in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, desire also to report that organised labor achieved a triumph in the election to the Provincial Legislature of a *bona fide* labor representative in Division No. 1 of the city of Montreal, in the person of Mr. Joseph Beland, President of Montreal Trades' and Labor Council, and a bricklayer by trade.

"Your committee, in concluding, desire to indicate that they aided, to the utmost of their power, in the distribution and forwarding of petitions to the Federal Parliament praying for certain legislation in that body, and were ever ready at the call of our worthy and energetic president, Mr. J. T. Carey, in promoting every measure to that end."

The report presented by the Legislative Committee of the province of Ontario was as follows :

"The sub-committee of your executive, whose special duty it was during the past year to promote as well as watch legislation in the interest of labor in the Provincial Legislature of Ontario, beg leave to report as follows :

"We find that since 1872, when organised labor in Ontario—in fact in Canada—first began to figure as a factor in the domain of practical politics, of the many acts of the Legislature of this Province passed into law since that date, no less than thirty-nine or forty of them have been of more or less direct interest and importance to the wage-earners of the province. Among these may be mentioned the following as worthy of special enumeration :

"1873—An Act to Facilitate Agreements between Masters and Workmen for Participation in profits.

The Trades' Arbitration Act. This law was intended to facilitate the settlement of disputes between employers and employés.

An Act to establish Liens in Favor of Mechanics, Machinists, and others.

"1874—An Act to amend the Law relating to the Attachment of Debts, as respects the Wages and Salaries of Mechanics and others. This Act exempts from garnishee wages up to and including \$25, except in cases of debt for board or lodging.

An Act respecting Industrial Schools. This Act makes provision for the reclamation and care of children found begging, receiving alms, wandering about without settled homes or proper guardians, found destitute, neglected by parents or guardians, etc.

"1878—An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act. The preamble to this Act recites that whereas, it is desirable to afford greater protection to the earnings of the working mechanics, laborers and suppliers of materials than is now provided by law, Her Majesty enacts, etc.

"1880—An Act to protect the Goods of Lodgers and Boarders against Distresses for Rent due Superior Landlord.

An Act respecting Municipal Assessments and Exemptions. Clause 4 of this Act provides that the deduction of \$400 from the income of a person having an income exceeding that amount shall not be made in case such income exceeds \$1,000.

"1881—An Act to make provision for the Safety of Railway Employés and the Public. The preamble recites that, whereas frequent accidents to railway servants and others are occasioned by the neglect of railway companies to provide a fair and reasonable measure of protection against their occurrence, as to frogs, wing-rails, guard rails, freight cars, etc., provisions are made to remedy. It is also

provided that every highway or other overhead bridge, or other erection or structure over any railway . . . must have 'an open and clear headway of not less than seven feet over the top of the highest freight car.'

An Act to amend the law securing to wives and children the benefit of Assurance on the lives of their husbands and parents.

" 1882—An Act to establish a Bureau of Industries. This department effects much good in collecting and giving very valuable and reliable information as to the supply of labor, rates of wages prevailing, etc., in Ontario.

An Act to make further provision respecting the Lien of Mechanics and Laborers.

An Act to provide for the establishment of Free Libraries. This Act provides that on petition to council, signed by not less than 100 electors in a city; not less than 60 in a town, and not less than 30 in an incorporated village, the council may pass a by-law giving effect to the prayer thereof as to the establishment of a Free Library.

" 1884—An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act, and still further improving that important measure.

An Act to Secure to Wives and Children the benefit of Life Insurance.

An Act to Extend the provisions of the Revised Statute respecting Master and Servant. Under the provisions of this Act proceedings may be taken within one month after the engagement or employment has ceased, or within one month after the Act became law. The various provisions of this Act as well as its benefits are so well known and admitted now that an enumeration thereof is not necessary here.

" 1885—An Act respecting Wages. This Act provides that in cases of assignment of any real or personal property for the benefit of creditors, the assignee shall pay *in priority* to the claims of the ordinary or general creditors of the person making the same, *the wages or salary* of all persons in the employment, or within one month before the making thereof, not exceeding three months' wages or salary, and such persons shall be entitled to rank as ordinary or general creditors for the residue, if any, of their claims. A like provision is made to apply to the distribution of the assets of a company in liquidation under the Joint Stock Companies' Winding Up Act, as well as to the settlement of claims under the Creditors' Relief Act. The provision of the Act respecting wages, just quoted, *applies to all wage earners*—whether by the day, the week, the month, or the piece.

An Act to amend the laws relating to the Franchise, and the Representation of the people. This Act conferred the right of franchise on wage-earners who earned \$250 annually, and part of this may be in the form of board and lodging.

" 1886—An Act to amend the Franchise and Representation Act, 1885. Through this amendment any voter entitled to vote within a city or town shall, on the day of polling, for the purpose of voting, be entitled to absent himself from any service or employment in which he is engaged or employed, from the hour of noon in the day time until the hour of two of the clock next thereafter, and such voter shall not, because of absenting himself, be liable to any penalty, or suffer or incur any reduction from the wages or compensation to which but for such absence he would have been entitled, etc.

An Act to amend the Revised Statutes respecting Master and Servant still further improves that law in favor of the servant. It contains a provision that 'any agreement or bargain, verbal or written, expressed or implied, which may hereafter be made between any person and any other person not a resident of Canada, for the performance of labor or service, or having reference to the performance of labor or service by such other person in the province of Ontario, and made as aforesaid, previous to the migration or coming into Canada of such other person whose labor or service is contracted for, shall be void and of no effect as against the person so migrating or coming.'

An Act to secure compensation to workmen in certain cases.

" 1887—An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act, by adding to section 6 of the Act the following words: 'but such lien during the said periods shall have the same priority for all purposes before as after registration.'

An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, by omitting therefrom the words: 'lapse of one year from and after the commencement thereof' and inserting instead the words, 'first day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.' By the insertion of the words just quoted the law was made to apply to the Grand Trunk Railway, which was exempt under the Act prior to 1886 so as to enable the employés of that company to make answer to a series of questions propounded by a committee of the Legislature as to the value to them of the insurance system in connection with that railway. This amendment also extends the provisions of the Act of 1886 so as to apply to other employés than those being members of the G. T. R. insurance association.

An Act respecting Distress for Rent and Taxes. This Act exempts from seizure goods and chattels exempt from seizure or distress by a landlord, except as provided therein.

An Act relating to Exemptions from Seizure under Execution, by which wearing apparel, certain household effects and necessities, etc., are exempt from seizure and sale under all circumstances.

Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 193.—Exemptions from Taxation: 'The annual income of any person derived from his personal earnings, provided the same does not exceed \$700; the annual income of any person to the amount of \$400, provided the same does not exceed \$1,000. Any person entered on the roll as a wage-earner shall be entitled to the exemption provided for in this sub-section in respect of earnings or income.'

" 1888—An Act to establish Manhood Suffrage for the Legislative Assembly.

An Act to regulate the Closing of Shops and the Hours of Labor therein for Children and Young Persons.

An Act to amend the Free Libraries Act, by adding to sub-section 2 thereof the following words: 'There may also be established evening classes for artisans, mechanics, and workingmen in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of the mechanical and manufacturing arts.'

" 1889—An Act to amend the Ontario Factories Act. This amendment applies the law where *five* (instead of twenty) or more persons are employed.

An Act to amend the Ontario Shops Regulations Act, and extending its provisions.

An Act for the Enforcement of Orders under the Act respecting Master and Servant. Under this Act where a person secures a judgment for wages before a police magistrate, the latter has the like power and authority to enforce the payment thereof as are possessed by a division court judge in like cases.

An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, as experience warranted, and in the direction contemplated by the Act in the first instance.

" 1890—An Act respecting Mining Regulations. This measure is applicable to all mines employing six or more persons, and PROHIBITS the employment of any boy under 15 years of age in a mine under ground. It also provides that no girl or woman shall be employed at mining work, or for such a purpose in or about a mine. Neither shall any boy of 15 or under 17 years of age work in any mine underground more than 8 hours a day, or more than 48 hours in any one week.

An Act to simplify the Procedure for Enforcing Mechanics' Liens. This law provides that, instead of taking a case into the ordinary courts, a workingman may file a statement of claim in the office of a Master or Official Referee having jurisdiction, who is empowered as a judge in such cases, and as a consequence of which privilege large law costs are avoided, and where a plaintiff may plead and be heard on his own behalf.

An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act, making still further beneficial changes and additions to the law respecting Mechanics and Laborers' Liens.

An Act to amend the Trades Arbitration Act, so that "masters and workmen making the agreement or memorandum mentioned in section 3 of this Act may by such memorandum or agreement authorise the said Board *to establish a rate of wages or price of labor or workmanship at which the workmen shall in future be paid.*"

"In so far as the legislation of the session of 1890 is especially concerned, your committee desire to bear testimony to the unvarying courtesy accorded them by Hon. Attorney-General Mowat, as well as by such of his colleagues in the Government upon whom it was incumbent to wait at any time in reference to needed legislation or for the purpose of offering suggestions as to measures pending during that session. We are much pleased in being able to report, also, that the Government, in most instances, recognising the justice of our suggestions, embodied them in Government measures.

"While this is true, however, yet very much remains to be done, first in seeking that legislation affecting the working-classes should, as nearly as purely local circumstances will permit, be alike in all the provinces of the Dominion; and, secondly, in agitating in the direction of securing such further legislation as, while not to the detriment of the general interests of the country, will still further improve the conditions surrounding and governing the toilers of the Dominion.

"We desire also to draw attention to the fact that steps should be taken, either by the Congress itself or by provincial or local labor organisations, to provide funds with which to carry into court, when deemed expedient or necessary, and prosecute to judgment such infractions of existing laws as occur, as well as appealing to higher courts in cases where it appears that justice requires such action, when those aggrieved are not in a position, financially, to take the requisite steps in that behalf. In this connection it is but just to record that the Attorney-General of Ontario, at the request and on the application of organised labor, has, in more than one instance, taken steps to sustain the letter and intent of the law respecting cases of the nature referred to.

"Your sub-committee desire to record their appreciation of the unvarying attention paid by Capt. Wm. Garson, M. P. P. for the county of Lincoln, in the last Legislature of this province, to all matters affecting the interests of working people which came before that body during its existence. His services were ever at the disposal of your representatives, and were of unquestionably great value on many occasions.

"Your Executive Committee would, in conclusion, beg to return thanks to the members of the House of Commons Printing Committee, and particularly to the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, for kindness in furnishing your committee with copies of all public documents, as well as the printed proceedings of the House of Commons and Senate.

"All of which is respectfully submitted."

(Signed) J. T. CAREY, *Chairman.*
URBAIN LAFONTAINE.
P. J. JOBIN.
M. H. BRENNAN.

LOUIS Z. BOUDREAU.
CHAS. MARCH.
DAVID R. GIBSON.
JOS. T. CROZIER.

GEO. W. DOWER, *Secretary.*

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.—As the question of Chinese immigration into Canada and its effect upon the labor market, as well as its disastrous influence upon the moral and physical condition of those with whom the Chinese mingle, has become a matter of public interest, it will not be amiss to submit the following document, addressed to the Congress, as an embodiment of the views of organised labor in British Columbia in respect thereof:

"VICTORIA, B.C., Aug. 25th, 1890.

"GENTLEMEN,—At the last meeting of the Victoria Trades' Assembly I was instructed to convey to you the regret which the Assembly feels at not being represented in your Congress, and also to pledge our best wishes that the fruit of your deliberations may be equal to your desires.

It was also thought that it would be well to draw your attention to the great additions which have recently been made to Canada's already too large Chinese population. This influx, of course, can in a great measure be attributed to the exclusion laws recently adopted by the United States, but at the same time it is evident that British Columbia capitalists encourage Chinese immigration, to the great detriment of dignified white labor. The channels through which white men should derive subsistence are being gradually but surely choked by the Chinese, and their influence on the labor market is evident in every direction. Their influence on the morals of the young white population is another phase of the question which should not be permitted to escape unnoticed. Thousands of young men on the Pacific Coast, who are now wrecks physically and mentally, can lay their ruin to the Chinese, who taught them the terrible habit of opium smoking. The practice has become so common as to cease to be a matter of wonder or horror. Surely the Dominion Government is not so dead to the future of Canada as to allow these things to continue. Legislation as exclusive as that adopted by the Australian colonies would have the desired effect. Just so soon as the trouble now existing in the Wellington collieries is brought to a termination the Victoria Trades' Assembly proposes to take the Chinese question up with a view of inducing legislation on that subject, for it is only in legislation that the rights of white labor will be preserved. The feeling among Victoria organised laboring men is strongly in favor of a restricted immigration law made applicable to all countries. This, they believe, would be only a just recognition of the rights of Canada's working classes. . . . I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

"DAVID M. CARLEY, *Sec. V. T. A.*"

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION.—The number of resolutions dealt with at the Congress of 1889, was forty-seven, while those dealt with at the Congress at Ottawa, reached the number of sixty-two. Chief among these may be enumerated resolutions in favor of compulsory education; increased grants to public schools; granting Canadian citizens free lands within reasonable distance of railways, and the advancement of sufficient money, at low interest on sufficient security, to enable them to exist thereon for one year; promoting and encouraging temperance; manhood suffrage in municipal elections; the abolition of property qualification for municipal offices; election day being declared a half-holiday; a Sunday observance law; an alien labor law applicable to all outside of Canada; compulsory arbitration in labor disputes; the taxation of public lands; free school books; payment of wages weekly and in cash; eight hours to a day's work on Government works; the extension of the Factory Act and the appointment of additional inspectors, including female inspectors; Labor Day being declared a national holiday; repeal of the clause in the Seamen's Act not allowing appeal after a conviction for any offence under that Act, and the insertion, instead, of a clause granting the right of appeal in such cases; the abolition of tolls on turnpike-roads, the election of the Governor-General by the people; the abolition of the contract system in connection with national, provincial and municipal works; inspection of gear and teagle for loading and unloading steam and sailing vessels in all the ports of the Dominion; permitting the assessment of all improvements on land at only fifty per cent. of their value; a clause in all specifications for public work, whether federal, provincial or municipal, providing for the payment of wages then current where the work has to be performed; compelling all steam and sailing vessels to carry competent crews, and to have their hulls and rigging properly inspected by competent inspectors; calling upon the Dominion Government to take steps immediately to determine the question of jurisdiction, as between the federal and provincial authority, in the matter of factory, workshop and like legislation, and the preparation of a case or cases for submission to the highest legal authority for judgment, or in such other manner as shall be deemed most satisfactory; the ownership and operation of all railways, telegraphs and telephones by the Federal Government; protesting against the increased Dominion appropriation for immigration and the importation of paupers, indigents, orphan children and children of criminal or diseased tendencies; against the re-issue of charters to private banks, and demanding that all money be issued by the Govern-

ment direct ; against the introduction of manual training in the public schools ; against allowing Government employes to work for private firms or individuals ; and praying for an amendment of the Anti-Combines Act, so as to exempt trade organisations and their membership from the operation of that law.

CENSUS STATISTICS.—Independently of the foregoing summary enumeration of subjects dealt with, the following report from the committee on census statistics was unanimously concurred in.

We, your committee appointed to consider a resolution presented by Delegate Hastings, relative to questions to be asked in taking the census, beg to recommend the adoption of the same, and that the Dominion Government be requested to so instruct their officials that the following questions be included in the schedule :

- (1) If working, how many days unemployed during the year ?
- (2) If attending school, how many school days absent during census year ?
- (3) Whether able to read ?
- (4) Whether able to write ?
- (5) Whether able to speak English ?
- (6) Whether a prisoner, a convict, a homeless child or a pauper ?
- (7) Is the home hired, or is it owned by the head or a member of the family ?
- (8) If owned by the head or a member of the family, is the house free from mortgage encumbrances ?
- (9) If the head of the family is a farmer, is the farm which he cultivates hired, or is it owned by him or by a member of the family ?
- (10) If owned by the head or a member of the family, is the farm free from mortgage encumbrance ?
- (11) If the home or farm is owned by the head or a member of the family and mortgaged, give the post-office address of the mortgagee ?
- (11a) What is the acreage of the farm ?
- (12) Regarding manufactures the following points :
 - (a) Date when established.
 - (b) Class of manufacture.
 - (c) Capital invested, and whether owned or borrowed.
 - (d) Value of plant, subdivided into [1] land, [2] buildings, [3] machinery, [4] raw material, [5] stock in process, [6] finished product made up.
 - (e) Amount and value of annual product.
 - (f) Amount paid for [1] rents, power and heat, [2] taxes, [3] insurance, [4] repairs, [5] commissions and expenses of sales department, [6] interest on cash used, and [7] all sundries not included in the foregoing.
 - (g) Labor and wages : [1] employes, whether operatives, engineers, or other skilled workmen, overseers, foremen, superintendents, officers, clerks, salesmen, watchmen, laborers, teamsters or unskilled workmen ; [2] whether employed as piece hands or on salary or wages ; [3] how paid, and whether weekly, fortnightly or monthly ; [4] if paid by piece, at what rate ; [5] if paid a salary, give rate of wages paid and average number of hands employed at each rate—whether under \$5 per week, over \$5 and under \$6, over \$6 and under \$7, over \$7 and under \$8, over \$8 and under \$9, over \$9 and under \$10, over \$10 and under \$12, over \$12 and under \$15, over \$15 and under \$20, over \$20 and under \$25, over \$25 ; [6] whether male or female, and whether under or over 16 years of age.
 - (h) Number of working days in operation, number of hours in the ordinary working day, and whether on full or on part time, in detail.
 - (i) Generally such other information regarding manufacturers as will be of value to the laboring classes.
- (13) Regarding agriculture, the following points :
 - (a) Amount paid for wages, including estimate for value of board during census year.
 - (b) Weeks of hired labor upon farm, whether male or female ; whether parties hired are married or single, and if they are provided with a house apart from home of employer.

GENERAL REMARKS.—When the very large number of subjects dealt with at this Congress are considered, the conviction is at once reached by a casual reader that delegates could not, in the very short time of four days, clearly understand the full import and consequence of these resolutions, or discuss them on their merits. But it must not be forgotten that the subject matter of every one of these same resolutions has, perchance, been thoroughly reasoned out in argument before subordinate bodies long before being submitted to the Congress for its judgment. The character of the discussion in every instance justified this inference. While opinions may differ widely as to the wisdom on the part of such bodies of attempting to compass the wide grounds covered by their platforms, no unprejudiced person will deny the general excellence of their aims or the patience and perseverance evinced in their pursuit, and often under very adverse circumstances, when the opposite elements are taken into account.

Whatever may result from the future deliberations and determination of labor bodies, as outlined in the proceedings of their representative annual congress, it will not be gainsayed that President Carter was not very wide of the mark when, at the first Congress in 1873, he predicted that the time was not far distant when the great men of the land would find it absolutely necessary to consult with the workingmen in the matter of legislation, both political and commercial. The truth of his prediction is being vindicated to-day, far beyond the confines of the Dominion of Canada, as in Germany for instance. The record of the Trades and Labor Congress at each and every annual meeting since that year must in all fairness be that upon which the general public should determine whether or not due attention and heed had been accorded the advice of the President of 1873, when, in concluding his annual or rather opening address to the Congress, he said, "I urge upon you the necessity of being wise and moderate in your deliberations and enactments, and let those who are watching your movements . . . be compelled to admit that we are honest, earnest and prudent workers."

STATISTICS OF
WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

WEEKLY WAGES—RETURNS FROM EMPLOYES.

TABLE I.—Showing by classes of workers in respect to sex and age, the average wages earned and hours employed in a full week as derived from returns collected from 3,814 employes in 39 localities in Ontario for the year 1889.

Localities.	Males over 16 years.				Males under 16.		Females over 16.		Females under 16.		All classes.	
	With dependents.		Without dependents.									
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.
Aylmer.....	9 04	60.71	7 40	60.25			4 30	55.20			8 45	60.26
Barrie.....	8 43	58.99	7 66	59.81			3 67	60.00			8 03	59.34
Berlin.....	8 90	58.03	7 82	60.60	2 00	69.00	4 25	57.33			7 74	58.80
Bowmanville.....	9 28	60.00	8 19	60.00							9 00	60.00
Brantford.....	9 62	60.08	6 92	59.73	2 75	59.50	4 67	55.90			7 60	59.49
Brockville.....	11 08	63.08	8 85	60.71			5 02	59.23			9 71	61.96
Carleton Place.....	8 84	64.19	6 59	66.07							8 19	64.71
Chatham.....	10 58	62.47	8 24	62.62			5 00	60.00			10 25	62.47
Cobourg.....	9 14	59.26	8 10	60.18	3 00	60 00	4 50	60.00	3 00	60.00	7 82	59.58
Collingwood.....	9 38	60.26	8 51	62.33			7 00	69.60			8 87	61.82
Cornwall.....	9 28	61.71	9 64	61.80							9 36	61.73
Galt.....	9 81	58.92	8 13	58.92							9 39	58.92
Gananoque.....	10 36	59.45	6 85	57.69			5 15	54.40			8 51	58.09
Georgetown.....	10 83	60.58	8 54	58.78			5 00	59.75			10 32	60.27
Hamilton.....	9 98	57.84	8 59	57.46			5 29	59.71	2 10	60.00	9 38	57.93
Kingston.....	7 70	60.08	5 97	62.81			3 75	65.00			6 92	61.26
Lindsay.....	8 72	63.20	7 25	63.08			3 50	51.00			8 20	62.89
Listowel.....	8 78	62.72	7 24	64.16			5 00	61.71			7 78	63.22
London.....	8 73	58.90	6 86	58.40	3 75	72.00	3 95	56.05			7 76	58.55
Orillia.....	10 76	59.58	8 28	60.00							10 08	59.70
Oshawa.....	10 83	57.41	10 42	57.44							10 74	57.42
Ottawa.....	10 27	60.15	9 80	58.00			3 99	59.89	2 83	60.00	9 36	59.89
Owen Sound.....	8 77	60.62	9 68	60.30							9 17	60.48
Perth.....	9 55	60.49	8 58	59.91			3 77	60.00			9 11	60.32
Peterborough.....	10 12	58.18	9 03	57.88			3 96	52.29	2 00	54.00	9 03	57.44
Petrolia.....	11 42	59.33	10 13	60.00							10 90	59.60
Preston.....	8 65	59.56	7 77	59.29			4 38	60.00			8 04	59.47
St. Catharines.....	9 78	61.01	7 94	59.06	2 42	60 00	4 34	58.24	2 50	60.00	8 74	60.41
St. George.....	10 39	59.00	6 00	60.00							8 93	59.33
St. Thomas.....	9 20	65.22	7 82	62.00							8 93	64.59
Stratford.....	10 26	60.17	7 60	60.89	2 22	57.60	4 80	59.52			8 71	60.30
Toronto.....	10 76	58.19	9 23	58.80			5 25	54.16			9 75	58.03
Waterloo.....	7 49	63.00	5 95	57.60							7 24	62.13
Whitby.....	9 48	59.76	7 85	59.85							9 02	59.78
Woodstock.....	10 36	61.04	9 38	59.80							10 26	60.92
The Province.....	9 90	60.17	8 13	59.96	2 52	60.47	4 67	57.95	2 62	59.33	8 98	59.95

* Thorold, Merriton, Niagara Falls and Port Dalhousie are included with St. Catharines.

WEEKLY WAGES—RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS.

TABLE II.—Showing by classes of workers in respect to sex and age, the average wages earned and hours employed in a representative week as derived from returns received from 549 employers of labor in 180 localities in Ontario for the year 1889.

Localities.	Males over 16.		Males under 16.		Females over 16.		Females under 16.		All classes.	
	Wages.		Wages.		Wages.		Wages.		Wages.	
	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.
Almonte.....	7 56	57.39	2 37	55.13	4 10	57.56	2 53	55.22	5 45	56.95
Aylmer.....	7 13	54.78	.....	.....	4 13	60.00	.....	.....	6 16	56.46
Barrie.....	9 13	61.24	2 00	60.00	5 04	53.00	3 00	54.00	8 49	60.25
Belleville.....	8 38	63.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 38	63.88
Berlin.....	7 50	58.92	1 95	58.64	4 30	57.17	2 50	58.36	6 04	58.44
Bowmanville.....	9 89	55.20	3 94	55.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 73	55.19
Brampton.....	9 18	58.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 18	58.17
Brantford.....	9 29	56.73	1 99	58.69	4 30	58.26	2 14	58.57	8 59	56.93
Brockville.....	9 09	58.69	3 06	59.71	3 54	58.29	.....	.....	7 36	58.96
Carleton Place.....	7 36	58.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 92	59.55
Chatham.....	8 92	59.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 14	59.05
Clinton.....	7 51	59.05	2 97	59.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	60.00
Cobourg.....	8 80	60.00	4 00	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 87	53.43
Collingwood.....	5 53	57.55	1 25	60.00	3 62	51.47	2 08	51.00	6 00	59.48
Cornwall.....	7 65	60.18	2 72	59.48	4 93	58.75	2 40	58.32	6 42	59.04
Dundas.....	7 99	59.19	2 06	57.89	4 55	59.68	2 20	55.80	6 79	56.71
Galt.....	7 46	56.80	2 38	55.88	3 29	56.32	.....	.....	8 70	55.32
Gananoque.....	9 57	56.49	2 13	46.00	4 62	50.67	.....	.....	7 23	56.37
Guelph.....	8 30	57.88	1 98	46.25	4 19	53.75	.....	.....	8 10	55.88
Hamilton.....	8 89	56.43	2 84	56.82	4 73	52.64	1 73	49.19	4 89	59.40
Hespeler.....	6 39	59.89	2 94	60.90	4 46	58.99	2 73	58.17	7 26	60.45
Ingersoll.....	7 38	60.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	60.00	6 85	54.54
Kingston.....	8 27	58.01	1 55	37.40	5 44	54.83	1 75	55.00	6 60	58.77
Lindsay.....	7 60	59.67	5 00	60.00	4 25	56.48	.....	.....	6 22	60.00
Listowel.....	7 99	60.00	2 58	60.00	3 46	60.00	.....	.....	6 48	56.57
London.....	7 92	57.49	2 27	56.87	3 91	53.48	1 97	53.50	7 49	58.09
Orillia.....	8 32	59.19	2 87	59.00	4 76	49.41	.....	.....	8 94	57.58
Oshawa.....	9 24	57.50	2 42	59.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 85	59.84
Ottawa.....	7 96	59.89	3 25	58.50	3 16	57.64	.....	.....	7 08	57.96
Owen Sound.....	7 95	58.35	2 25	61.50	2 40	53.60	.....	.....	7 52	59.64
Peterborough.....	8 29	59.93	3 25	60.00	4 53	58.43	.....	.....	9 43	59.09
Petrolia.....	9 72	59.33	3 18	53.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 85	57.55
Port Hope.....	8 56	58.86	2 68	52.84	4 16	56.42	.....	.....	7 15	60.00
Preston.....	7 15	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 66	58.07
Ridgetown.....	7 59	58.15	2 50	60.00	3 10	57.30	.....	.....	7 89	58.77
St. Catharines.....	9 12	58.77	2 78	59.44	4 54	58.79	1 96	55.71	7 00	66.00
St. George.....	9 00	72.00	.....	.....	5 00	60.00	.....	.....	5 81	61.13
St. Mary's.....	7 03	61.37	2 28	60.33	5 10	61.09	3 09	60.00	9 16	60.99
St. Thomas.....	9 31	61.01	2 70	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 78	59.86
Sarnia.....	8 65	59.83	2 50	60.00	4 48	60.00	2 33	60.00	7 31	60.00
Simcoe.....	7 31	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 14	58.78
Stratford.....	8 14	58.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 09	55.84
Toronto.....	9 57	56.57	2 66	55.46	4 27	53.21	2 31	53.69	6 88	57.69
Uxbridge.....	7 69	58.60	3 00	54.00	4 34	54.75	.....	.....	5 88	59.85
Walkerton.....	7 45	59.79	1 91	60.00	2 78	60.00	1 00	60.00	6 26	58.13
Waterloo.....	7 01	58.63	2 06	58.29	2 84	54.00	1 68	51.60	8 49	57.12
West Toronto Junction.....	8 49	57.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 09	58.93
Whitby.....	7 22	58.93	.....	.....	4 00	59.00	.....	.....	7 66	56.85
Windsor.....	9 23	58.50	.....	.....	4 86	54.00	.....	.....	9 10	58.85
Woodstock.....	9 13	58.85	2 95	59.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 03	60.83
Other places.....	7 81	61.51	3 02	58.68	4 23	57.97	2 54	55.40	.....	.....

WEEKLY WAGES—OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE III.—Showing by occupations and sub-occupations the average hours employed and wages earned for a representative week in the last six months for the year 1889 in 181 cities, towns and villages of Ontario, based on returns of 17,328 work people collected from employers, and 3,814 collected from employés.

Occupations.	Average for week.		Occupations.	Average for week.	
	Hours.	Wages.		Hours.	Wages.
Males over 16.	No.	\$ c.	Males over 16.	No.	\$ c.
Apprentice and boy helper.....	57.17	3 67	Cabinet maker	58.19	9 68
Axe and agricultural hand imple- ment employé:			Candle maker	60.00	8 30
Axe maker.....	48.50	14 35	Canning factory employé:		
Bit drawer	50.67	15 15	Can maker.....	60.00	11 17
Fork maker	54.00	10 84	Filler and labeller.....	60.00	4 50
Grinder	54.88	10 42	Processor	60.00	12 19
Hammer	52.36	12 55	Caretaker	63.00	8 42
Helper	48.00	9 72	Carpenter	56.88	10 37
Knife maker	59.55	13 51	Carpenter (ship) or caulker.....	57.48	9 32
Straightener	57.40	11 26	Carpet weaver.....	58.09	9 07
Temperer	54.55	10 16	Carriage maker.....	58.25	10 08
Various	56.73	7 80	Carriage trimmer.....	57.47	10 51
Axle maker	60.00	10 22	Carter	62.56	6 39
Baby carriage maker	60.00	9 50	Carver	57.49	12 74
Bag maker (paper).....	57.50	9 45	Castings cleaner.....	54.44	8 34
Baker.....	64.55	9 16	Cellarman.....	61.20	8 02
Barber	71.38	8 85	Chain maker	58.00	10 65
Binding twine maker	59.76	8 80	Chair maker	57.33	8 37
Blacksmith	58.92	10 06	Cigar maker.....	48.57	8 14
Blacksmith's helper	58.93	7 08	Clerk (office)	57.44	8 81
Boat and canoe builder	59.21	9 53	Coffee and spice mills employé ..	52.00	9 75
Boilermaker	59.27	11 75	Confectioner	59.10	8 42
Boilermaker's helper.....	59.64	7 44	Confectioner's helper	55.64	4 64
Bolt maker	60.00	11 25	Cooper	58.85	9 25
Bookbindery employé:			Core maker	59.27	8 28
Binder	54.59	9 80	Cork cutter	55.00	9 88
Cutter	57.08	10 00	Cotton mill employé:		
Forwarder	55.67	9 75	Band boy	61.50	4 66
Ruler	55.50	11 50	Beamer	57.50	8 92
Book keeper	57.27	11 51	Bleacher	52.31	5 11
Boot and shoe factory employé:			Carder	60.00	13 48
Bottomer	50.57	9 76	Card helper	60.28	4 80
Cleaner	48.67	9 76	Doffer	60.00	3 60
Cutter	55.19	10 46	Drawer in.....	60.00	5 35
Finisher	56.95	10 40	Dresser	62.00	9 48
Fitter	56.50	8 96	Dyer	60.00	18 75
Heeler	53.86	9 75	Dyer's helper.....	58.75	6 28
Laster	52.39	9 15	Filler in.....	61.33	6 20
Machine operator	53.15	9 95	Finisher	58.75	12 19
Sewer	54.50	9 50	Finisher's helper.....	62.20	5 48
Sole cutter	52.15	8 08	Folder	60.00	10 88
Trimmer	57.00	10 10	Grinder	58.00	7 17
Turn maker	52.75	9 70	Loom fixer	60.74	10 67
Various	57.00	8 50	Napper	53.33	5 26
Bottler	59.96	6 80	Picker tender	60.50	5 86
Boxmaker (wood).....	53.74	7 83	Piecer	58.33	6 41
Brass, worker in:			Roll coverer.....	60.00	13 00
Buffer	58.38	9 03	Rover	60.00	4 42
Finisher	57.92	10 65	Section hand.....	60.74	8 63
Helper	59.58	7 12	Slubber	60.00	5 64
Moulder	59.17	11 40	Speeder	60.00	14 70
Brewer	60.00	19 83	Spinner	60.28	9 71
Brewer's helper.....	60.46	7 84	Spinner's helper	60.11	3 99
Bricklayer	55.31	15 24	Spooler	65.00	9 83
Brickmaker	57.76	10 21	Stripper	60.50	5 98
Brickyard hands	53.64	7 01	Twister	60.00	7 78
Broom maker	58.07	8 50	Weaver	59.83	7 03
Brush maker	58.33	9 45	Various	60.92	6 85
Butcher	65.81	9 03	Deliveryman	62.02	8 09
Button factory employé.....	57.29	8 10	Draughtsman	53.60	14 43
Cab driver	83.50	7 93	Driller	58.51	8 31
			Dye works employé.....	60.00	7 90

TABLE III.—WEEKLY WAGES—OCCUPATIONS.—Continued.

Occupations.	Average for week.		Occupations.	Average for week.	
	Hours.	Wages.		Hours.	Wages.
Males over 16.	No.	\$ c.	Males over 16.	No.	\$ c.
Edge tool maker	48.00	12 25	Furrier	53.73	12 50
Electrician	66.00	13 75	Gardener	62.20	6 85
Electric light trimmer	62.00	7 88	Gas works employé:		
Electrotyper	55.20	16 00	Coal wheeler	67.08	9 08
Elevator attendant	60.00	7 50	Inspector	60.83	11 46
Embroiderer	50.00	14 33	Lamp lighter	36.43	7 45
Emery wheel maker	69.00	9 13	Meter attacher and repairer	74.20	13 54
Engineer (stationary)	62.56	9 35	Service layer	65.14	10 41
Engraver	51.00	13 42	Stoker	69.63	13 75
Erector (agricultural works)	55.38	8 28	Various	68.24	10 98
Excavator	50.00	9 33	Gilder	59.50	10 90
Fanning mill maker	60.00	9 32	Glove cutter	57.14	14 52
Felt and gravel roofer	60.00	9 30	Glove maker	57.88	9 17
File cutter	54.00	10 08	Glue maker	63.00	7 25
Finisher (wood)	58.36	8 85	Gluer	58.43	7 30
Fireman	62.67	7 58	Grain shoveller	46.50	8 72
Fisherman	82.33	10 00	Hame maker	60.00	7 53
Fitter	57.55	11 33	Harness maker	59.30	8 36
Fitter's helper	54.50	7 16	Hat maker	55.50	8 10
Flax mill hand	59.45	6 55	Heading mill employé	60.00	7 13
Foreman:			Hop drier	66.00	9 00
Agricultural works	59.14	15 00	Japanner	55.00	8 59
Blacksmith	59.83	14 17	Jewellery manufacturing	51.50	10 86
Boiler maker	59.00	16 38	Joiner	59.32	10 05
Bookbindery	55.00	12 00	Kilnman	64.80	7 38
Brewery	64.86	10 90	Laborer (builder's)	55.19	9 25
Bricklayer	50.00	19 58	Laborer (general)	59.49	7 25
Brushmaker	57.75	14 25	Last maker	59.00	9 75
Button factory	52.00	15 12	Lather	52.40	11 94
Cabinet maker	59.50	13 50	Lath maker	64.00	6 81
Carpenter	57.43	14 24	Lithographing employé	51.87	10 27
Carriage works	58.50	14 28	Locksmith	54.75	10 56
Cigar factory	52.25	12 00	Lumber mill employé:		
Cotton factory	59.50	16 13	Bolt puller	60.40	7 62
Cotton mills	60.00	16 19	Boon man	65.50	8 33
Foundry and machine shop	59.25	14 25	Canter	62.00	6 94
Furniture factory	60.00	15 56	Culler	61.06	9 25
Gas works	67.00	19 03	Edger	62.11	8 53
Harness maker	59.75	13 50	Filer	61.86	12 16
Lumber mills	61.07	16 30	Gate hand	63.67	7 80
Machinist	68.19	15 73	Jacker	64.47	7 59
Marble works	60.00	14 33	Joiner	62.29	9 24
Miller	61.00	13 72	Lo der	64.63	7 67
Moulder	58.22	16 39	Log roller	63.89	7 31
Oil works	59.82	14 23	Matcher	58.33	9 33
Painter	58.38	13 67	Measurer	60.00	7 42
Paper mills	57.50	16 13	Oiler	62.13	7 47
Piano and organ factory	58.50	16 92	Piler	60.50	7 38
Planing mills	57.23	11 35	Sawdust man	63.86	6 24
Pork packing house	64.60	12 43	Sawyer	60.16	9 17
Printing office	58.48	12 14	Setter	63.42	8 66
Railway (section boss)	60.00	10 70	Shingle maker	63.17	8 09
Sash and door factory	60.00	12 75	Slabber	64.17	7 08
Stone cutter	51.00	22 22	Slash table	63.67	7 86
Tannery	59.64	13 68	Sorter	65.11	8 04
Tinsmith	60.00	13 00	Stave cutter	60.00	16 50
Trunk factory	55.00	14 67	Stave piler	60.00	6 00
Woodworker	59.80	15 40	Tail sawyer	62.85	7 63
Woolen mills	59.78	13 85	Trimmer	64.88	8 09
Various	59.21	14 21	Yardman	59.75	7 39
Forge and rolling mills:			Various	61.07	7 66
Heater	59.62	21 43	Machine hand	57.97	8 71
Heater's helper	60.00	11 35	Machinist	58.17	10 80
Rougher	60.00	14 47	Machinist's helper	57.06	7 08
Shingler	59.20	18 40	Malt house hand	66.13	8 45
Various	60.00	10 74	Maltster	60.00	14 75
Furnaceman or melter	58.76	9 89	Marble cutter	59.36	10 40

TABLE III.—WEEKLY WAGES—OCCUPATIONS.—Continued.

Occupations.	Average for week.		Occupations.	Average for week.	
	Hours.	Wages.		Hours.	Wages.
Males over 16.	No.	\$ c.	Males over 16.	No.	\$ c.
Marble polisher.....	59.03	8 54	Printing office employé:		
Mat factory employé.....	59.14	6 54	Editor.....	49.67	13 67
Miller.....	65.35	9 71	Press feeder.....	56.56	5 03
Millwright.....	59.22	12 14	Pressman.....	56.51	9 57
Miscellaneous n. e. s.....	58.44	7 84	Printer.....	56.74	9 09
Moulder.....	58.01	12 67	Proof reader.....	56.50	12 50
Moulder's helper.....	57.48	7 10	Reporter.....	53.40	9 10
Moulding and picture frame maker.....	58.75	10 40	Quarryman.....	60.00	7 50
Nickel plater.....	58.37	11 25	Railway employé:		
Nursery employé.....	57.66	5 77	Baggage man.....	60.00	9 08
Oil refinery employé:			Brakeman.....	66.87	10 31
Pressman.....	60.00	7 25	Car builder.....	53.89	9 01
Pumpman.....	60.00	8 88	Car cleaner.....	67.09	6 95
Stillman.....	66.00	12 62	Car inspector.....	70.29	10 44
Treater.....	60.00	12 57	Car repairer.....	57.00	8 98
Various.....	57.91	9 06	Car wheel tapper.....	74.00	9 22
Packer (flour).....	50.91	7 67	Conductor.....	71.60	15 12
Packer (various).....	58.79	7 47	Engineer.....	77.26	18 73
Paint and lead works employé.....	55.00	7 40	Fireman.....	74.79	11 70
Painter.....	57.87	9 30	Sectionman.....	61.14	7 10
Paper hanger.....	55.00	11 04	Signalman.....	84.00	7 55
Paper mills employé:			Switchman.....	75.74	9 11
Bleacher.....	59.50	6 84	Wiper.....	66.80	6 84
Cutter.....	56.50	7 87	Yardman.....	77.29	11 09
Finisher.....	58.75	8 78	Various.....	63.33	6 97
Machine tender.....	62.28	10 07	Rattan worker.....	59.55	8 85
Machine tender's helper.....	61.06	6 38	Rivet maker.....	58.70	7 70
Paper maker.....	65.45	10 53	Rivetter.....	58.71	10 55
Pulp machine hand.....	60.00	4 33	Saddler.....	60.00	9 33
Rag engineer.....	60.00	12 30	Safe maker.....	54.19	11 03
Rag engineer's helper.....	59.73	8 28	Salesman.....	60.80	8 97
Rag washer.....	59.57	8 97	Salt works employé.....	60.00	6 79
Pattern maker.....	58.84	11 76	Sash and door maker.....	58.84	9 33
Photographer.....	58.00	9 17	Scale maker.....	60.00	10 00
Piano and organ factory employé:			Sewing machine employé.....	53.25	8 85
Action finisher.....	55.67	13 29	Shopper.....	58.99	7 87
Action maker.....	58.00	10 45	Shoddy mill hand.....	60.00	5 42
Assembler.....	55.00	15 00	Shoemaker.....	60.45	8 61
Bellows maker.....	57.80	10 30	Silver plating employé.....	59.00	8 71
Bellyman.....	55.25	11 62	Soap maker.....	56.15	8 56
Case maker.....	58.92	10 41	Solderer.....	56.36	8 55
Key finisher.....	56.00	11 65	Springmaker.....	50.00	12 63
Key maker.....	59.00	10 21	Stableman.....	70.53	7 30
Polisher.....	55.00	11 08	Stair builder.....	53.33	11 83
Regulator.....	57.60	15 63	Stenographer.....	60.00	10 00
Rubber.....	55.00	10 20	Stereotyper.....	47.33	8 83
Sounding board maker.....	57.25	12 42	Stone cutter.....	53.21	16 73
Stringer.....	56.00	9 43	Stone mason.....	57.68	14 61
Trimmer.....	59.69	9 61	Stove mounter.....	59.29	9 65
Tuner.....	57.31	17 02	Stove polisher.....	59.23	9 77
Veneerer.....	54.50	10 44	Street car driver.....	77.05	8 39
Wind chest maker.....	56.88	10 59	Tack maker.....	59.00	8 00
Wood pipe maker.....	57.50	9 13	Tailor.....	58.28	10 28
Various.....	56.00	8 36	Tailor's cutter.....	56.92	16 52
Pin maker.....	58.00	15 95	Tank repairer.....	63.50	7 86
Planing mill employé:			Tannery employé:		
Bench hand.....	57.86	9 83	Beam hand.....	59.47	7 71
Planer.....	56.50	7 59	Currier.....	59.17	8 09
Sticker.....	56.67	11 25	Cutter.....	58.13	8 22
Plasterer.....	54.73	13 51	Dyer.....	59.83	8 48
Plumber.....	60.89	11 84	Finisher.....	59.94	8 02
Polisher (iron).....	54.09	10 81	Grainer.....	60.00	8 60
Polisher (wood).....	58.35	7 17	Grinder.....	59.50	6 25
Pork packinghouse employé.....	60.50	7 72	Roller.....	59.67	9 00
Porter.....	58.24	7 23	Shaver.....	59.75	12 51
Potter.....	56.89	10 45	Skiver.....	57.50	9 50
			Table hand.....	57.78	7 56

TABLE III.—WEEKLY WAGES—OCCUPATIONS.—Continued.

Occupations.	Average for week.		Occupations.	Average for week.	
	Hours.	Wages.		Hours.	Wages.
Males over 16.	No.	\$ c.	Females over 16.	No.	\$ c.
Tannery employé—Continued :			Bag maker (paper).....	51.90	5 08
Tanner	59.27	7 85	Binding twine factory employé :		
Yardman	59.65	7 29	Baller.....	59.38	3 31
Various	59.40	6 80	Spinner	59.43	4 01
Teamster	61.30	7 27	Various	59.00	3 25
Telegraph operator	78.67	9 25	Biscuit and confectionery hand....	56.24	2 72
Tinsmith.....	58.98	9 31	Bookbindery employé :		
Tinsmith's helper.....	59.00	7 99	Binder	52.14	4 59
Tinware factory employé :			Folder	53.62	3 63
Lead worker	58.00	7 67	Pager.....	55.00	4 50
Press hand.....	59.00	8 16	Book-keeper.....	54.58	6 00
Spinner	59.00	11 73	Boot and shoe factory employé :		
Various	59.00	12 10	Cutter	45.00	3 55
Tobacco roller.....	55.00	10 61	Fitter	49.44	4 08
Traveller.....	56.91	13 00	Machine operator.....	47.93	5 09
Trunk maker	54.34	9 19	Paster	48.25	6 55
Tub and pail maker.....	60.00	8 25	Various	55.63	3 70
Tuck pointer.....	50.00	15 00	Box maker (paper).....	56.62	3 96
Type founder.....	52.80	9 89	Broom factory employé	56.84	3 54
Upholsterer.....	58.82	10 03	Brush factory employé.....	57.53	3 21
Valise maker	53.02	8 57	Button factory employé.....	57.43	3 11
Varnish maker.....	59.00	10 25	Canning factory employé	58.00	3 97
Wagonmaker	60.00	9 00	Carriage trimming	45.60	4 91
Warehouseman	59.22	8 80	Cigar factory employé :		
Washboard maker.....	60.00	9 50	Booker	51.30	4 40
Watchmaker	57.60	12 20	Bunch breaker	52.25	4 70
Watchman.....	70.54	8 05	Cigar maker	50.57	6 58
Wheel factory employé :			Packer.....	51.43	4 71
Bender	58.39	7 66	Roller	52.25	5 00
Morticer	60.00	9 80	Stripper	50.96	2 44
Rimner	60.00	9 38	Collar and cuff maker.....	54.00	4 20
Spoke driver.....	60.00	8 25	Cork sorters	50.00	5 45
Turner.....	60.00	8 83	Corset maker.....	57.60	3 60
Various	58.80	7 41	Corset stay maker	54.00	4 31
Whip maker	50.57	10 16	Cotton mill employé :		
White bronze worker.....	60.00	8 14	Drawer in	57.14	4 04
Winsey mill employé.....	59.67	7 33	Finisher's helper	63.08	4 56
Wire worker	55.64	9 05	Intermediate tender	55.63	4 62
Wood turner.....	58.13	9 79	Picker (waste)	58.50	3 53
Wood worker	59.00	9 50	Reeler	59.33	4 58
Woollen mill employé :			Rover	60 00	5 12
Carder	60.20	10 76	Slubber	59.44	5 64
Card helper	59.48	5 09	Speeder	58.42	5 45
Comb tender.....	58.60	4 42	Spinner's helper	59.25	4 17
Designer.....	60.00	19 69	Spooler	57.95	3 91
Dyer	59.61	11 91	Twister	56.86	3 56
Dyer's helper	59.13	6 14	Warper	58 60	4 89
Feeder	60.00	4 47	Weaver	59.23	5 44
Finisher	59.59	10 73	Web drawer.....	59.34	6 29
Finisher's helper	58.40	5 60	Winder	58.67	3 70
Fuller	60 00	8 52	Various	59.35	4 54
Gigger	56.92	5 51	Dressmaker	54.29	3 84
Knitter	57.73	10 60	Embroiderer	50 00	5 42
Loom fixer.....	60.13	9 03	Envelope maker	51.00	3 38
Picker	59.64	5 10	Forewoman :		
Piecer	60.00	3 58	Dressmaker	56.14	10 61
Scourer	65.36	7 59	Knitting mill.....	57.00	8 51
Spinner.....	59.90	9 14	Milliner	55.20	10 23
Spinner's helper.....	60.00	4 99	Various	55.33	6 25
Twister	59.33	6 91	Furrier	52.40	4 91
Warper	59.26	7 47	Glove maker	54.98	5 24
Weaver	58.79	8 98	Hair cloth weaver	58.40	4 92
Wool sorter.....	58.72	7 14	Hame factory employé	56.00	4 50
Various	58.20	6 19	Hat factory employé :		
Females over 16.			Finisher	49 37	3 82
Apprentice.....	54.00	2 33	Machine operator	49 43	5 39
			Trimmer.....	55.00	4 25

TABLE III.—WEEKLY WAGES—OCCUPATIONS.—Continued.

Occupations.	Average for week.		Occupations.	Average for week.	
	Hours.	Wages.		Hours.	Wages.
Females over 16.	No.	\$ c.	Females over 16.	No.	\$ c.
Japanner	59.00	4 05	Woollen mill employé—Continued.		
Jewellery manufacturing	46.40	3 51	Spooler	60.00	3 40
Knitting mill operative:			Twister	57.28	2 98
Cutter	56.63	4 17	Warper	59.40	3 88
Knitter	53.79	4 04	Weaver	57.93	5 07
Machine worker	59.29	5 40	Winder	56.54	3 07
Sewer	56.62	4 53	Various	57.91	3 45
Sorter	54.00	3 13			
Various	55.43	3 55	Males under 16.		
Laundress	55.85	4 48	Apprentice or boy helper	57.05	2 70
Machine operator	53.03	4 54	Binding twine factory employé ..	59.00	2 00
Milliner	55.03	3 82	Biscuit and confectionery	56 84	2 48
Miscellaneous n. e. s.	57.34	3 98	Button factory	58.00	1 80
Packer	53.96	2 94	Cash boys	57.44	2 16
Painter	60.00	5 00	Cigar stripper	47.26	2 16
Paper mill employé:			Cotton mill employé	59.53	2 63
Cutter	57.91	2 89	Flax mill employé	59.00	2 97
Finisher	57.80	3 89	Messenger	55.18	2 14
Rag picker	60.00	3 96	Miscellaneous n. e. s.	58.19	2 60
Rag sorter	57.27	4 10	Press feeder	54.00	2 06
Various	58.33	4 68	Route boy	6.00	1 03
Pin factory employé	57.07	3 33	Woollen mill employé	57.70	2 72
Press feeder	55.38	4 16			
Printer	54.60	4 15	Females under 16.		
Rattan worker	59 63	2 48	Apprentice	52.50	0 92
Saleswoman	56.97	4 93	Bag maker (paper)	49.00	2 63
Seamstress	55.17	3 45	Binding twine factory employé ..	59.00	2 25
Solderer	59.00	5 25	Biscuit and confectionery hand ..	49.30	1 88
Tailoress:			Bookbindery employé	53.86	1 81
Coat maker	56.70	5 88	Box maker (paper)	58.63	2 59
Pant and vest maker	53.93	4 35	Broom maker	57.00	2 08
Tannery employé	59.00	4 06	Button factory employé	55.87	2 26
Tent maker	54.00	3 25	Canning factory employé ..	58.00	2 33
Trunk liner	54.00	3 27	Cash girl	53.33	2 46
Type writer	60.00	4 50	Cigar stripper	47.85	2 57
Upholsterer	54.67	3 98	Cotton mill employé	57.56	2 21
Whip maker	48.00	4 38	Glove maker	55.36	2 65
Wollen mill employé:			Knitting mill employé	55.00	2 53
Burler	60.00	3 70	Machine operator	54.10	2 87
Cord helper	59.00	3 50	Miscellaneous n. e. s.	54.88	2 58
Comb tender	57.17	3 12	Paper mill employé	55.43	2 64
Drawer in	59.95	4 04	Press feeder	60.00	3 00
Finisher	56.18	3 73	Soap factory employé	58.00	2 59
Folder	57.50	4 38	Tailoress	54.67	3 67
Piecer	60.00	3 24	Tinware factory employé	59.00	2 79
Reeler	59.08	4 07	Whip maker	48.00	2 20
Spinner	59.68	3 13	Woollen mill employé	56.61	2 40

YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING—LOCALITIES.

TABLE IV.—Showing by localities the averages of time employed, yearly earnings and cost of living for the year 1893 of workers with dependents, classified as owners, tenants and boarders.

Localities.	No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.						Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
		Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras.	Earnings of dependents.	Total.				
Males, Owners.													
				No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Aylmer	23	3.13	2.00	59.52	353.30	352 72	18 91	7 39	379 02	351 18		27 84	
Barrie	45	4.20	2.67	58.94	286.42	399 85	6 49	2 02	399 36	315 92		83 44	
Berlin	10	3.00	2.03	58.90	265.10	410 65	19 00	13 00	412 65	414 96		27 69	
Bowmanville	30	3.57	2.37	57.80	285.93	430 46	7 07	4 13	441 66	351 87		89 79	
Brantford	17	2.41	1.06	58.41	267.00	435 12	4 70	22 06	461 88	365 70		96 18	
Brockville	46	3.48	2.24	63.28	281.09	521 31	2 39	3 91	527 61	423 65		103 96	
Carleton Place	14	4.29	3.36	62.43	306.93	439 63	2 14	21 43	463 20	423 62		39 58	
Chatham	38	3.34	2.08	61.47	267.50	451 81	8 03	8 58	468 42	415 24		53 18	
Cobourg	9	4.00	2.56	59 89	285.89	490 36	9 44	26 67	526 47	352 94		173 53	
Collingwood	15	4.40	3.20	63.47	212.80	335 69	36 27	2 67	374 63	364 48		10 15	
Cornwall	11	4.27	2.73	59.45	258.82	414 99	6 49	24 18	445 66	396 51		49 15	
Galt	17	3.53	1.88	58.18	257.94	439 07	2 94	4 41	446 42	378 97		67 45	
Gananoque	11	3.45	1.73	58.09	246.91	446 36	27 91	13 64	487 91	421 48		66 43	
Guelph	56	4.13	2.84	60.05	275.00	495 16	4 86	0 89	500 91	439 68		61 23	
Hamilton	43	4.23	3.00	57.02	247.21	425 40	7 05	20 35	452 80	425 84		26 96	
Kingston	7	4.29	2.14	63.71	252.57	352 21	10 00	98 14	460 35	471 46		-11 11	
Lindsay	32	3.78	2.09	62.06	262.84	379 18	2 72	22 69	404 59	371 61		32 98	
Listowel	17	4.06	2.76	60.00	265.06	365 94		20 00	385 94	312 12		73 82	
London	54	3.67	2.13	56.65	279.89	404 93	12 43	32 57	449 98	413 47		36 51	
Orillia	17	3.53	2.24	59.00	245.53	378 42	12 65	10 88	401 95	363 68		38 27	
Oshawa	14	4.71	3.00	57.50	283.79	509 07	27 14	28 57	564 78	459 11		105 67	
Ottawa	42	4.69	3.69	59.69	254.76	474 35	2 29	11 59	488 23	413 86		74 37	
Owen Sound	11	5.73	4.00	59.73	286.27	412 32		52 45	464 77	340 86		83 91	
Perth	37	3.84	2.32	59.14	253.35	417 84	4 31	14 19	436 34	415 94		20 40	
Peterborough	9	4.44	3.33	57.34	268.11	478 33	5 56	6 67	490 56	388 67		101 89	
Petrolia	3	1.33	0.33	62.00	304.33	600 33			600 33	459 71		140 62	
Preston	6	4.33	3.00	59.83	258.33	375 67		30 00	405 67	370 17		35 50	
St. Catharines	34	3.47	1.74	61.47	270.35	493 23	3 82	6 06	503 11	446 82		56 29	
St. George	2	4.50	3.50	55.00	231.00	325 00	37 50		362 50	350 00		12 50	
St. Thomas	22	3.41	1.91	60.50	327.00	474 00	7 27	2 73	484 00	456 37		27 63	
Stratford	61	3.46	2.11	58.56	293.15	469 44	9 46	20 08	498 98	425 03		73 95	
Toronto	44	3.70	2.20	57.02	280.59	531 95	0 23	16 16	548 34	417 80		0 54	
Waterloo	7	4.14	2.86	64 57	283.57	350 14	8 57	51 43	410 14	379 09		31 14	
Whitby	15	3.93	2.13	59.47	281.67	475 33	16 67	40 00	532 00	422 73		109 27	
Woodstock	23	3.70	2.26	61.39	281.23	466 87	5 22	14 61	486 70	396 78		89 92	
The Province	842	3.81	2.42	59.79	272.06	444 85	7 60	15 22	467 67	400 75		57 92	
Males, Tenants.													
Aylmer	33	3.27	2.03	60.09	268.85	411 50	7 36	6 67	425 53	377 13		48 40	
Barrie	45	3.67	2.27	59.04	290.84	395 83	7 22		403 05	350 36		52 69	
Berlin	21	3.29	2.10	57.29	265.38	396 40	0 48	6 67	403 55	386 11		17 44	
Bowmanville	42	2.79	1.74	55.24	284.57	441 72	1 43	4 95	448 10	383 68		64 42	
Brantford	21	3.62	2.52	60.76	285.00	463 86	9 43	10 95	484 24	430 50		53 74	
Brockville	73	3.32	2.29	61.70	278.34	481 84	9 45		491 29	467 05		24 24	
Carleton Place	23	3.74	2.30	61.04	275.35	410 25	5 65	7 39	423 29	411 26		-17 97	
Chatham	55	3.27	2.15	62.22	271.36	462 98	8 31	5 36	476 65	434 18		42 47	
Cobourg	33	3.94	2.85	59 55	248.73	429 39	2 39	6 94	438 72	391 73		76 99	
Collingwood	16	4.00	2.94	65.25	209.31	322 84	21 19	7 81	351 84	424 08		-72 24	
Cornwall	26	3.42	2.42	61.92	266.73	400 61	8 11	12 12	440 84	407 51		13 33	
Galt	22	3.05	1.86	57 82	264.61	423 24	11 00	13 64	447 88	394 51		53 37	
Gananoque	17	3.65	2.18	58.84	274 59	455 64	11 83	24 88	495 35	439 53		55 82	
Guelph	81	3.65	2.33	61 06	287.80	504 09	1 23	3 09	508 41	461 17		47 24	
Hamilton	120	3.67	2.53	57.38	244.54	394 03	10 71	13 50	418 24	405 36		8 88	
Kingston	29	3.07	1.55	59.93	214.90	315 55	19 21	44 93	379 69	410 83		-31 14	
Lindsay	28	3.57	2.00	63 68	281 07	406 15	1 61	26 21	433 97	401 14		29 83	
Listowel	19	3.05	2.05	63.90	289.63	406 81	13 16	2 63	422 60	378 81		43 79	
London	89	3.97	2.61	57.54	271.69	385 37	15 27	30 73	431 37	420 56		10 81	
.....	7	4.00	2.14	56.14	251.29	476 86	25 71	47 86	550 43	472 57		77 86	

TABLE IV.—YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Localities.	No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.						Cost of living.	Surplus of deficit (-).
		Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras.	Earnings of dependents.	Total.				
Males, Tenants.— <i>Con.</i>				No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Oshawa	19	4.00	3.00	57.58	273.79	482 95	3 95	6 31	493 21	442 92		50 29	
Ottawa	176	4.42	3.43	59.97	255.82	425 20	1 12	14 50	440 82	417 45		23 37	
Owen Sound	15	3.27	2.00	61.27	264.47	376 55	9 33	39 53	425 41	379 30		46 11	
Perth	51	3.63	2.25	60.08	270.47	404 83	2 49	17 86	425 18	397 47		27 71	
Peterborough	30	4.33	3.23	58.53	281.50	446 47	3 67	5 16	455 50	422 73		32 77	
Petrolia	2	2.09	0.50	57.50	306.50	527 25	50 00		577 25	545 70		31 55	
Preston	12	3.25	2.17	59.00	254.42	345 33	5 83	5 00	356 16	354 83		1 33	
St. Catharines	110	3.20	1.76	61.08	263.34	461 19	9 20	14 45	424 84	400 64		24 20	
St. George	4	4.00	2.75	57.50	252.50	400 63	4 50		405 13	397 75		7 38	
St. Thomas	23	3.96	2.78	60.35	306.26	437 13	3 26	0 52	440 91	421 82		19 09	
Stratford	109	3.29	2.01	58.15	288.92	475 58	4 22	11 42	491 22	431 57		59 65	
Toronto	223	3.17	1.96	57.61	262.60	446 52	4 87	23 17	474 56	493 46		18 90	
Waterloo	19	3.26	2.21	62.63	256.11	311 64	15 90	7 63	335 16	339 90		4 74	
Whitby	18	4.00	2.72	58.33	282.22	419 56	2 78	41 11	463 45	436 02		27 43	
Woodstock	23	3.26	1.61	60.09	285.30	498 79	8 91	11 13	518 83	477 59		41 24	
The Province	1,634	3.56	2.38	59.47	269.34	428 36	6 76	14 21	449 33	426 15		23 18	
Males, Boarders.													
Bowmanville	2	1.50	0.50	57.50	285.00	463 00			463 00	413 50		49 50	
Brockville	2	1.50	0.50	72.00	332.50	472 50			472 50	405 09		67 50	
Cornwall	1	2.00	1.00	60.00	301.00	437 25			437 25	427 25		10 00	
Gananoque	3	1.67	0.67	59.67	261.67	487 33			487 33	386 00		101 33	
Hamilton	6	1.83	1.17	57.33	227.67	413 67	0 83		414 50	386 50		28 00	
Kingston	4	1.25	0.25	59.75	195.00	276 35			276 35	324 25		47 90	
Lindsay	1	2.00	1.00	60.00	312.00	364 00			364 00	364 00			
London	1	2.00	1.00	60.00	288.00	288 00			288 00	300 00		12 00	
Oshawa	1	1.00		45.00	212.00	363 00			363 00	329 60		33 40	
Petrolia	1	2.00	1.00	55.00	280.00	490 01			490 00	430 00		60 00	
St. Catharines	4	1.00	0.25	55.75	282.50	511 00	13 75		524 75	468 69		56 06	
Stratford	3	1.67		56.67	268.67	431 67			431 67	387 67		44 00	
Toronto	11	1.45	0.55	56.82	282.45	517 79		7 27	525 06	489 73		35 33	
The Province	40	1.53	0.58	57.98	265.80	417 43	1 50	2 00	450 93	417 17		33 76	
Females, Tenants.													
Aylmer	1	2.00		60.00	286.00	275 00			275 00	261 00		14 00	
Brockville	1	1.00		60.00	300.00	300 00			300 00	382 00		82 00	
Cobourg	1	1.00		60.00	300.00	225 00			225 00	198 00		27 00	
Hamilton	3	3.00	1.33	60.00	300.00	345 00			345 00	358 33		13 33	
Kingston	1	2.00	2.00	70.00	244.00	119 00	200 00		319 00	310 00		9 00	
London	4	1.75	1.25	51.25	251.00	197 70	39 00		236 70	260 55		23 85	
St. Catharines	4	3.50	2.00	63.00	281.50	237 13	17 00	46 50	300 63	301 13		0 50	
Stratford	2	1.50	0.50	57.00	240.00	245 00	30 00	80 00	355 00	315 00		40 00	
Toronto	4	1.25	1.00	54.00	233.00	247 63			247 63	300 00		52 37	
The Province	21	2.10	1.14	58.52	265.43	246 37	23 05	16 48	285 90	303 13		14 23	

TABLE IV.—YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Localities.	No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.						Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
		Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras.	Earnings of dependents.	Total.				
All Classes.				No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Aylmer	57	3.19	1.98	59.86	262.88	385 39	11 89	6 84	404 12	364 62		39 50	
Barrie	90	3.93	2.47	58.99	288 63	393 33	6 86	1 01	401 20	333 14		68 06	
Berlin	31	3.19	2.06	57.81	265.29	401 00	6 45	8 71	416 16	395 41		20 75	
Bowmanville	74	3.07	1.96	56.34	285.14	437 73	3 68	4 48	445 89	371 59		74 30	
Brantford	38	3.08	1.87	59.71	276.95	451 00	7 32	15 92	474 24	401 51		72 73	
Brockville	122	3.33	2.22	62.45	280.44	495 08	6 56	1 47	503 11	448 98		54 13	
Carleton Place	37	3.95	2.70	63.43	287.30	421 37	4 32	12 70	438 39	434 58		3 81	
Chatham	93	3.30	2.12	61.91	269.78	458 42	8 19	6 68	473 29	426 44		46 85	
Cobourg	43	3.88	2.72	59.63	288.40	437 47	3 81	10 84	452 12	356 08		96 04	
Collingwood	31	4.19	3.06	64.39	211.00	329 06	28 49	5 32	362 87	395 24		-32 37	
Cornwall	38	3.63	2.47	61.16	265.34	405 74	7 43	15 29	428 46	404 85		23 61	
Galt	39	3.26	1.87	57.97	261.72	430 14	7 49	9 61	447 24	387 73		59 51	
Gananoque	31	3.39	1.87	58.68	263.52	455 42	18 03	18 48	491 93	427 94		63 99	
Guelph	137	3.85	2.54	60.65	282.57	500 44	2 71	2 19	505 34	452 38		52 96	
Hamilton	172	3.73	2 58	57.33	245.59	401 70	9 27	14 50	425 47	411 79		13 68	
Kingston	41	3.07	1.54	60.80	241.07	313 19	20 17	48 54	381 90	410 27		-28 37	
Lindsay	61	3.66	2.03	62.77	272.02	391 31	2 16	23 94	417 41	386 42		30 99	
Listowel	36	3.53	2.39	62.06	278.03	387 51	6 95	10 83	405 29	347 32		57 97	
London	148	3.78	2.39	57.14	274.31	386 79	14 77	30 37	431 93	412 83		19 10	
Orillia	24	3.67	2.21	58.17	233.04	407 13	16 46	21 67	445 26	395 44		49 82	
Oshawa	34	4.21	2.91	57.18	276.97	490 18	13 38	15 29	518 85	446 25		72 60	
Ottawa	218	4.47	3.48	59.91	255 61	434 67	1 34	13 94	449 95	416 76		33 19	
Owen Sound	26	4.31	2 85	60.62	273.69	391 68	5 39	45 00	442 07	379 96		62 11	
Perth	88	3.72	2.28	59.68	263.27	410 30	3 26	16 32	429 88	405 24		24 64	
Peterborough	39	4.36	3.26	58.26	278.41	453 98	4 10	5 51	463 59	414 87		48 72	
Petrolea	6	1.67	0.50	59.33	301.00	557 58	16 67	.....	574 25	483 42		90 83
Preston	18	3.61	2.44	59.28	255.72	355 44	3 89	13 33	372 66	359 94		12 72	
St. Catharines	152	3.21	1.72	61.08	265.89	420 35	8 32	13 04	441 71	410 14		31 57	
St. George	6	4.17	3.00	56.67	245.33	375 42	15 50	.....	390 92	381 84		9 08
St. Thomas	45	3.69	2.36	64.82	316.40	455 16	5 22	1 60	461 98	438 71		23 27	
Stratford	175	3.30	1.99	58.25	289.49	470 05	6 27	15 03	491 35	427 21		64 14	
Toronto	282	3.16	1.93	57.46	265.74	459 81	3 88	21 13	484 82	499 05		-14 23	
Waterloo	26	3.50	2.38	63.15	263.50	322 00	13 92	19 42	355 34	350 42		4 92	
Whitby	33	3.97	2.45	58.85	281.97	444 91	9 09	40 61	494 61	429 98		64 63	
Woodstock	46	3.48	1.93	60.74	283.28	482 83	7 07	12 87	502 77	437 19		65 58	
The Province	2,537	3.60	2.33	59.54	270.15	432 63	7 09	14 37	454 09	419 52		34 57	

YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING—LOCALITIES.

TABLE V.—Showing by localities the average of time employed, yearly earnings and cost of living for the year 1889 of workers without dependents, classified by sex and age.

Localities.	No. of returns.	Time employed.		Yearly earnings.			Cost of living.			Surplus.
		Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras.	Total.	Clothing.	Board and lodging.	Total.	
Males over 16 :		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
ylmer	12	59.67	267.50	316 09	7 10	323 19	59 10	142 50	232 63	90 56
urrie	63	59.81	298.95	376 05	.....	376 05	44 95	158 24	214 52	161 53
erlin	15	60.60	277.20	359 41	.....	359 41	59 86	153 71	254 00	95 41
owmanville	26	58.04	284.19	385 32	1 77	387 09	82 88	146 81	270 08	117 01
antford	56	59.29	273.91	313 13	1 34	314 47	58 49	150 43	223 85	90 62
ockville	51	60.71	276.98	394 31	3 14	397 45	92 06	164 35	301 98	95 47
rieton Place	15	66.53	298 27	307 80	0 73	308 53	61 38	155 33	268 17	40 36
atham	13	62.62	279.46	356 46	2 69	359 15	65 00	156 00	267 08	92 07
obourg	11	59.55	284.73	371 71	0 91	372 62	31 18	158 77	225 00	147 62
illingwood	18	61.00	264.72	363 63	1 11	364 64	78 42	157 44	273 63	91 01
ornwall	10	61.80	255.70	377 88	4 20	382 08	63 00	173 30	298 18	83 90
ult	13	58.85	246.00	324 25	5 77	330 02	45 20	143 33	233 28	96 74
unanoque	13	56.46	239.54	257 63	7 00	264 63	44 08	131 46	209 46	55 17
elph	27	58.78	282.69	395 37	.....	395 37	53 48	162 25	265 78	129 59
amilton	39	56.90	244.41	341 73	1 99	343 72	67 31	160 89	282 67	61 05
ngston	26	62.81	261.46	252 15	3 85	256 00	50 08	142 52	211 66	44 34
ndsay	24	62.96	266.96	321 39	5 21	326 60	65 83	160 79	279 17	47 43
stowel	31	61.16	291.66	347 65	1 61	349 26	63 71	144 07	252 00	97 26
ndon	57	57.54	274.39	304 94	4 41	308 35	58 41	152 46	251 63	56 72
illia	9	59.44	277 33	378 72	.....	378 72	62 78	179 56	269 02	109 70
hawa	9	57.44	267.89	459 78	.....	459 78	75 00	186 33	331 89	127 89
tawa	30	57.97	244.60	380 23	2 07	382 30	64 57	190 17	296 42	85 88
ven Sound	20	60.50	253.20	408 13	23 15	431 28	80 38	153 63	339 55	91 73
orth	33	59.18	251.73	351 89	2 55	354 44	50 69	152 64	263 00	91 44
terborough	17	57.88	266.76	386 65	.....	386 65	70 59	153 47	273 71	112 94
trolea	4	60.00	299.50	504 25	12 50	516 75	92 50	183 00	327 50	189 25
eston	14	59.29	256.21	321 68	5 86	327 54	49 42	149 92	234 36	93 18
S. Catharines	36	59.06	255.81	328 53	2 00	330 53	66 89	166 32	295 72	34 81
S. George	3	60.00	289.33	311 67	.....	311 67	36 67	144 00	203 00	108 67
S. Thomas	11	62.00	295.45	378 75	.....	378 75	55 50	180 55	291 09	87 66
ratford	103	58.83	281.81	338 52	6 51	345 03	69 22	160 88	295 19	49 84
ronto	164	57.91	265.88	391 47	1 35	392 82	71 16	184 07	331 95	60 87
aterloo	5	57.60	275.00	269 20	6 00	275 20	40 00	131 20	224 00	51 20
hitby	13	59.85	262.31	332 60	9 23	341 83	61 92	150 31	295 42	46 41
oodstock	5	59.60	287.80	449 72	1 20	450 92	71 75	174 80	334 60	116 32
The Province	996	59.28	271.18	355 30	3 13	358 43	64 29	162 38	277 48	80 95
Females over 16 :										
ylmer	4	54.00	249.50	157 00	...	157 00	40 00	63 50	121 75	35 25
urrie	3	60.00	307.00	180 00	.....	180 00	36 67	108 00	144 67	35 33
erlin	9	57.33	272.44	197 00	.....	197 00	50 83	104 00	169 67	27 33
antford	10	55.80	242.80	184 35	.....	184 35	60 00	99 50	165 63	18 72
ockville	25	59.20	295.00	245 81	.....	245 81	93 40	117 36	215 64	30 17
atham	1	45.00	225.00	120 00	.....	120 00	.....	.....	120 00	.....
obourg	11	60.00	298 64	224 20	.....	224 20	34 55	123 55	174 73	49 47
illingwood	5	62.40	256.60	275 40	.....	275 40	54 60	137 60	209 80	65 60
unanoque	10	54.40	265.60	229 55	.....	229 55	49 44	80 20	143 80	85 75
elph	4	59.75	272.50	230 00	.....	230 00	45 00	118 75	183 00	47 00
amilton	14	59 64	295.00	242 57	.....	242 57	55 91	114 50	189 00	53 57
ngston	1	60.00	156.00	117 00	.....	117 00	25 00	104 00	139 00	-22 00
ndsay	2	51.00	206 50	116 25	5 00	121 25	.....	.....	121 25	.....
stowel	7	60.00	287.14	228 43	.....	228 43	64 29	97 14	177 14	51 29
ndon	18	54.44	276.78	177 89	5 92	183 81	40 61	101 83	160 01	23 80
tawa	36	39.56	259.17	174 39	.....	174 39	31 28	128 14	172 07	2 32
orth	4	52.50	249.00	156 25	.....	156 25	45 67	71 33	125 75	30 50
terborough	7	52.29	296.43	186 36	.....	186 36	56 43	98 57	170 71	15 65
eston	2	60 00	292.50	221 00	.....	221 00	42 50	112 00	174 50	46 50
S. Catharines	13	56.77	265.00	187 69	2 31	190 00	46 36	122 95	185 23	4 77

TABLE V.—YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING—LOCALITIES.—*Con.*

Localities.	No. of returns.	Time employed.		Yearly earnings.			Cost of living.			Surplus.
		Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras.	Total.	Clothing.	Board and lodging.	Total.	
		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$
Females over 16.— <i>Con.</i> :										
Stratford.....	29	58 45	273.07	212 90	5 51	218 41	48 75	133 94	194 79	23
Toronto.....	40	54.03	259.33	216 71	.....	216 71	67 31	126 36	214 28	2
The Province.....	255	57.18	271.09	206 22	1 20	207 42	53 93	116 14	183 42	24
Females under 16:										
Cobourg.....	2	60 00	298.50	149 25	.....	149 25	17 50	104 00	134 00	15
Hamilton.....	1	60.00	290 00	80 00	.....	80 00	20 00	60 00	80 00	.....
Ottawa.....	3	60.00	271.33	125 67	.....	126 67	15 33	104 00	124 67	2
Peterborough.....	1	54.00	360 00	104 00	.....	104 00	20 00	75 00	95 00	9
St. Catharines.....	2	60.00	259.00	108 75	8 00	116 75	21 50	.....	116 75	.....
The Province.....	9	59.33	279.89	120 00	1 78	121 78	18 89	93 57	116 72	5
Males under 16:										
Berlin.....	1	69.00	312.00	104 00	4 00	108 00	38 00	104 00	142 00	34
Brantford.....	2	59 00	250 00	125 00	.....	125 00	25 00	100 00	125 00	.....
Cobourg.....	2	60.00	300 00	150 00	.....	150 00	.....	.....	150 00	.....
London.....	1	72.00	365.00	193 45	.....	193 45	30 00	132 00	194 00	-0
St. Catharines.....	6	60 00	289.83	118 25	.....	118 25	25 67	86 67	114 17	4
Stratford.....	5	56.40	298 20	110 00	.....	110 00	15 00	95 00	110 00	.....
The Province.....	17	60.06	294.53	123 94	0 23	124 17	25 17	95 50	124 76	0
All Classes:										
Aylmer.....	16	58.25	263 00	276 32	5 32	281 64	54 69	128 14	204 91	76
Barrie.....	66	59 82	299.32	367 14	.....	367 14	44 58	155 95	211 35	155
Berlin.....	25	59 76	276.88	290 72	0 16	290 88	56 24	134 26	225 16	65
Bowmanville.....	26	58.04	284.19	385 32	1 77	387 09	82 88	146 81	270 08	117
Brantford.....	68	58.76	268.63	288 66	1 10	289 76	57 66	141 18	212 38	77
Brockville.....	76	60.21	282.91	345 46	2 11	347 57	92 50	148 89	273 58	73
Carleton Place.....	15	66.53	298 27	307 80	0 73	308 53	61 38	155 33	266 17	40
Chatham.....	14	61.36	275.57	339 57	2 50	342 07	65 00	156 00	256 57	85
Cobourg.....	26	59.81	292.85	275 14	0 38	275 52	31 59	138 06	190 95	84
Collingwood.....	23	61.30	262.96	314 37	0 87	315 24	73 24	133 13	259 75	85
Conwall.....	10	61.80	255.76	377 88	4 20	382 08	63 00	173 30	298 18	83
Galt.....	13	58.85	246 00	321 25	5 77	330 02	45 20	143 33	233 28	96
Gananoque.....	23	55.57	250 87	245 42	3 96	249 38	46 38	109 17	180 91	68
Guelph.....	31	58.90	281 29	374 03	.....	374 03	52 22	156 04	255 10	118
Hamilton.....	51	57 67	258.37	311 17	1 44	312 61	61 64	149 04	254 63	57
Kingston.....	27	62.70	257.56	247 15	3 70	250 85	49 12	141 04	208 96	41
Lindsay.....	26	62 04	262.31	305 61	5 19	310 80	65 83	160 79	267 02	43
Listowel.....	38	60 95	290.82	325 69	1 32	327 01	63 81	134 69	238 21	88
London.....	76	57 00	276 14	272 63	4 71	277 34	53 82	140 20	229 17	48
Orillia.....	9	59.44	277.33	378 72	.....	378 72	62 78	179 56	249 02	109
Oshawa.....	9	57.44	267.89	459 78	.....	459 78	75 00	186 33	331 89	127
Ottawa.....	69	58 88	253.36	261 81	0 90	262 71	45 14	154 06	224 08	38
Owen Sound.....	20	60.50	253.20	408 13	23 15	431 28	80 38	153 63	3 9 55	91
Perth.....	37	58.46	251.43	330 74	2 27	333 01	50 26	145 86	248 16	84
Peterborough.....	25	56 16	276 40	319 26	.....	319 26	61 60	134 96	237 72	81
Petrolia.....	4	60.00	299.50	504 25	12 50	516 75	92 50	183 00	327 50	189
Preston.....	16	59 38	260.75	309 09	5 13	314 22	48 43	144 87	226 88	87
St. Catharines.....	57	58.67	261 00	266 56	2 07	268 63	55 83	146 50	255 13	23
St. George.....	3	61 01	289 33	311 67	.....	311 67	36 67	144 00	203 00	108
St. Thomas.....	11	62 00	295 45	378 75	.....	378 75	55 50	180 55	291 09	87
Stratford.....	137	58 66	280.55	303 59	6 06	309 65	64 68	155 26	267 18	42
Toronto.....	204	57 15	264.69	357 20	1 08	358 28	70 41	172 64	303 87	49
Waterloo.....	5	57.60	275 00	269 20	6 00	275 20	40 00	131 20	224 00	51
Whitby.....	13	59.85	262 31	332 60	9 23	341 83	61 92	150 31	295 42	46
Woodstock.....	5	59.60	287.80	449 72	1 20	450 92	71 75	174 80	334 60	116
The Province.....	1277	58.87	271.53	320 79	2 70	323 49	61 54	152 33	255 58	67

YEARLY TIME EMPLOYED AND WAGES EARNED.

TABLE VI.—Showing by localities the averages of yearly time employed and wages earned in 1889 by all male workers over 16 years and by all classes of workers.

Localities.	Total male workers over 16.						All classes of workers.					
	No. of returns.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Average daily rate.	Extra earnings of self.	No. of returns.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Average daily rate.	Extra earnings of self.
Aylmer	68	59.82	263.35	374 78	1 42	11 22	73	59.51	262.90	361 48	1 37	10 46
Barrie	153	59.33	292.88	386 22	1 32	4 03	156	59.34	293.23	382 25	1 30	3 96
Berlin	46	58.72	269.17	387 44	1 44	4 35	56	58.68	270.46	351 77	1 30	3 64
Bowmanville	100	56.78	284.89	424 10	1 49	3 18	100	56.78	284.89	424 10	1 49	3 18
Brantford	94	59.46	275.14	368 87	1 34	3 75	106	59.10	271.61	346 86	1 28	3 33
Brockville	172	61.95	279.30	466 33	1 67	5 58	198	61.59	281.39	437 65	1 56	4 85
Carleton Place	52	64.33	290.46	388 60	1 34	3 29	52	64.33	290.46	388 60	1 34	3 29
Chatham	106	61.91	270.97	445 92	1 65	7 52	107	61.84	270.54	442 87	1 64	7 45
Cobourg	53	59.60	282.42	427 83	1 49	3 28	69	59.70	290.07	376 30	1 30	2 52
Collingwood	49	63.14	230.73	339 68	1 47	18 43	54	63.07	233.13	335 58	1 44	16 72
Cornwall	48	61.29	263.33	399 93	1 52	6 76	48	61.29	263.33	399 93	1 52	6 76
Galt	52	58.19	257.79	403 67	1 57	7 06	52	58.19	257.79	403 67	1 57	7 06
Gananoque	44	58.02	256.43	396 98	1 55	14 77	54	57.35	258.13	365 98	1 42	12 04
Guelph	164	60.34	282.57	483 14	1 71	2 27	168	60.33	282.33	477 11	1 69	2 21
Hamilton	208	57.21	244.58	391 27	1 60	8 04	226	57.41	248.64	380 07	1 53	7 40
Kingston	66	61.45	249.21	292 09	1 17	11 02	68	61.62	247.62	386 97	1 16	13 63
Lindsay	85	62.84	270.59	371 57	1 37	3 02	87	62.55	269.11	365 70	1 36	3 07
Listowel	67	61.64	284.48	369 07	1 30	4 48	74	61.49	284.59	355 77	1 25	4 05
London	201	57.31	274.74	367 06	1 34	11 35	224	57.09	274.93	348 06	1 27	11 36
Orillia	33	58.51	245.12	399 38	1 63	11 97	33	58.51	245.12	399 38	1 63	11 97
Oshawa	43	57.23	275.07	483 81	1 76	10 58	43	57.23	275.07	483 81	1 76	10 58
Ottawa	248	59.68	254.28	428 08	1 68	1 43	287	59.67	255.07	393 11	1 54	1 24
Owen Sound	46	60.57	264.78	398 83	1 51	13 11	46	60.57	264.73	398 83	1 51	13 11
Perth	121	59.55	260.12	394 38	1 52	3 06	125	59.32	259.77	386 73	1 49	2 96
Peterborough	56	58.14	274.88	433 55	1 58	2 86	64	57.44	277.63	401 35	1 45	2 50
Petrolia	10	59.60	300.40	536 25	1 79	15 00	10	59.60	300.40	536 25	1 79	15 00
Preston	32	59.28	255.94	340 67	1 33	4 75	34	59.32	258.03	333 63	1 29	4 47
St. Catharines	184	60.64	263.58	406 37	1 54	6 89	209	60.42	264.72	378 41	1 43	6 61
St. George	9	57.78	260.00	354 17	1 36	10 33	9	57.78	260.00	354 17	1 36	10 33
St. Thomas	56	64.27	312.29	440 15	1 41	4 20	56	64.27	312.29	440 15	1 41	4 20
Stratford	276	58.47	286.93	422 60	1 47	6 18	312	58.43	285.56	396 96	1 39	6 18
Toronto	442	57.66	266.09	436 37	1 64	2 98	486	57.33	265.26	416 74	1 57	2 71
Waterloo	31	62.26	265.35	313 48	1 18	12 65	31	62.26	265.35	313 48	1 18	12 65
Whitby	46	59.13	276.41	413 17	1 49	9 13	46	59.13	276.41	413 17	1 49	9 13
Woodstock	51	60.63	283.73	479 58	1 69	6 49	51	60.63	283.73	479 58	1 69	6 49
The Province	3,512	59.47	270.47	411 81	1 52	5 87	3,814	59.32	270.62	395 18	1 46	5 62

YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING—BY OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE VII.—Showing by occupations the averages of time employed, yearly earnings and cost of living for the year 1889 based on the returns of 3,814 workpeople, collected in 39 towns and cities of Ontario, classified by sex and age and with or without dependents.

Occupations.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (—).
		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Males over 16.									
Agent.....	3.50	60.00	303.50	540 00	20 00	60 00	620 00	618 00	2 00
Agricultural hand implement maker.....	3.47	54.53	257.27	491 88	6 60	....	498 48	472 46	26 02
Apprentice.....	....	59.07	287.01	180 77	2 23	....	183 00	175 33	7 67
Axe maker.....	2 75	50.00	259.25	609 30	13 75	....	623 05	505 94	117 11
Bag maker (paper).....	....	57.00	300.00	450 00	....	....	450 00	429 25	20 75
Baker.....	3.73	68.27	302.42	465 93	2 27	5 18	473 38	447 60	25 78
Barber.....	3.36	60.00	304 80	405 20	3 40	....	408 60	288 84	119 76
Blacksmith.....	3.75	70.43	289.29	454 20	11 71	13 29	479 20	454 90	24 30
Blacksmith's helper.....	3.00	70.50	298.58	391 92	2 08	....	394 00	318 28	75 72
Boat builder.....	2.67	58.76	278.51	445 32	1 77	8 89	455 98	422 56	33 42
Boiler maker.....	4.11	59.22	273.91	406 80	....	....	406 80	302 94	103 86
Boiler maker's helper.....	2.20	57.11	273.79	327 65	5 66	7 79	341 10	351 27	-10 17
Bolt maker.....	2.00	58.43	261.14	269 33	0 95	....	270 28	242 77	27 51
Bookbinder.....	4.60	57.50	276.33	535 36	29 83	....	565 19	477 70	87 49
Bookkeeper.....	3.64	56.32	279.68	470 10	2 10	24 00	496 20	470 23	25 97
Bookkeeper.....	....	57.25	287.50	577 50	....	....	577 50	493 00	84 50
Boot and shoe factory:	....	57.40	271.40	294 88	....	....	294 88	295 12	-0 24
Cutter.....	3.50	56.56	280.25	271 63	....	....	271 63	261 75	9 88
Finisher.....	4.20	59.50	250.50	463 33	....	....	463 33	359 90	103 43
Fitter.....	3.00	54.00	266.40	388 87	15 00	....	503 87	527 29	-23 42
Heeler.....	2.88	54.63	256.13	389 80	....	....	389 80	329 89	59 91
Laster.....	3.43	57.71	298.14	694 79	14 86	....	709 65	680 36	129 29
Last maker.....	2.00	54.75	300.75	469 50	0 70	....	470 20	354 37	115 83
Machine operator.....	2.75	53.60	293.80	511 85	....	....	511 85	360 29	151 56
Sewer.....	4.20	58.40	269.80	492 20	....	56 00	548 20	485 42	62 78
Trimmer.....	4.20	56.20	270.40	383 52	....	....	383 52	297 92	85 60
Various.....	3.45	55.50	261.00	383 75	....	45 00	428 75	492 32	-63 57
Bottler.....	2.90	55.75	270.13	397 31	6 25	....	403 56	382 37	21 19
Brass finisher.....	2.33	54.38	262.77	383 76	....	....	383 76	401 76	-18 00
Brewer.....	4.49	54.67	275.00	444 00	....	....	444 00	369 47	74 53
Bricklayer.....	3.86	55.00	276.00	460 00	....	....	460 00	460 00	0 00
Brickmaker.....	5.00	55.75	271.50	422 50	4 50	....	427 00	466 15	-39 15
Broom maker.....	4.50	54.00	235.00	333 00	....	....	333 00	302 20	30 80
Brush maker.....	4.22	55.40	273.20	418 00	....	90 00	508 00	505 32	2 68
Butcher.....	3.77	55.45	269.00	359 61	15 98	10 00	385 59	396 07	-10 48
Button maker.....	2.78	53.60	287.80	379 59	....	....	379 59	313 32	66 27
Cab driver.....	3.40	60.00	273.00	273 00	....	....	273 00	246 00	27 00
Cabinet maker.....	3.50	57.30	301.40	517 76	....	20 00	537 76	499 01	38 75
Caretaker.....	3.77	56.00	302.00	361 00	....	....	361 00	355 00	6 00
Carpenter.....	3.77	60.00	306.67	618 33	....	....	618 33	548 67	69 66
Caretaker.....	3.50	56.60	199.65	491 09	4 11	11 75	506 95	446 80	60 15
Carpenter.....	3.77	56.15	175.23	435 38	6 31	....	441 69	299 89	141 80
Caretaker.....	3.50	58.71	144.71	201 50	73 57	16 43	291 50	294 86	-3 36
Carpenter.....	3.77	60.00	131.80	209 20	113 00	....	322 20	319 40	2 80
Caretaker.....	3.50	54.00	209.33	272 86	....	116 67	389 53	428 33	-38 80
Carpenter.....	3.77	52.67	272.67	313 34	....	....	313 34	232 93	80 41
Caretaker.....	3.50	57.63	287.25	471 90	....	12 50	484 40	444 39	40 01
Carpenter.....	3.77	54.00	300.00	381 00	....	....	381 00	270 00	111 00
Caretaker.....	3.50	59.89	295.22	415 22	....	....	415 22	398 22	17 00
Carpenter.....	3.77	71.67	259.67	268 00	....	....	268 00	227 67	40 33
Caretaker.....	3.50	56.00	274.67	384 83	3 33	....	388 16	339 38	48 78
Carpenter.....	3.77	83.33	335 22	384 56	....	....	384 56	394 06	-9 50
Caretaker.....	3.50	57.72	278.30	448 93	2 54	10 60	462 07	419 06	43 01
Carpenter.....	3.77	58.29	284.00	397 13	0 21	....	397 34	291 84	105 50
Caretaker.....	3.50	62.00	335.75	401 25	51 25	....	452 50	403 82	48 68
Carpenter.....	3.77	57.32	257.47	426 63	7 41	12 37	446 41	408 83	37 58
Caretaker.....	3.50	57.45	248.76	382 32	4 85	....	387 17	269 27	117 90

TABLE VII.—YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.—Continued.

Occupations.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (—).
	No.	No.	No.	¢.	¢.	¢.	¢.	¢.	¢.
Carpet factory operative.....	3.67	59.56	262.56	395 72	...	25 22	420 94	443 00	-22 06
Marriage trimmer.....	3.55	60.00	192.00	233 50	34 09	20 00	473 31	400 45	72 86
Barter.....	6.00	57.33	301.67	352 33	2 50	42 33	397 63	305 63	92 00
Barver.....	3.50	59.25	263.25	249 38	...	...	251 88	209 50	42 38
Basemaker.....	2.86	57.83	286.33	552 88	...	...	552 88	493 22	59 66
Bellarman.....	4.67	59.33	281.67	493 33	...	...	493 33	314 33	179 00
Hair maker.....	3.13	58.57	298.57	558 71	...	...	558 71	526 43	32 28
Gar maker.....	3.16	54.00	303.00	524 30	...	...	524 30	367 50	156 80
Garment maker.....	3.13	60.00	303.33	393 33	28 13	3 00	393 33	328 50	64 83
Garment maker.....	3.16	56.13	260.38	423 20	5 00	31 37	454 33	374 94	79 39
Garment maker.....	2.00	57.20	278.20	277 75	0 61	...	282 75	205 20	77 55
Garment maker.....	3.25	50.00	265.37	374 05	...	...	406 21	418 24	-12 03
Garment maker.....	3.54	51.57	243.74	307 40	...	...	308 01	268 42	39 59
Garment maker.....	3.25	55.00	292.00	498 33	...	...	498 33	480 73	17 60
Garment maker.....	3.54	60.00	303.50	302 38	...	...	302 38	250 65	51 73
Garment maker.....	4.75	68.25	292.75	523 26	3 75	13 00	536 26	466 59	69 67
Garment maker.....	4.75	58.63	266.13	382 80	...	...	405 30	378 16	27 14
Garment maker.....	4.75	59.60	293.90	369 30	...	...	369 30	290 85	78 45
Garment maker.....	4.75	60.00	277.00	343 75	2 00	68 50	414 25	447 50	-33 25
Garment maker.....	3.00	60.00	259.00	440 00	...	...	440 00	440 00	...
Garment maker.....	3.00	60.00	265.00	440 00	...	...	410 00	321 00	116 00
Garment maker.....	3.75	60.00	286.00	279 33	25 00	15 00	279 33	255 33	24 00
Garment maker.....	2.50	57.50	287.50	362 63	...	...	402 63	409 00	-6 37
Garment maker.....	2.00	58.25	296.00	392 56	...	...	405 06	374 35	30 71
Garment maker.....	2.00	60.00	272.50	346 00	...	...	346 00	299 09	46 91
Garment maker.....	3.56	59.60	282.60	254 50	7 78	27 78	254 50	208 20	46 30
Garment maker.....	3.13	59.89	285.89	415 17	...	...	450 73	420 64	30 09
Garment maker.....	3.13	60.00	293.60	313 96	3 13	19 50	313 96	261 40	52 56
Garment maker.....	4.00	68.75	272.00	354 34	...	...	376 97	361 01	15 96
Garment maker.....	4.00	68.67	294.17	310 42	16 38	32 00	310 42	243 97	66 45
Garment maker.....	4.00	53.00	240.00	261 72	...	...	310 10	328 18	-18 08
Garment maker.....	4.00	60.00	276.67	347 67	...	...	347 67	250 33	97 34
Garment maker.....	4.00	60.00	313.00	833 33	...	...	833 33	360 00	473 33
Garment maker.....	4.00	70.00	339.00	500 00	...	...	500 00	515 00	-15 00
Garment maker.....	3.90	61.67	328.33	363 33	...	...	363 33	232 88	130 45
Garment maker.....	3.90	56.00	242.00	629 00	...	...	629 00	438 50	190 50
Garment maker.....	3.29	65 10	293.67	429 41	3 53	10 24	443 18	402 59	40 59
Garment maker.....	3.29	59.63	291.00	420 88	1 79	10 71	420 88	308 38	112 50
Garment maker.....	3.65	58.36	268.00	454 35	2 78	...	466 85	450 73	16 12
Garment maker.....	3.65	59.33	276.33	434 43	...	...	437 21	306 96	130 25
Garment maker.....	4.33	65.65	274.12	349 06	8 82	40 06	397 94	371 26	26 68
Garment maker.....	4.33	70.00	251.00	270 20	29 00	...	299 20	224 60	74 60
Garment maker.....	2.67	82.33	202.33	279 67	20 00	...	299 67	374 50	-74 83
Garment maker.....	3.75	60.00	296.67	366 67	25 00	...	391 67	316 67	75 00
Garment maker.....	3.75	60.00	294.00	353 33	...	...	353 33	255 00	98 33
Blacksmith.....	5.67	59.67	305.67	735 83	...	...	735 83	515 67	220 16
Bookbinder.....	2.50	55.00	306.50	587 50	...	...	587 50	520 50	67 00
Cabinet maker.....	5.00	59.50	287.50	630 00	...	...	650 00	527 00	123 00
Carpet maker.....	4.00	59.67	302.00	613 00	...	...	613 00	464 17	148 83
Cotton mill.....	3.00	60.00	309.50	843 75	...	...	843 75	437 38	406 37
Farmess maker.....	4.33	59.00	289.33	614 67	...	...	614 67	507 00	107 67
Machineist.....	4.50	55.67	294.50	715 42	25 00	740 42	576 00	...	164 42
Machine works.....	5.67	59.00	271.33	798 67	20 00	818 67	619 00	...	199 67
Miller.....	4.33	60.00	300.00	760 00	...	...	760 00	582 67	177 33
Moulder.....	5.00	57.60	246.00	694 00	8 00	30 00	732 00	652 00	80 00
Painter.....	4.33	59.67	244.00	610 00	...	...	610 00	559 27	50 73
Piano and organ factory.....	3.33	58.67	302.00	811 33	...	...	811 33	602 33	209 00
Railway (section).....	6.00	60.40	288.00	475 00	...	...	475 00	460 25	14 75
Smith.....	3.33	58.67	270.67	585 33	...	...	585 33	540 67	44 66
Various.....	3.75	61.25	270.25	812 50	...	...	850 00	671 00	179 00

TABLE VII.—YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.—Continued.

Occupations.	No. of dependents	Hours per week.		Days in year.	Wages from occupation.		Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.		Total earnings.	Cost of living.		Surplus or deficit (—)
		No.	No.		\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	
Gardener.....	3.50	63.50	244 67	310 83	40 17	13 33	364 33	334 67	29 66				
Gas stoker.....	3.83	60.00	281.75	273 75	.....	.....	273 75	196 00	77 75		
Gilder.....	2.00	54.00	289 50	434 16	.....	.....	434 16	438 25	-4 09		
Glove maker.....	2.75	54.00	273.50	492 30	.....	.....	492 30	418 40	73 90		
Grain shoveller.....	4.71	59.00	285.00	525 00	.....	.....	525 00	404 50	120 50		
Harness maker.....	3.25	60 00	291 50	366 00	.....	.....	366 00	246 50	129 50		
Laborer (builder's).....	3.62	61.43	178.29	264 76	30.01	16 43	311 20	376 70	-65 50				
“ (general).....	3.71	59.63	279.78	416 63	7 99	20 94	445 56	402 96	42 60				
Lamplighter.....	3.00	59 77	300 08	399 58	0 46	.....	40 01	269 88	130 16			
Lather.....	3.00	54.92	202.87	295 49	29 59	36 69	361 77	356 21	5 58				
Lumber mill employe:	.....	57.11	214.22	317 64	11 11	.....	328 75	271 61	57 14		
Culler.....	2.67	59.94	259.43	302 60	7 00	30 26	339 86	343 07	-3 21				
Gate hand.....	4.67	58.88	251.13	263 63	5 04	.....	268 67	229 36	39 31			
Piler.....	4.33	46.67	333.33	406 67	36 00	.....	406 67	351 00	55 67			
Yard hand.....	4.00	48.40	184 20	376 19	.....	.....	412 19	397 88	14 31		
Various.....	3.76	61.67	181 00	280 00	73 33	.....	353 33	365 00	-11 67			
Machine hand.....	3.56	65.00	213.00	276 67	12 00	34 33	323 00	343 67	-20 67				
Machinist.....	3.14	66.00	224.00	316 83	.....	16 00	332 83	343 00	-10 17			
Machinist's helper.....	5.14	66.00	232.67	291 87	12 03	16 00	319 87	340 00	-20 13				
Malt house hand.....	4.40	61 67	205.33	349 67	10 00	.....	359 67	307 33	52 34			
Marble cutter.....	3.90	66.00	195 33	268 00	6 11	19 84	268 00	251 33	16 67				
Marble polisher.....	4.00	57.44	277 02	393 02	6 11	19 84	418 97	389 32	29 65				
Mat factory operative.....	3.67	56 59	279.76	366 36	7 38	5 97	366 36	265 57	100 79				
Melter.....	3.62	56.77	276 94	479 34	3 08	.....	492 69	451 37	41 32			
Miller.....	2.86	58.26	276 08	436 33	.....	11 43	439 41	321 06	118 35			
Millwright.....	2.30	52 86	279.86	323 39	.....	.....	334 72	333 51	1 21		
Miscellaneous, n. e. s.....	3.89	70 29	303.14	446 93	3 52	13 60	446 93	457 54	-10 61				
Moulder.....	4.75	59.00	272.87	482 60	.....	.....	499 72	434 35	65 37		
Moulder's helper.....	1.33	56.10	299 40	456 46	10 00	20 00	476 46	363 24	87 22				
Oil r finer.....	3.33	59.20	277.70	385 67	.....	.....	415 67	411 13	4 54		
Packer.....	3.48	67.00	266.00	433 00	.....	22 00	433 00	316 50	116 50			
Painter.....	1.80	58 89	273.00	322 63	.....	.....	344 60	297 86	46 74		
Pattern maker.....	4.07	57.50	257.00	219 00	5 03	.....	224 00	190 75	33 25			
Piano and organ factory operative:	3.14	57.83	269 17	442 83	11 67	.....	454 50	397 67	56 83			
Action maker.....	2.50	62.15	288 08	468 77	7 69	.....	476 46	431 23	45 23			
Key maker.....	3.80	63.33	286.25	415 01	.....	.....	415 01	311 71	103 30		
Organ tuner.....	1.33	59.43	290 71	492 24	.....	.....	492 24	418 29	73 95		
Piano regulator.....	2.50	60.00	307 00	435 00	8 19	13 84	435 00	227 00	208 00				
Polisher.....	4.00	59.77	254.02	434 80	4 81	.....	456 83	435 35	21 48			
Rubber.....	4.00	61.92	274 81	395 27	1 18	5 05	400 08	320 62	79 46				
Sounding board maker.....	4.00	58.93	278.36	486 86	5 36	21 85	514 07	464 54	49 53				
.....	.....	58.93	275.76	538 28	.....	.....	541 51	472 37	72 14	
.....	.....	58.46	263 69	452 19	58	.....	452 77	305 39	147 38		
.....	.....	59 50	282.00	380 55	35 00	.....	415 55	422 00	-6 45		
.....	.....	60.00	304.33	609 33	.....	.....	600 33	459 71	140 62	
.....	.....	59.94	278 61	380 08	5 00	8 33	393 41	364 89	28 52			
.....	.....	59 60	288.60	315 60	.....	.....	315 60	267 00	48 60	
.....	.....	57.01	258.22	410 10	6 52	9 41	426 03	405 57	20 46			
.....	.....	58.04	245.85	361 04	5 82	.....	366 86	273 00	93 86		
.....	.....	72.00	272 40	425 85	.....	.....	425 85	401 73	24 12	
.....	.....	58.93	278.36	486 86	.....	.....	514 07	464 54	49 53	
.....	.....	58.43	279.29	510 09	.....	.....	510 09	440 26	69 83	
.....	.....	57.49	272.00	511 91	.....	.....	511 91	437 51	74 40	
.....	.....	58.50	288.50	507 50	.....	.....	507 50	471 00	36 50	
.....	.....	54.40	282.00	527 00	.....	.....	527 00	464 00	63 00	
.....	.....	57.00	292.67	739 72	.....	.....	739 72	765 72	-26 00	
.....	.....	56.50	277.00	563 25	.....	.....	563 25	402 50	160 75	
.....	.....	57.75	283.00	487 00	.....	3 00	490 00	390 63	99 37		
.....	.....	56.50	272 00	491 50	.....	.....	491 50	423 50	68 00	
.....	.....	56.67	298.00	500 38	.....	102 00	602 38	597 67	4 71		
.....	.....	57.00	262.50	382 35	.....	.....	382 35	380 00	2 35	
.....	.....	56.50	284.75	616 47	15 50	.....	631 97	572 21	59 76		

TABLE VII.—YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.—Continued.

Occupations.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (—).
	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Piano and organ factory operative—Con.: Stringer.....	2 09	57.00	306.00	408 87			408 87	396 25	12 62
Varnisher.....	4 00	55.82	44.33	397 37	15 00	44 46	456 83	467 58	-10 75
Plasterer.....	3.29	56.12	28.94	449 47	5 88	9 12	464 47	415 56	48 91
		53.00	197 13	479 03	2 88		481 91	313 69	168 22
Lumber and gas-fitter.....	3.52	56.04	277 63	493 25	0 39	18 37	512 01	473 71	38 30
		55.73	273 82	462 48			462 48	366 86	135 62
Porter.....	4.07	63.14	294.00	340 39	1 43	72 86	414 68	401 27	13 41
Dress feeder.....		48.00	228.00	242 67			242 67	314 00	-71 33
Dressman.....	3.29	57.93	181.00	496 76	16 79		513 55	464 50	49 05
		56.13	288.38	411 75			411 75	380 60	31 15
Printer.....	3.24	58.98	26.63	450 25	7 12	29 83	487 20	464 52	22 68
		57.70	283.52	414 06	1 09		415 15	345 30	69 85
Railway employe: Baggage man.....	2.33	60.00	295.33	444 67			444 67	382 67	62 00
Brakeman.....	2.60	66.80	289.80	484 53	4 50	17 90	506 93	465 75	41 18
		62.40	305.20	499 30			499 30	405 20	94 10
Car builder.....	3.71	50.14	273.00	402 31	30 02	20 00	452 33	401 37	50 96
		55.50	268.50	42 75			402 75	333 50	69 25
Car cleaner.....	2.67	63.33	333.33	30 17	20 00		400 17	388 67	11 50
		68.50	336.38	339 75			339 75	282 33	57 42
Car inspector.....	3.57	70.29	345 01	5 96			509 86	458 97	50 89
Car repairer.....	4.20	55.60	284.53	417 27	1.33	19 07	437 67	427 73	9 94
Car tapper.....	4.20	74.00	326.80	444 70			444 70	421 80	22 90
Conductor.....	3.30	72.70	291.50	686 92			686 92	533 10	153 82
Engineer.....	3.21	75.36	311.36	917 70		7 14	924 84	720 57	204 27
Fireman.....	3.00	74.17	298.17	564 17			564 17	523 17	41 00
		75.38	299.88	536 44			536 44	421 63	114 81
Section hand.....	2.50	62.50	286.25	344 63			344 63	359 25	-14 62
		59.50	299.67	349 83			349 83	272 07	77 76
Signalman.....	3.50	84.00	360.00	395 50			395 50	394 50	1 00
		87.50	352.50	386 50			386 50	248 00	138 50
Switchman.....	2.93	75.33	342.67	468 46	13 33	3 33	485 12	443 75	41 37
		79.50	357.50	470 00			470 00	370 00	100 00
Wiper.....	4.33	67.67	343.67	393 40		40 00	433 40	460 00	-26 60
		68.14	321.86	291 86			291 86	305 29	-13 43
Yardman.....	2.86	76.43	355.14	591 20			591 20	497 13	94 07
Various.....		62.50	260.50	296 83	12 50		309 33	225 25	84 08
Attendant worker.....	4.00	59.00	259.00	417 99	35 00	45 33	498 32	474 93	23 39
		59.67	268.23	251 37			251 37	231 33	20 04
Welderman.....	2.90	64.05	302.29	478 71	4 29	3 90	486 90	433 77	53 13
		61.76	301.83	377 14	0 57		377 71	270 05	107 66
Sh and door maker.....	4.50	54.00	266.50	377 50		165 00	542 50	465 00	77 50
Lawyer.....	3.89	59.72	253.56	408 04	6 17	1 39	415 60	406 85	8 75
Sale maker.....	5.50	60.00	245.00	407 50		65 00	472 50	455 00	17 50
Ship carpenter.....	4.67	59.89	203.89	393 17	12 89	50 00	456 06	417 00	39 06
		60.00	255.00	325 00			325 00	229 00	106 00
Shipper.....	3.38	58.00	294.63	437 06	20 44	18 75	476 25	408 72	67 53
Shoddy mill operative.....		60.00	215.00	220 00	41 00		261 00	233 00	28 00
Shoemaker (custom).....	3.56	59.45	266.38	387 66	6 67	13 08	407 41	396 67	10 74
		59.89	268.32	347 19	10 53		357 65	259 05	98 60
Tableman.....	4.00	66.40	302.40	321 30			321 30	325 80	-4 50
		89.25	319.35	379 50			379 50	294 85	84 65
Typewriter.....		50.00	301.00	317 50	4 67		322 17	292 90	29 27
Stone cutter.....	4.25	54.75	217.00	553 51	4 50		558 01	526 21	31 80
		55.50	213.00	486 93			486 93	374 84	112 09
Stone mason.....	4.22	58.49	197.30	470 48	6 22	9 13	485 83	433 69	52 14
		59.33	202.56	465 39	12 22		477 61	318 56	159 05
Love foundry employe: Moulder.....	3.54	58.54	247.54	369 70	0 92	10 77	381 39	400 94	-19 55
Plater.....	4.80	59.60	262.00	523 00			523 00	480 80	42 20
Polisher.....	3.67	57.33	231.67	360 83			360 83	344 17	16 66
Various n. e. s.....		59.60	250.80	313 30			313 30	281 20	32 10
		60.00	246.67	387 67			387 67	306 33	81 34

TABLE VII.—YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.—Continued.

Occupations.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (—).
		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Street car driver	2.50	88.50	270.33	310 54	49 00	.....	359 54	348 24	11 30
Tailor shop employe : Cutter	4.22	56.33	287.44	764 89	.....	.....	764 89	607 41	157 48
Tailor	3.41	59.66	258.59	460 63	.....	26 18	486 81	437 21	49 60
.....	.....	58.69	266.93	408 60	1 72	.....	410 32	277 96	132 36
Tanner and currier.....	3.38	58.76	293.35	422 25	26 76	30 13	479 14	427 12	52 02
.....	.....	59.25	296.00	392 78	2 50	.....	395 28	292 94	102 34
Teamster	4.15	64.10	302.40	369 69	7 55	12 13	389 37	369 62	19 75
.....	.....	64.79	268.43	332 39	1 79	.....	334 18	254 84	79 34
Telegraph operator.....	3.50	76.00	365.00	467 50	.....	.....	467 50	450 25	17 25
Tinsmith	3.49	58.41	277.00	430 46	3 62	3 20	437 28	403 17	34 11
.....	.....	58.94	276.88	367 19	.....	.....	367 19	270 79	96 40
Tobacco roller.....	3.57	55.00	258.57	425 93	6 00	.....	431 93	412 57	19 36
.....	.....	55.00	225.00	350 00	.....	.....	350 00	285 00	65 00
Trunk maker.....	4.80	56.20	266.20	413 16	1 30	30 80	445 26	452 66	-7 40
Upholsterer	4.00	59.33	286.47	488 71	2 07	3 33	494 11	445 37	48 74
.....	.....	57.80	276.00	409 52	9 02	.....	418 54	310 49	108 05
Varnish maker	2.00	59.00	300.00	520 50	.....	.....	520 50	315 70	204 80
Wagon raker	5.50	60.00	300.00	450 00	12 50	50 00	512 50	498 75	13 75
Watchmaker.....	2.50	57.50	267.50	491 00	.....	.....	491 00	525 50	-34 50
.....	.....	60.00	300.00	600 00	.....	.....	600 00	475 00	125 00
Watchman.....	3.25	79.17	362.00	417 86	.....	.....	417 86	361 48	56 38
Wheelmaker	3.67	59.07	266.00	337 10	19 07	6 67	362 84	362 40	0 44
.....	.....	54.50	216.00	254 04	12 60	.....	266 64	187 25	79 39
Wincey mill operative.....	.....	59.33	215.33	265 33	8 33	.....	273 66	214 00	59 66
Wood turner	4.10	58.35	270.30	471 30	2 00	2 50	475 80	425 20	50 60
.....	.....	54.50	278.00	485 00	.....	.....	485 00	285 00	200 00
Woodworker	3.44	56.87	279.90	453 10	10 69	3 33	467 12	402 84	64 28
.....	.....	54.30	259.20	371 21	1 00	.....	372 21	284 56	87 65
Woollen mill operative :									
Carder.....	4.50	60.75	280.25	601 25	.....	10 00	611 25	426 25	185 00
Card helper.....	3.86	60.00	300.71	408 29	4 86	25 71	438 86	373 89	64 97
.....	.....	60.00	275.00	208 40	.....	.....	208 40	176 00	32 40
Dyer	5.00	59.67	279.33	609 00	10 00	.....	619 00	542 00	77 00
Dye house hand	2.71	60.00	291.43	329 34	2 14	1 43	332 91	323 94	8 97
.....	.....	60.00	302.00	332 20	.....	.....	332 20	264 00	68 20
Finisher.....	4.00	59.67	281.00	581 83	20 00	.....	601 83	425 00	176 83
Finisher's helper	3.00	60.00	296.00	370 38	12 50	.....	382 88	373 13	9 75
Loom fixer	5.00	59.67	299.33	479 77	15 48	66 67	561 92	462 20	99 72
.....	.....	60.00	301.00	413 75	.....	.....	413 75	254 00	159 75
Spinner	4.00	59 67	278.00	541 87	16 67	.....	558 54	411 67	116 87
.....	.....	57.00	266.00	356 00	.....	.....	356 00	236 50	119 50
Spinner's helper	3.20	58 46	273.80	339 20	.....	31 20	370 40	329 40	41 00
Warper	3.83	60.00	282.83	407 50	.....	16 67	424 17	385 33	38 84
.....	.....	60.00	288.00	432 00	.....	.....	432 00	246 00	186 00
Weaver	3.75	60 00	271.50	445 63	.....	7 00	452 63	393 50	59 13
Wool sorter	3.67	60.00	292.33	442 17	.....	66 33	508 50	353 00	155 50
.....	.....	60.00	306.00	362 50	.....	.....	362 50	222 50	160 00
Various	3.67	59.17	293.67	379 62	11 67	16 67	407 96	374 89	33 07
.....	.....	57.00	280.50	281 30	.....	.....	281 30	225 00	56 30
Average for all occupations.....	3.61	59.55	270.19	434 19	6 95	14 36	455 50	420 52	34 98
.....	.....	59.28	271.18	355 30	3 13	.....	358 43	277 48	80 95
Males under 16 years.									
Various occupations		60.06	294.53	123 94	0 23	.....	124 17	124 76	-0 59

TABLE VII.—YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.—Continued.

Occupations.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (—).
Females over 16 years.									
		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Bag maker.....		60.00	246.60	157 83			157 83	160 83	-3 00
Bookbinder.....		52.60	284.40	208 74			208 74	220 60	-11 86
Book folder.....		54.43	277.14	173 82			173 82	178 71	-4 89
Bookkeeper.....		58.50	300.00	293 75			293 75	234 75	59 00
Box maker.....		54.00	258.29	192 92			192 92	168 18	24 74
Brush maker.....		53.00	296.33	176 67	6 26		182 93	170 57	12 36
Corset maker.....		57.60	288.00	176 80			176 80	169 93	6 82
Corset steel maker.....		54.00	270.00	157 83			157 83	131 33	26 50
Cotton mill employe:									
Slubber.....		60.00	295.00	260 33			260 33	177 00	83 33
Spinner.....		60.00	291.00	195 67			195 67	165 33	30 34
Warper.....		60.00	295.00	286 67			286 67	207 00	79 67
Weaver.....		60.00	286.50	216 00			216 00	216 00	
Various.....	2.50	60.00	300.00	315 00			315 00	318 25	-3 25
Dressmaker.....	1.25	60.00	296.67	241 00			241 00	188 33	52 67
Envelope maker.....		60.00	261.00	210 45	52 00		262 45	301 50	-39 05
Fur sewer.....		58.52	268.76	199 27			199 27	184 06	15 21
Glove maker.....		51.00	288.50	161 62			161 62	173 50	-11 88
Haircloth weaver.....		50.00	250.00	145 50			145 50	153 50	-8 00
Hame factory operative.....		60.00	291.67	234 72			234 72	217 33	17 39
Knitting mill operative.....		60.00	271.00	225 00			225 00	225 00	
Laundrywoman.....		56.00	277.50	211 25			211 25	140 00	71 25
Milliner.....	1.33	52.50	249.00	156 25			156 25	125 75	30 50
Miscellaneous n. e. s.....	2.25	54.00	226.67	176 17			176 17	228 33	-52 16
Packer.....		55.25	272.00	337 50			337 50	268 75	68 75
Press feeder.....		56.75	224.50	161 13	17 50	47 50	226 13	231 43	-5 30
Printer.....		60.00	224.33	207 42	1 66		209 08	195 00	14 08
Tag sorter.....		54.50	273.67	197 50	2 67		200 17	194 98	5 19
Tattan worker.....		56.00	270.33	141 62	6 66		148 28	145 95	2 33
Saleswoman.....		54.00	257.00	423 60			423 60	336 00	87 60
Shirt maker.....		60.00	168.33	83 33	53 33		136 66	141 66	-5 00
Shoe factory operative.....		57.00	228.00	133 79			133 79	154 00	-20 21
Tailoress.....		60.50	296.50	230 83			230 83	199 20	31 63
Voollen mill operative:		57.00	271.33	174 33			174 33	165 78	8 55
Card helper.....		56.00	267.71	173 69	7 57		181 26	152 20	29 06
Finisher's helper.....		60.00	292.00	316 50	34 33	26 00	376 83	368 83	8 00
Piecer.....	2.67	55.94	259.80	235 44	0 15		235 59	199 25	36 34
Spinner's helper.....		60.00	271 33	142 25			142 25	145 33	-3 08
Spooler.....		60.00	272.00	146 89			146 89	136 50	10 39
Weaver.....		60.00	278.71	150 56			150 56	147 39	3 17
Various.....		60.00	300.00	127 50			127 50	127 50	
Average for all occupations.....	2.10	60.00	272.40	148 15			148 15	143 40	4 75
Various occupations.....		60.00	289.08	222 06			222 06	185 51	36 55
Various occupations.....		60.00	298.33	160 88			160 88	151 50	9 38
Average for all occupations.....	2.10	58 52	265 43	246 37	23 05	16 48	285 90	300 13	-14 23
Various occupations.....		57.18	271.09	206 22	1 20		207 42	183 42	24 00
Females under 16 years.									
Various occupations.....		59.33	279.89	120 00	1 78		121 78	116 72	5 06

YEARLY TIME EMPLOYED AND WAGES EARNED.

TABLE VIII.—Being a supplement to Table VII, showing the time employed and yearly wages certain occupations, subdivided for other purposes in the preceding table into workers with a without dependents.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extras of self.	Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extras of
	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$
Males over 16.					Piano and organ factory operative—Con.				
Baker	66.74	302.85	454 69	2 48	Rubber	56.86	277.71	432 93	2
Barber	70.46	293.58	425 45	7 27	All sub-occupations..	56.86	277.10	525 81	4
Blacksmith	58.86	276.34	435 16	1 35	Plasterer	55.12	205.16	458 93	0
Blacksmith's helper	57.67	268.37	302 65	3 64	Plumber and gas fitter ..	55.95	276.53	484 87	0
Boilermaker	56.43	281.04	488 77	1 74	Pressman	57.27	283.68	465 85	10
Boilermaker's helper	57.00	275.33	284 54	.....	Printer	58.52	285.52	437 24	4
Bookbinder	54.38	260.08	427 91	5 77	Railway employé				
Bookkeeper	56.64	299.09	612 86	9 71	Brakeman	65.33	294.93	489 45	3
Boot and shoe factory :					Car builder	51.22	272.00	402 41	23
Cutter	53.67	293.33	520 58	16 67	Car cleaner	67.09	335.55	350 77	5
Finisher	57.30	270.10	437 86	.....	Fireman	74.86	299.14	548 32	.....
Laster	54.44	265.06	395 06	.....	Section hand	61.21	292.00	346 86	.....
All sub-occupations ..	55.11	272.01	411 53	5 47	Signalman	85.75	356.25	391 00	.....
Brass finisher	57.00	301.54	481 59	.....	Switchman	75.82	344.41	468 64	11
Bricklayer	56.51	194.99	480 44	4 53	Wiper	68.00	328.40	322 32	.....
Brickmaker	59.25	139.33	204 71	90 00	All sub-occupations..	68.49	311.61	500 71	3
Broommaker	53.33	241.00	293 10	.....	Rattan worker	59.33	263.67	334 68	17
Brushmaker	56.90	289.80	453 72	.....	Salesman	62.25	302.00	415 23	1
Butcher	70.33	286.33	378 42	.....	Ship carpenter	59.91	213.18	380 77	10
Cabinet maker	57.99	280.89	433 80	1 66	Shoemaker (custom) ..	59.55	266 82	378 38	7
Carpenter	57.66	257.31	420 81	6 97	Stableman	76.56	309.89	347 17	.....
Carpet factory employé ..	61.45	249.73	366 23	.....	Stone cutter	54.88	216.33	542 41	3
Carriage trimmer	58.82	242 82	414 05	22 06	Stone mason	58.65	198.33	469 48	7
Carter	58.14	279.71	293 50	.....	Stove foundry employé				
Carver	58.33	284.78	533 03	.....	Polisher	58.75	243.63	331 13	.....
Casemaker	57.56	299.56	551 07	.....	All sub-occupations..	58.93	248.86	387 35	0
Chair maker	56.54	267.23	367 26	19 23	Street car driver	84.38	259.50	317 78	36
Cigar maker	50.86	253.52	339 69	0 69	Tailor (coat maker) ..	59.20	262.56	425 89	0
Clerk (office)	57.86	298.57	386 36	.....	Tanner and currier	58.84	293.82	419 23	22
Cooper	58.91	274.29	378 83	2 65	Teamster	64.28	293.59	360 02	.....
Cotton mill employé :					Tinsmith	58.65	276.94	401 46	1
Beamer	60.00	262.00	440 00	.....	Tobacco roller	55.00	254.38	416 44	6
Weaver	59.71	279.71	280 64	.....	Upholsterer	58.68	282 28	457 03	4
All sub-occupations ..	59.40	288.26	358 88	6 18	Watchmaker	58.33	278.33	527 33	.....
Deliveryman	68.71	251.50	335 52	1 79	Wheel maker	58.53	260.12	327 45	18
Driller	57.20	262.00	313 29	6 55	Wood turner	58.00	271.00	472 55	1
Electric light trimmer ..	65.00	332.60	418 00	.....	Woodworker	56.35	275.67	436 39	8
Engineer (stationary) ..	64.36	293 31	428 25	3 05	Woollen mill operative				
Finisher (wood)	58.74	271.26	446 56	2 17	Card helper	60.00	290.00	325 00	2
Fireman (general)	67.41	268.86	331 14	13 41	Dye house hand	60.00	292.50	329 70	1
Flax mill employé	60.00	295.33	360 00	12 50	Loom fixer	59.80	300.00	453 36	.....
Foreman	58.12	283.60	682 73	0 80	Spinner	58.60	273.20	447 52	10
Gardener	62.00	259.50	296 00	24 10	Warper	60.00	283.57	411 00	.....
Gilder	54.00	281.50	463 23	.....	Wool sorter	60.00	295.75	427 25	.....
Glove maker	59.33	287.17	472 00	.....	All sub-occupations..	59.64	285.80	406 76	4
Harness maker	59.68	286.00	408 29	5 57	Average for all occupations :				
Laborer (builder's)	55.33	205.00	237 14	26 13	1889	59.47	270.47	411 81	8
Laborer (general)	59.73	257.77	294 80	6 61	1888	58.38	269.41	425 12	4
Lumber mill employé :					1884-9	58.83	267.67	405 11	6
All sub-occupations ..	64.56	208.56	297 17	17 89	Females over 16.				
Machine hand	57.21	277.77	385 71	4 44	Cotton mill employé :				
Machineist	57.08	276.60	467 86	6 23	All sub-occupations..	60.00	294.78	267 94	.....
Marble cutter	58.25	279.50	476 07	2 64	Dressmaker	58.76	267.52	201 06	8
Marble polisher	59.33	275.75	393 56	8 33	Tailoress	56.28	262.52	242 29	4
Mat factory operative ..	58.43	268.43	293 00	.....	Woollen mill operative				
Miller	62.72	287.20	442 97	4 00	All sub-occupations..	60.00	285.69	185 00	.....
Millwright	59.50	292.75	485 08	.....	Average for all occupations :				
Moulder	58.84	273.46	521 75	1 07	1889	57.28	270.66	209 28	1
Packer	60.65	280.78	366 06	3 91	1888	56.04	275.85	212 97	.....
Painter	57.37	254.13	394 65	6 26	1884-9	57.53	274.58	198 59	.....
Piano and organ factory operative :									
Action maker	58.00	276.25	510 85	.....				
Piano regulator	56.80	286.40	669 13	.....				
Polisher	57.33	279.33	488 50	.....				

YEARLY TIME EMPLOYED AND WAGES EARNED.

TABLE IX.—Showing by localities the averages of time employed and wages earned, together with extra earnings of worker outside of regular occupation for the chief trades or callings represented in the returns made by employes for the year 1889; also averages for the Province for 1888 and the six years 1884-9.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extras of self.	Occupations	Hours per week.	Days in ye r.	Yearly wages.	Extras of self.
	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Males over 16 Years :									
Machine maker :					Boat builder :				
Guelph.....	59.00	281.00	478 00	.....	Toronto.....	57.00	278.50	572 79	39 00
Toronto.....	57.00	266.40	531 63	.....	Other places.....	58.50	272.00	460 50	11 50
Other places.....	58.00	289.00	541 00	.....				
Average.....	1889..... 58.00	276.25	510 85	.....	Average.....	1889..... 57.50	276.33	535 36	29 83
	1888..... 58.00	275.38	428 09	.....		1888..... 60.00	300.00	520 00	.....
	1884-9 58.37	285.97	466 98	2 22		1884-9 59.28	291.63	459 20	22 21
Apprentice.....	1889..... 59.07	287.01	180 77	2 23	Boilermaker :				
(various) ...	1888..... 58.66	296.13	193 78	4 67	Ottawa.....	60.00	267.33	423 00	.....
	1884-9 58.61	290.02	178 61	2 79	Owen Sound.....	56.67	293.33	636 67	.....
Maker :					Stratford.....	53.43	281.71	521 86	.....
Brockville.....	60.00	313.00	447 20	.....	Other places.....	57.50	281.00	440 98	4 00
Guelph.....	84.33	307.33	518 00	.....				
Hamilton.....	71.33	296.67	456 00	.....	Average.....	1889..... 56.48	281.04	488 77	1 74
London.....	69.00	287.50	402 25	4 25		1888..... 55.40	277.50	547 40	4 00
Other places.....	63.25	304.17	459 13	4 17		1884-9 57.25	263.59	477 16	1 47
Average.....	1889..... 66.74	302.85	454 69	2 48	Boilermaker's	1889..... 57.50	275.33	284 54	.....
	1888..... 62.53	289.74	469 55	0 27	helper.....	1888..... 54.80	294.00	346 60	.....
	1884-9 63.79	292.72	429 68	1 85		1884-9 57.48	267.68	321 53	.....
Barber :					Bookbinder :				
London.....	70.80	283.80	477 91	2 80	Toronto.....	54.89	265 67	462 96	8 33
Ottawa.....	67.00	276.25	395 69	.....	Other places.....	53.25	247.50	349 03	.....
Stratford.....	71.60	297.60	424 20	.....				
Toronto.....	70.67	293.33	389 00	.....	Average.....	1889..... 54.38	260.08	427 91	5 77
Other places.....	71.11	293.44	422 39	19 44		1888..... 56.13	283.88	487 13	.....
Average.....	1889..... 70.46	293.58	425 45	7 27		1884-9 55.26	275.73	491 09	10 24
	1888..... 68.14	288.36	449 93	.....	Book-keeper :				
	1884-9 69.66	299.11	443 15	1 89	Brockville.....	51.00	302.60	570 00	20 00
Blacksmith :					Chatham.....	61.33	302.33	816 67	23 33
Barrie.....	60.00	305.20	409 96	.....	Stratford.....	59.80	291.60	754 00	2 40
Bowmanville.....	59.14	297.57	478 86	.....	Other places.....	57.00	300.22	490 33	3 51
Brockville.....	60.00	246.50	372 50	15 00					
Chatham.....	59.75	264.17	433 33	.....	Average.....	1889..... 56.64	299.09	612 86	9 71
Cobourg.....	60.00	295.50	479 00	.....		1888..... 55.43	299.14	593 79	17 14
Galt.....	57.50	288.75	500 00	.....		1884-9 56.82	298.25	579 83	11 62
Gananoque.....	58.67	269.67	423 92	.....	Boot and shoe factory :				
Guelph.....	59.88	288.13	441 00	6 25	Cutter.....	1889..... 53.67	293.33	520 58	16 67
Hamilton.....	58.00	264.17	431 17	.....		1888..... 54.00	260.00	373 33	.....
Lindsay.....	60.60	291.50	423 43	.....		1884-9 54.67	272.67	418 65	22 92
London.....	53.83	286.00	433 34	12 83	Finisher.....	1889..... 57.30	270.10	437 86	.....
Orillia.....	59.00	265.60	403 60	.....		1888..... 59.00	267.50	267 50	.....
Oshawa.....	56.25	267.50	476 00	7 50		1884-9 58.20	273.15	369 70	.....
Ottawa.....	59.95	275.42	422 95	.....	Heeler.....	1889..... 55 75	270.13	397 31	6 25
Perth.....	59.17	275.42	456 88	.....		1888..... 55.67	281.00	341 33	.....
Peterborough.....	60.00	286.80	423 40	.....		1884-9 55.31	280.21	363 30	6 25
St. Catharines.....	60.00	277.20	495 95	.....	Laster.....	1889..... 54.44	265.06	395 06	.....
Stratford.....	53.11	285.00	435 56	2 78		1888..... 55.20	258.40	324 60	.....
Toronto.....	58.81	284.13	441 59	.....		1884-9 54.99	265.03	357 67	.....
Other places.....	59.31	264.77	388 57	.....	Trimmer.....	1889..... 55.40	273.20	418 00	.....
Average.....	1889..... 58.86	276.34	435 16	1 35		1888..... 57.20	286.60	459 00	.....
	1888..... 59.00	274.83	461 75	4 79	Brass finisher :				
	1884-9 58.90	273.02	435 23	4 44	Toronto.....	56.45	301.82	478 24	.....
					Other places.....	60.00	300.00	500 00	.....
Blacksmith's	1889..... 57.67	268.37	302 65	3 64					
helper.....	1888..... 57.21	274.00	337 13	5 89	Average.....	1889..... 57.00	301.54	481 59	.....
	1884-9 57.47	269.06	315 38	5 02		1888..... 59.00	273.89	438 40	12 50
						1884-9 59.00	273.89	438 40	12 50

TABLE IX.—YEARLY TIME EMPLOYED AND WAGES EARNED—Continued.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extras of self.	Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extras of self.
	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Bricklayer :					Carpenter—Con.				
Berlin	58.75	218.75	366 25		Guelph	57.57	267.86	415 71	
Brockville	60.00	136.67	371 67	25 00	Hamilton	56.46	232.54	436 35	4 62
Guelph	59.00	243.75	623 75		Kingston	60.00	206.40	302 30	14 00
Hamilton	54.83	169.67	490 00	4 17	Lindsay	56.80	239.20	355 20	2 00
Listowel	60.00	159.25	363 00		Listowel	56.00	285.00	425 00	
London	53.33	212.00	489 17	3 33	London	50.29	292.43	441 70	16 35
Ottawa	59.00	212.89	550 14		Orillia	56.00	251.83	425 00	16 67
Perth	60.00	199.67	566 67		Ottawa	60.00	233.58	390 77	
Peterborough	54.00	179.00	460 40		Owen Sound	60.00	249.80	390 00	8 00
Preston	58.33	179.33	387 00	24 00	Perth	58.36	242.64	385 14	5 64
St. Catharines	54.00	198.50	595 50	2 00	Peterborough	55.00	284.67	455 17	
Toronto	50.00	178.43	505 86		St. Catharines	58.60	253.60	459 20	24 00
Whitby	60.00	200.00	466 67		St. Thomas	56.14	275.71	464 28	5 71
Other places	56.10	211.70	429 80	11 80	Stratford	54.00	272.86	441 43	
Average..... { 1889.. 56.51 194.99 480 44 4 53					Toronto	49.42	262.75	533 13	
{ 1888.. 55.31 184.84 478 16 0 67					Woodstock	59.75	275.50	466 30	1 25
{ 1884-9 56.58 188.40 458 07 7 82					Other places	59.33	242.44	375 67	22 22
Brickmaker :					Average..... { 1889.. 57.34 255.87 418 46 6 94				
Stratford	60.00	128.17	189 33	106 67	{ 1888.. 54.88 267.16 452 69 2 60				
Other places	58.50	150.50	220 08	73 33	{ 1884-9 56.08 258.57 420 43 6 31				
Average..... { 1889.. 59.25 139.33 204 71 90 00					Carriage trimmer :				
{ 1888.. 58.00 216.75 318 25 31 75					Gananoque	56.75	262.25	464 85	
{ 1884-9 59.33 208.47 301 79 43 83					Toronto	60.00	214.50	429 00	
Broom maker :					Other places	59.22	246.78	334 83	
{ 1889.. 53.33 241.00 293 10					Average..... { 1889.. 58.82 242.82 414 05 22 06				
{ 1888.. 53.20 284.20 433 00					{ 1888.. 57.73 271.82 451 59				
{ 1887-9 53.95 268.40 375 59					{ 1884-9 57.42 256.58 441 68 7 34				
Brush maker :					Carver :				
Hamilton	56.13	290.25	459 15		Guelph	59.00	288.75	525 00	
London	60.00	288.00	432 00		Other places	57.80	281.60	539 46	
Average..... { 1889.. 56.90 289.80 453 72					Average..... { 1889.. 58.33 284.78 533 03				
{ 1888.. 58.25 267.50 437 50					{ 1888.. 52.67 258.33 417 66				
{ 1884-9 55.65 283.38 453 97 1 27					{ 1884-9 56.27 282.36 510 55 7 50				
Butcher					Case maker :				
{ 1889.. 70.33 286.33 378 42					Toronto	56.20	301.60	585 52	
{ 1888.. 66.40 284.90 395 00 10 00					Other places	59.25	297.00	508 00	
{ 1884-9 63.64 292.13 397 12 8 33					Average..... { 1889.. 57.56 299.56 551 07				
Cabinet maker :					{ 1888.. 54.60 267.20 447 28 7 20				
Aylmer	57.00	290.00	402 33		{ 1884-9 57.04 284.55 496 26 4 76				
Barrie	60.00	305.25	416 75		Chairmaker				
Bowmanville	56.92	276.54	424 27	1 23	{ 1889.. 56.54 267.23 367 26 19 23				
Guelph	59.00	275.00	425 00	1 50	{ 1888.. 57.67 224.67 326 67				
Hamilton	57.00	235.83	364 17		{ 1884-9 55.98 254.92 347 85 6 83				
Listowel	60.00	249.00	388 67		Cigar maker :				
London	53.00	285.60	435 58	2 00	Barrie	54.00	307.00	337 50	
Ottawa	60.00	275.75	493 29		Brockville	54.00	218.75	325 00	
Owen Sound	60.00	282.00	473 50		Hamilton	49.83	245.00	377 83	
Stratford	58.67	297.33	456 56	10 56	Listowel	60.00	307.00	506 25	
Toronto	55.33	289.11	495 93		St. Catharines	48.00	215.75	316 40	3 75
Other places	59.62	289.85	416 85		Toronto	44.50	253.25	340 63	
Average..... { 1889.. 57.89 280.89 433 80 1 66					Waterloo	45.75	247.50	280 00	
{ 1888.. 58.66 281.69 435 36 4 69					Other places	54.25	246.00	276 82	1 75
{ 1884-9 58.01 282.17 427 10 4 72					Average..... { 1889.. 50.86 253.52 339 69 0 69				
Carpenter :					{ 1888.. 53.47 289.20 462 60				
Aylmer	59.40	226.60	282 00	27 00	{ 1884-9 51.74 265.25 368 54 3 73				
Barrie	60.00	268.00	338 30		Confectioner				
Berlin	59.50	256.25	368 88		{ 1889.. 68.25 292.75 523 26				
Bowmanville	59.25	293.00	420 50		{ 1888.. 59.00 304.00 437 50				
Brantford	59.25	261.38	444 31	3 13	{ 1884-9 60.86 283.80 458 35 1 43				
Brockville	60.00	267.33	467 89		Cooper :				
Carleton Place	59.67	233.33	360 27	28 33	Guelph	51.67	296.67	396 67	
Chatham	58.33	220.00	367 67	56 67	St. Catharines	60.00	257.67	333 33	13 33
Cobourg	59.60	271.40	406 10		Stratford	60.00	279.60	441 00	
Galt	57.60	260.40	425 46						

TABLE IX.—YEARLY TIME EMPLOYED AND WAGES EARNED—Continued.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extras of self.	Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extras of self.
	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Cooper—Con.					Lumber mill				
Toronto	60.00	271.33	379 78	.....	employé.	1889 64.56	208.56	297 17	17 89
Other places	60.93	267.64	358 32	3 57	1888 57.00	254.77	356 85	10 77	
					1884-9 62.34	246.76	372 61	13 27	
Average..... { 1889.. 58.91	274.29	378 83	2 65		Machine hand... { 1889 57.21	277.77	385 71	4 44	
1888.. 56.26	266.87	358 83	0 52		1888 56.84	267.97	404 97	17 74	
1884-9 58.38	265.04	367 89	5 50		1884-9 57.23	264.93	379 47	7 83	
Cotton mill					Machinist:				
operative..... { 1889.. 59.40	288.26	358 88	6 18		Barrie.....	57.00	305.60	462 00	.....
1888.. 60.00	257.00	329 50	1 74		Brantford	59.00	287.83	416 33	.....
1884-9 60.07	267.71	353 71	4 04		Brockville	60.00	273.33	468 33	.....
Cutter (tailor's) { 1889.. 56.33	287.44	764 89	.....		Carleton Place	58.78	299.78	525 32	3 33
1888.. 56.13	281.63	739 00	6 25		Galt	57.00	288.70	513 93	6 00
1884-9 55.66	297.97	791 61	15 83		Gananoque.....	59.00	262.00	502 42	8 33
Engineer (stationary):					Guelph.....	59.00	273.18	463 73	13 64
Brockville.....	64.60	305.40	480 80	.....	Hamilton	55.41	229.82	407 47	23 00
Chatham	69.00	276.00	419 80	.....	London	56.11	261.22	399 24	2 78
Guelph	71.50	293.75	492 50	.....	Ottawa	60.00	284.67	497 83	.....
Lindsay	63.00	264.25	315 75	.....	Peterborough	59.67	301.67	572 86	.....
Ottawa	61.67	292.00	555 00	.....	Petroléa.....	58.33	296.33	517 83	8 33
St. Thomas	79.50	350.00	438 35	.....	Stratford	52.00	284.42	447 08	0 83
Stratford	63.00	293.00	366 67	.....	Toronto	58.14	263.00	479 54	.....
Toronto	57.75	307.88	510 50	1 25	Whitby	58.00	287.78	423 89	17 78
Other places.....	62.40	283.45	391 43	8 50	Other places.....	59.23	276.69	512 48	3 46
Average..... { 1889.. 64.36	293.31	428 25	3 05		Average..... { 1889 57.08	276.60	467 86	6 23	
1888.. 64.15	283.24	412 72	7 56		1888 57.55	276.40	474 64	4 05	
1884-9 63.73	290.72	430 16	5 80		1884-9 57.99	269.88	451 51	6 76	
Finisher (wood):					Marble cutter:				
Guelph	59.00	278.33	470 00	.....	Ottawa.....	59.14	268.29	498 43	.....
Listowel	60.00	235.00	313 37	8 33	Toronto	58.00	292.00	547 44	.....
Stratford	59.00	290.00	411 67	.....	Other places.....	57.70	283.60	439 00	5 28
Toronto	57.25	257.50	467 57	.....	Average..... { 1889 58.25	279.50	476 07	2 64	
Other places.....	58.50	273.50	542 63	6 25	1888 59.42	243.75	434 73	2 08	
Average..... { 1889.. 58.74	271.26	446 56	2 17		1884-9 58.16	258.67	439 50	3 82	
1888.. 58.00	282.71	464 79	2 94		Marble polisher:				
1884-9 58.75	278.85	416 19	3 56		Ottawa.....	59.17	269.33	374 08	.....
Fireman..... { 1889.. 67.41	268.86	331.14	13.41		Toronto	59.33	288.67	423 64	.....
1888.. 66.38	281.31	391.62	.....		Other places.....	59.67	275.67	402 44	33 33
1884-9 63.32	270.23	349 30	5.03		Average..... { 1889 59.33	275.75	393 56	8 33	
Harness-maker:					1888 58.60	254.20	323 22	.....
Barrie.....	60.00	307.00	408 40	.....	1884-9 58.98	266.13	358 83	2 78	
Brantford	59.00	273.75	454 00	.....	Melter..... { 1889.. 57.83	269.17	442 83	11 67	
Ottawa.....	60.00	254.50	379 89	3 13	1888.. 58.14	252.14	420 64	24 57	
Perth.....	60.00	295.00	514 33	.....	1884-9 58.71	264.64	383 48	10 11	
Peterborough.....	60.00	302.00	394 33	.....	Miller:				
Toronto	58.40	292.80	387 20	.....	Ottawa.....	60.00	283.83	472 83	.....
Woodstock	60.00	296.75	456 13	26 50	Other places.....	63.47	288.26	433 53	5 26
Other places.....	59.80	288.93	387 07	8 72	Average..... { 1889 62.72	287.20	442 97	4 00	
Average..... { 1889 59.68	286.00	408 29	5 57		1888 64.13	272.25	457 83	9 38	
1888 58.15	287.31	408 49	4 62		1884-9 65.29	288.70	470 10	5 44	
1884-9 58.20	281.92	396 92	6 00		Millwright..... { 1889 59.50	292 75	485 08	.....
Laborer (builder's):					1888.. 62.77	265.78	525 82	5 02	
Galt	59.60	159.40	196 40	32 00	Moulder:				
Hamilton	56.25	204.33	273 13	42 33	Brockville.....	60.00	267.14	535 71	3 57
St. Catharines.....	54.00	247.25	372 13	41 50	Chatham	58.40	271.40	535 00	.....
Toronto	50.36	196.91	332 08	15 91	Cobourg.....	59.00	278.00	542 75	.....
Other places.....	57.06	214.75	306 88	15 31	Guelph	59.00	289.00	578 00	.....
Average..... { 1889 55.33	205.00	297 14	26 13		Hamilton	59.00	253.50	472 16	1 88
1888 53.21	217.15	320 22	4 67		London.....	59.43	267.86	483 58	.....
Laborer (general) { 1889 59.73	257.77	294 80	6 61		Oshawa.....	54.17	262.17	596 00	5 00
1888 57.59	256.91	308 39	6 10		Ottawa.....	60.00	287.50	484 75	.....
1884-9 58.29	244.05	293 31	8 92						

TABLE IX.—YEARLY TIME EMPLOYED AND WAGES EARNED—Continued.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extras of self.	Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extras of self.
	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Moulder.— <i>Con.</i>					Pressmen :				
Peterborough.....	60.00	300.00	587 33	.....	Guelph.....	63.00	286.00	522 00	.....
Toronto.....	59.86	249.71	563 57	.....	Toronto.....	54.60	290.90	440 20	16 00
Other places.....	58.88	284.44	471 06	0 63	Other places.....	57.00	271.71	462 39	10 71
Average.....	{ 1889 58.84 273.46 521 75 1 07				Average.....	{ 1889.. 57.27 283 68 465 85 10 68			
	{ 1888 57.72 268.20 496 78 2 52					{ 1888.. 56.90 296.50 499 10			
	{ 1884-9 57.82 257.25 485 68 3 33					{ 1884-9 57.38 292.78 468 09 19 43			
Packer.....	{ 1889.. 60.65 280.78 366 06 3 91				Printer :				
	{ 1888.. 59.25 274.75 392 42				Aylmer.....	56.00	312.33	407 33	17 33
	{ 1884-9 60.03 278.59 366 61 17 13				Barrie.....	60.00	307.00	323 00	16 67
Painter :					Brantford.....	60.00	270.67	473 00	3 33
Barrie.....	60.00	274.75	361 16	2 50	Brockville.....	59.67	290.00	371 67	5 00
Brockville.....	59.63	258.75	410 00	.....	Cornwall.....	57 00	302 67	506 00	10 00
Carleton Place.....	59.20	269.20	400 27	1 40	London.....	56.50	291.67	436 56	.....
Chatham.....	59.75	284.50	430 75	.....	Ottawa.....	54.00	272.43	481 19	.....
Cobourg.....	59.40	282.60	352 50	.....	St. Catharines.....	57.90	283.90	456 60	2 50
Collingwood.....	60.00	243.40	460 00	.....	St. Thomas.....	60.00	310.50	483 41	.....
Guelph.....	59.00	287.50	459 50	.....	Stratford.....	54.00	302.50	365 00	.....
Hamilton.....	57.25	212.38	375 13	14 37	Toronto.....	64.88	228.88	444 79	15 00
London.....	52.58	253.83	329 58	23 29	Other places.....	59.57	302.29	445 71	.....
Oshawa.....	59.00	266.67	436 67	.....	Average.....	{ 1889.. 58.52 285.52 437 24 4 95			
Ottawa.....	59.25	233.00	394 33	.....		{ 1888.. 57.75 291.49 455 88 6 29			
Perth.....	59.70	238.50	361 30	10 40		{ 1884-9 56.84 276.84 432 85 4 98			
Peterborough.....	57.43	284.57	414 57	7 14	Railway employe :				
Preston.....	58.75	229.50	301 75	.....	Brakeman....	{ 1889.. 65.33 294.93 489 45 3 00			
Stratford.....	54.00	246.67	390 00	.....		{ 1888.. 69.64 321.00 533 38			
Toronto.....	53.07	243.93	451 93	6 40		{ 1884-9 64.32 293.76 467 34 4 39			
Other places.....	56.74	260.61	400 41	7 83	Car builder...	{ 1889.. 51.22 272 00 402 41 23 35			
Average.....	{ 1889 57.37 254.13 394 65 6 26					{ 1888.. 59.40 280.60 510 30 1 20			
	{ 1888 56.68 246.11 403 15 5 57					{ 1884-9 53.15 273.73 437 57 9 14			
	{ 1884-9 57.58 251.18 397 01 7 73				Car repairer..	{ 1889.. 55.60 284.53 417 27 1 33			
Patternmaker ..	{ 1889.. 58.93 278.36 486 86 5 36					{ 1888.. 57.73 295.87 467 53 4 00			
	{ 1888.. 56.00 270.00 470 00					{ 1884-9 58.96 290.21 419 08 1 91			
	{ 1884-9 58.00 282.79 506 57 1 42				Conductor....	{ 1889.. 72.70 291.50 686 92			
Plasterer:						{ 1888.. 74.83 328.08 777 08			
Guelph.....	59.00	237.50	561 25	.....		{ 1884-9 70.12 299.45 674 20 1 86			
London.....	55.33	232.00	485 67	.....	Engineer.....	{ 1883.. 75.36 311.36 917 70			
Orillia.....	60.00	181.33	356 00	.....		{ 1888.. 70.33 300.17 511 66			
Toronto.....	48.29	182.14	474 61	.....		{ 1884-9 70.56 303.89 553 15 3 61			
Other places.....	57.25	208.00	422 63	15 38	Fireman.....	{ 1889.. 74.86 299.14 548 32			
Average.....	{ 1889.. 55.12 205.16 458 93 4 92					{ 1888.. 64.86 312.00 582 00			
	{ 1888.. 54.85 221.70 499 34 2 50					{ 1884-9 66.26 307.35 527 35 1 14			
	{ 1884-9 56.10 215.28 466 69 4 26				Switchman...	{ 1889.. 75.82 344.41 468 64 11 76			
Plumber :						{ 1888.. 67.50 317.65 434 52 4 02			
Brockville.....	60.00	285.75	569 00	.....	Salesman :				
Guelph.....	59.00	290.00	628 33	.....	Barrie.....	60.00	302.33	363 33	.....
Hamilton.....	56.00	238.75	388 75	.....	Bowmanville.....	60.00	305.00	464 00	.....
London.....	51.20	293.20	422 50	2 10	Brantford.....	59.00	306.86	495 43	.....
Ottawa.....	55.00	255.91	429 95	.....	Brockville.....	63.33	306.67	400 00	.....
St. Catharines.....	54.00	297.50	533 33	.....	Collingwood.....	60.00	292.78	369 56	2 22
Stratford.....	60.00	298.67	546 67	.....	Lindsay.....	70.00	302.00	503 00	.....
Other places.....	60.00	289.00	503 50	.....	Listowel.....	64.00	307.00	358 33	.....
Average.....	{ 1889.. 55.95 276.53 484 87 0 28				Stratford.....	59.83	300.83	435 00	.....
	{ 1888.. 56.35 269.18 501 94				Other places.....	65.83	301.83	412 83	7 50
	{ 1884-9 57.16 261.67 464 93 8 32				Average.....	{ 1889.. 62.25 302.00 415 23 1 96			
Porter.....	{ 1889.. 63.14 294.00 340 39 1 43					{ 1888.. 61.22 293.46 420 72			
	{ 1888.. 65.38 319.50 380 63					{ 1884-9 62.64 301.67 423 29 6 95			
	{ 1884-9 65.73 299.91 370 82 0 91				Shoemaker (custom):				
Press feeder....	{ 1889.. 48.00 228.00 242 67				Aylmer.....	60.00	263.25	385 00	.....
	{ 1888.. 56.25 260.00 236 00				Barrie.....	60.00	295.00	377 25	.....
	{ 1884-9 54.14 265.09 224 53				Bowmanville.....	60.00	299.50	436 50	.....
					Brockville.....	60.00	216.00	324 00	24 00
					Carleton Place.....	60.00	274.40	372 10	.....

TABLE IX—YEARLY TIME EMPLOYED AND WAGES EARNED.—Continued.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extras of self.	Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extras of self.	
	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Shoemaker (custom)—Con.					Tinsmith.—Con.					
Hamilton	57.80	254.80	420 60		London	58.00	288.86	417 92	7 14	
Lindsay	58.80	269.60	355 60	36 40	Ottawa	55.00	245.25	393 00		
Listowel	60.00	288.60	323 50		Other places	59.00	286.48	422 77	3 57	
London	64.25	250.00	410 53	25 00						
Ottawa	59.00	245.60	409 47		Average..... { 1889..	58.65	276.94	401 46	1 96	
Perth	60.00	270.57	415 43		{ 1888..	58.34	285.34	427 64		
Preston	60.00	280.00	377 33		{ 1884-9	57.86	283.24	415 40	3 42	
Stratford	57.50	264.75	335 00	37 50						
Toronto	58.92	249.31	360 22	5 77	Tobacco roller.. { 1889..	55.00	254.38	416 44	5 25	
Other places	58.67	292.67	395 08		{ 1888..	50.86	228.29	425 64	3 43	
					{ 1884-9	54.25	238.86	418 54	3 01	
Average..... { 1889..	59.55	266.82	378 38	7 55						
{ 1888..	58.35	281.10	407 71	3 17	Trunkmaker ... { 1889..	56.20	266.20	413 16	1 30	
{ 1884-9	58.58	277.14	385 76	12 06	{ 1888..	53.50	305.00	636 50		
Stonemason :					{ 1884-9	55.31	282.42	458 00	24 07	
Guelph	58.00	233.33	585 00		Upholsterer :					
Ottawa	59.00	233.00	526 48		Guelph	59.00	278.00	497 00		
Toronto	46.67	175.17	581 68		Hamilton	59.00	255.00	349 50	10 00	
Other places	50.67	215.00	485 00	30 00	Ottawa	60.00	279.20	506 50		
					Other places	57.92	292.00	446 65	7 60	
Average..... { 1889..	54.88	216.33	542 41	3 75						
{ 1888..	56.96	205.25	533 05	3 36	Average..... { 1889..	58.68	282.28	457 03	4 85	
{ 1884-9	57.14	214.87	501 39	1 65	{ 1888..	56.67	261.00	380 73		
Stonemason :					{ 1884-9	57.14	272.00	429 43	4 25	
Barrie	60.00	227.00	454 00							
Cornwall	57.50	155.50	366 25	21 25	Watchman { 1889..	79.17	362.00	417 86		
Galt	59.00	149.50	299 00	12 50	{ 1888..	73.57	322.00	413 68		
Ottawa	59.00	240.47	567 10		{ 1884-9	72.84	340.10	389 04	8 52	
Perth	60.00	176.00	453 00	15 00						
Other places	57.80	178.93	453 39	10 33	Wheelmaker ... { 1889..	58.53	260.12	327 45	18 31	
					{ 1888..					
Average..... { 1889..	58.65	198.33	469 48	7 39	{ 1884-9	57.46	249.81	383 83	14 58	
{ 1888..	56.97	176.86	478 93	2 50	Wood turner :					
{ 1884-9	58.03	183.14	434 21	12 51	Bowmanville	57.00	280.00	493 67	6 67	
Stove mounter.. { 1889..	58.54	247.54	369 70	0 92	Guelph	59.00	274.00	516 00		
{ 1888..	55.00	216.78	342 74	8 89	Hamilton	57.50	237.50	421 25	5 00	
{ 1884-9	58.47	249.94	378 54	3 96	Toronto	55.67	256.33	466 70		
Tailor :					Other places	60.43	290.43	464 27		
Barrie	60.00	295.00	418 86							
Brockville	54.00	259.00	473 00		Average..... { 1889..	58.00	271.00	472 55	1 82	
Hamilton	57.33	249.17	434 17		{ 1888..	56.83	279.50	472 42	4 16	
Ottawa	60.75	242.75	414 50		{ 1884-9	56.84	271.58	431 09	6 22	
St. Catharines	61.20	254.20	508 40		Woodworker :					
Stratford	58.00	264.25	411 25		Chatham	59.50	272.80	469 40	8 50	
Toronto	61.50	225.63	418 00	6 25	Lindsay	60.00	297.25	470 25	5 00	
Other places	59.04	274.61	433 54		Perth	60.00	270.25	474 13		
					Stratford	50.73	291.00	455 45		
Average..... { 1889..	59.20	262.56	435 89	0 82	Toronto	54.67	294.67	536 71		
{ 1888..	58.37	248.75	402 08	5 76	Other places	56.71	260.29	370 08	18 94	
{ 1884-9	58.70	258.51	411 27	5 09						
Tanner and currier :					Average..... { 1889..	56.35	275.67	436 39	8 71	
Brockville	60.00	298.00	477 00	20 00	{ 1888..	57.00	254.48	389 58	4 00	
Kingston	59.14	294.00	415 68	25 00	{ 1884-9	57.31	273.15	422 21	7 65	
Listowel	54.00	307.00	347 50		Woollen mill					
Perth	60.00	287.33	447 00		operative..... { 1889..	59.64	285.80	406 76	4 48	
Whitby	59.00	296.00	413 33	8 50	{ 1888..	59.00	286.40	388 38	0 66	
Other places	59.33	285.11	410 74	52 78	{ 1884-9	59.61	285.47	374 22	1 48	
Average..... { 1889..	58.84	293.82	419 23	22 44	Females over 16 years.					
{ 1888..	57.71	279.29	425 06		Cotton mill					
{ 1884-9	58.97	288.05	402 49	4 77	operative..... { 1889..	60.00	294.78	257 94		
					{ 1888..	60.30	248.20	226 25	0 42	
Teamster	1889..	64.28	293.59	360 02	{ 1884-9	60.17	267.21	220 17	0 07	
	1888..	61.29	289.65	350 07						
	1884-9	62.46	287.52	348 19	Dressmaker { 1889..	58.76	267.52	201 06	8 32	
					{ 1888..	50.57	274.00	194 86		
Tinsmith :					{ 1884-9	56.79	273.92	180 34	3 47	
Aylmer	60.00	279.00	393 58	2 67						
Barrie	59.80	292.80	451 00		Saleswoman { 1889..	60.50	296.50	230 83		
Bowmanville	60.00	300.75	432 00		{ 1888..	55.50	292.50	283 25		
Brantford	59.00	280.83	389 50		{ 1884-9	59.04	297.40	230 62		
Galt	57.25	233.50	330 00							
Guelph	59.00	295.83	400 00		Tailoress	1889..	56.28	262.52	242 29	3 04
Hamilton	56.40	223.00	308 00		{ 1888..	55.79	263.25	207 26	3 12	
Lindsay	60.00	267.75	397 00		{ 1884-9	56.30	258.92	204 17	1 85	
					Woollen mill					
					operative { 1889..	60.00	285.69	185 00		
					{ 1888..	59.40	286.30	202 12		
					{ 1884-9	59.58	281.45	175 92	1 08	

YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

TABLE X.—Showing by localities the averages of time employed, yearly earnings and cost of living of workers with dependents, in the chief trades or callings for the year 1889.

Occupations by localities.	No. of dependents.	Time employed.		Yearly earnings.					Cost of living.		Surplus or deficit (—).
		Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.		
		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Blacksmith:											
Barrie	6.50	60.00	304.75	416 20	.....	.....	416 20	341 25	45 50	74 95	
Bowmanville	2.80	58.80	296.40	444 80	.....	4 80	449 60	366 50	96 44	83 10	
Brockville	2.75	60.00	246.50	372 50	15 00	.....	387 50	376 75	100 47	10 75	
Chatham	2.33	59.75	264.17	433 33	.....	.....	433 33	390 33	117 10	43 00	
Galt	3.75	57.50	288.75	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	428 50	90 21	71 50	
Guelph	3.29	59.86	290.00	441 14	7 14	.....	448 28	401 37	93 63	46 91	
Hamilton	3.20	57.60	265.00	427 40	.....	.....	427 40	406 60	96 81	20 80	
Lindsay	2.57	60.00	289.57	432 46	.....	.....	432 46	380 61	106 57	51 85	
Ottawa	4.65	59.94	256.76	429 31	.....	5 77	435 08	431 47	76 41	3 61	
Perth	3.78	59.22	280.44	478 33	.....	8 33	486 66	454 92	95 22	31 74	
St. Catharines	3.80	60.00	277.20	495 95	.....	.....	495 95	476 20	99 21	19 75	
Stratford	3.60	60.00	290.80	431 10	5 00	.....	436 10	407 00	88 65	29 10	
Toronto	3.00	58.18	281.09	446 36	.....	40 91	487 27	497 55	124 39	-10 28	
Bricklayer:											
Guelph	4.75	59.00	243.75	623 75	.....	.....	623 75	526 75	91 61	97 00	
Hamilton	3.60	54.80	169.60	488 00	5 00	.....	493 00	451 60	98 17	41 40	
Listowel	6.00	60.00	159.25	363 00	.....	65 00	428 00	348 00	49 71	80 00	
Ottawa	4.50	59.00	215.88	548 03	.....	7 50	555 53	477 13	86 75	78 40	
St. Catharines	3.75	54.00	198.50	595 50	2 00	.....	597 50	542 84	114 28	54 66	
Toronto	3.40	50.00	192.80	537 20	.....	.....	537 20	515 82	117 23	21 38	
Cabinet maker:											
Bowmanville	2.11	56.78	280.22	463 44	1 11	.....	464 55	405 67	130 39	58 88	
Guelph	3.33	59.00	266.67	436 67	2 00	16 66	455 33	433 00	99 92	22 33	
Hamilton	3.50	57.00	235.83	364 17	.....	.....	364 17	350 67	77 93	13 50	
London	3.60	53.00	285.60	435 58	2 00	26 00	463 58	456 37	99 21	7 21	
Ottawa	4.25	60.00	275.75	493 29	.....	.....	493 29	423 25	80 62	70 04	
Stratford	3.75	60.00	302.50	497 50	23 75	25 00	546 25	458 75	96 58	87 50	
Toronto	3.14	56.86	292.29	528 76	.....	17 86	546 62	525 52	126 85	21 10	
Carpenter:											
Aylmer	1.75	59.25	223.25	277 50	18 75	.....	296 25	299 74	109 00	-3 49	
Brantford	2.75	59.25	250.25	451 75	.....	.....	451 75	406 89	108 50	44 86	
Brockville	3.22	60.00	267.33	467 89	.....	.....	467 89	420 67	99 63	47 22	
Cobourg	5.25	59.75	276.25	413 13	.....	.....	413 13	355 75	56 92	57 38	
Guelph	2.83	57.33	266.67	418 33	.....	.....	418 33	397 83	103 78	20 50	
Hamilton	3.58	56.25	234.42	437 67	5 00	22 92	465 59	431 92	94 24	33 67	
Kingston	4.50	60.00	219.00	324 38	17 50	62 50	404 38	469 56	85 38	-65 18	
Lindsay	4.25	57.50	239.00	369 00	2 50	17 50	389 00	373 25	71 10	15 75	
London	5.67	50.50	293.17	452 59	19 08	17 33	489 00	434 73	65 21	54 27	
Orillia	4.00	55.20	252.20	430 00	20 00	.....	450 00	438 60	87 72	11 40	
Ottawa	4.64	60.00	235.18	393 70	.....	12 54	406 24	385 00	68 31	21 24	
Perth	3.78	58.00	242.33	389 39	6 89	14 22	410 50	387 19	81 04	23 31	
Peterborough	4.80	55.20	289.60	456 00	.....	.....	456 00	411 40	70 93	44 60	
St. Catharines	3.40	58.60	253.60	459 20	24 00	6 00	489 20	446 00	101 36	43 20	
St. Thomas	3.33	55.50	273.33	469 16	6 67	10 00	485 83	457 75	105 62	28 08	
Stratford	3.25	54.00	278.75	490 00	.....	.....	490 00	407 25	95 82	82 75	
Toronto	2.60	49.70	270.00	547 81	.....	21 50	569 31	496 96	138 04	72 35	
Woodstock	3.75	59.75	275.50	466 30	1 25	.....	467 55	379 42	79 88	88 13	
Engineer (stationary):											
Brockville	3.75	65.75	303.50	451 00	.....	.....	451 00	439 00	92 42	12 00	
Chatham	3.20	69.00	276.00	419 80	.....	.....	419 80	336 20	80 05	83 60	
Guelph	3.75	71.50	293.75	492 50	.....	12 50	505 00	446 25	93 95	58 75	
St. Thomas	3.00	79.50	350.00	438 60	.....	.....	438 60	376 69	94 17	61 91	
Stratford	4.75	63.00	294.75	375 00	.....	.....	375 00	370 00	64 35	5 00	
Toronto	3.67	58.67	301.00	499 17	1 66	.....	500 83	495 17	106 11	5 66	

NOTE.—In this table localities are omitted from which less than four returns have been received in the occupation given.

TABLE X.—YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Occupations by localities.	No. of dependents.	Time employed.		Yearly earnings.					Cost of living.		Surplus or deficit (—).
		Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.		
		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Laborer (builder's):											
Hamilton.....	3.70	54.60	183.90	275 45	50 80	9 00	335 25	326 35	69 44	8 90	
St. Catharines.....	3.00	54.00	244.75	372 13	41 50	.....	413 63	365 14	91 29	48 49
Toronto.....	3.78	50.67	198.33	329 57	19 44	53 89	402 90	419 84	87 87	-16 94	
Laborer (general):											
Aylmer.....	3.67	62.00	262.17	302 44	7 50	7 50	317 44	308 78	66 17	8 66	
Barrie.....	4.30	60.00	294.10	336 60	13 70	9 00	359 30	321 36	60 63	37 94	
Carleton Place.....	5.75	60.00	264.00	316 52	.....	40 62	357 14	390 41	57 84	-33 27
Chatham.....	2.40	59.40	266.00	312 00	12 00	29 00	353 00	344 00	101 18	9 00	
Cornwall.....	4.25	60.00	181.75	246 75	11 25	18 50	276 50	333 64	63 55	-57 14	
Galt.....	2.60	59.00	285.80	335 75	8 40	20 00	364 15	293 24	81 46	70 91	
Gananoque.....	4.50	60.00	283.00	329 00	13 00	75 75	417 75	414 00	75 27	3 75	
Guelph.....	3.75	59.00	300.00	376 00	.....	12 50	388 50	379 50	79 90	9 00
Hamilton.....	2.73	59.33	266.13	345 67	.....	2 00	347 67	351 48	94 15	-3 81
Kingston.....	2.75	59.88	205.88	207 00	13 38	69 87	290 25	366 25	97 67	-76 00	
Lindsay.....	3.36	64.73	256.73	298 16	1 82	31 82	331 80	324 35	74 33	7 45	
London.....	3.50	60.20	260.70	294 10	16 44	62 00	372 54	373 51	83 00	-0 97	
Orillia.....	3.00	61.25	239.00	273 00	16 25	100 00	389 25	340 40	85 10	48 85	
Ottawa.....	4.82	60.00	248.12	283 12	5 00	28 24	316 36	324 82	55 78	-8 46	
Owen Sound.....	5.00	59.67	261.67	302 54	1 67	46 33	350 54	339 83	56 64	10 71	
Perth.....	4.23	59.38	271.77	316 35	6 69	29 77	352 81	376 62	72 00	-23 81	
Peterborough.....	4.75	60.00	253.25	304 25	15 00	27 50	346 75	333 00	57 91	13 75	
St. Catharines.....	2.82	60.80	254.12	292 46	6 82	22 35	321 63	316 99	82 90	4 64	
St. Thomas.....	3.33	62.50	294.17	342 97	.....	.....	342 97	347 17	80 12	-4 20
Stratford.....	4.17	52.67	387.33	303 00	15 83	30 00	348 83	351 00	67 94	-2 17	
Toronto.....	3.56	57.33	211.00	279 14	.....	69 67	348 81	417 00	91 54	-68 19
Whitby.....	4.25	60.00	277.75	327 50	.....	.....	327 50	309 25	58 90	18 25
Machine hand:											
Bowmanville.....	4.57	57.14	278.43	402 14	2 86	5 71	410 71	355 43	63 79	55 28	
Guelph.....	5.00	59.00	288.57	457 00	8 57	14 29	479 86	446 29	74 38	33 57	
London.....	3.25	54.50	274.50	353 65	20 25	42 50	416 40	406 05	95 54	10 35	
Perth.....	3.60	59.40	270.80	366 30	.....	49 60	415 90	390 60	84 91	25 30
Stratford.....	3.50	55.00	298.50	415 00	.....	62 50	477 50	378 95	84 10	98 55
Waterloo.....	2.75	60.00	267.50	300 25	3 00	21 25	324 50	323 75	86 33	0 75	
Machinist:											
Barrie.....	5.17	55.00	307.00	475 83	.....	.....	475 83	344 75	55 91	131 08
Carleton Place.....	3.57	58.71	296.14	536 55	4 28	.....	540 83	510 07	111 58	30 76
Galt.....	4.14	56.29	288.86	521 33	8 57	.....	529 90	470 85	91 55	59 05
Gananoque.....	3.80	60.00	274.40	522 90	.....	.....	522 90	443 90	92 48	79 00
Guelph.....	3.64	59.00	273.18	463 73	13 64	.....	477 37	431 64	93 10	45 73
Hamilton.....	3.63	55.34	231.06	412 69	24 44	13 44	450 57	448 03	96 87	2 54	
London.....	3.44	56.11	261.22	399 24	2 78	.....	402 02	412 71	92 86	-10 69
Peterborough.....	4.33	59.67	301.67	572 86	.....	.....	572 86	487 50	91 41	85 36
Stratford.....	2.95	52.10	284.10	446 00	1 00	11 25	458 25	422 15	106 87	36 10	
Toronto.....	3.25	58.13	268.25	498 65	.....	33 00	531 65	554 69	130 49	-22 94
Whitby.....	2.60	56.40	292.00	478 00	32 00	.....	510 00	438 40	121 78	71 60
Moulder:											
Brockville.....	3.86	60.00	267.14	535 71	3 57	.....	539 28	436 71	89 91	102 57
Guelph.....	5.40	59.00	289.00	578 00	.....	.....	578 00	502 60	78 53	75 40
London.....	5.00	60.00	283.20	537 24	.....	28 00	565 24	502 62	83 77	62 62
Oshawa.....	4.20	55.00	269.60	605 20	6 00	.....	611 20	549 28	105 63	61 92
Ottawa.....	4.75	60.00	287.50	484 75	.....	12 00	496 75	419 75	73 00	77 00
Toronto.....	3.50	59.83	251.00	576 83	.....	.....	576 83	558 90	124 20	17 93
Painter:											
Brockville.....	2.00	60.00	278.75	441 25	.....	.....	441 25	400 50	133 50	40 75
Cobourg.....	3.40	59.40	282.60	352 50	.....	.....	352 50	329 10	74 80	23 40
Collingwood.....	4.00	60.00	246.25	458 00	.....	.....	458 00	405 19	81 04	52 81
Guelph.....	2.75	59.00	287.50	459 50	.....	.....	459 50	398 50	106 27	61 00
Hamilton.....	3.17	57.33	211.67	368 83	15 00	.....	383 83	398 67	95 68	-14 84
London.....	3.71	50.57	271.43	342 56	33 28	23 00	398 84	385 44	81 76	13 40	
Ottawa.....	4.55	59.27	228 73	408 86	.....	26 18	435 04	414 64	74 77	20 40
Perth.....	3.83	60.00	253.50	400 00	6 67	25 33	432 00	428 33	88 62	3 67	

TABLE X.—YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING—*Concluded.*

Occupations by localities.	No. of dependents.	Time employed.		Yearly earnings.				Cost of living.		Surplus or deficit (—).
		Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.	
		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Painter—Continued :										
Peterborough	4.80	58.80	294.40	442 80	10 00	.....	452 80	411 40	70 93	41 40
Toronto	3.00	51.80	244.90	480 52	.....	.....	480 52	507 01	126 75	—26 49
Plumber :										
Hamilton	3.25	56.00	238.75	388 75	.....	50 00	438 75	439 00	103 29	—0 25
London	4.00	51.50	293.50	421 88	2 62	56 00	480 50	467 54	93 51	12 96
Ottawa	4.17	55.00	257.00	426 71	.....	12 00	438 71	407 00	78 77	31 71
St. Catharines	3.00	54.00	309.75	553 75	.....	.....	553 75	500 25	125 06	53 50
Printer :										
London	4.50	56.25	288.75	419 00	.....	119 50	538 50	482 70	87 76	55 80
Ottawa	4.40	54.00	275.00	498 95	.....	19 20	518 15	420 20	77 81	97 95
St. Catharines	3.17	58.00	289.33	465 17	.....	75 67	540 84	514 00	123 36	26 84
Toronto	3.40	68.40	224.40	417 96	24 00	39 00	480 96	622 60	141 50	—141 64
Stonecutter :										
Ottawa	4.11	59.00	233.78	546 36	.....	.....	546 36	484 56	94 80	61 80
Toronto	4.00	47.00	178.20	588 58	.....	.....	588 58	634 14	127 23	—47 56
Shoemaker :										
Aylmer	4.25	60.00	263.25	385 00	.....	.....	385 00	375 88	71 60	9 12
Barrie	4.50	60.00	295.00	379 67	.....	.....	379 67	307 92	55 98	71 75
Brockville	4.40	60.00	216.00	324 00	24 00	.....	348 00	405 40	75 07	—57 40
Carleton Place	2.50	60.00	297.25	406 50	.....	6 25	412 75	490 75	140 21	—78 00
Hamilton	3.50	57.50	262.75	455 75	.....	27 50	483 25	417 58	92 79	65 67
Listowel	3.00	60.00	290.50	304 38	.....	17 50	321 88	259 38	64 84	62 50
London	4.50	66.75	250.00	410 53	25 00	25 00	460 53	463 85	84 34	—3 32
Ottawa	4.40	59.00	245.60	409 47	.....	14 40	423 87	411 60	76 22	12 27
Perth	4.17	60.00	270.33	424 67	.....	33 33	458 00	425 83	82 42	32 17
Stratford	2.50	57.50	264.75	335 00	37 50	.....	372 50	364 00	104 00	8 50
Toronto	2.57	58.00	237.43	368 93	.....	37 14	406 07	469 63	131 50	—63 56
Tailor :										
Hamilton	3.20	57.80	249.00	453 00	.....	.....	453 00	406 40	96 76	46 60
Ottawa	4.75	60.75	242.75	414 50	.....	63 00	477 50	447 75	77 86	29 75
Tanner and currier :										
Brockville	4.00	60.00	297.50	483 75	25 00	.....	508 75	463 13	92 63	45 62
Kingston	2.91	59.18	289.36	420 32	31 82	22 73	474 87	419 73	107 37	55 14
Listowel	3.75	54.00	307.00	347 50	.....	.....	347 50	336 77	70 90	10 73
Whitby	4.25	59.00	294.38	428 38	8 12	80 00	516 50	481 68	91 75	34 82
Teamster :										
Ottawa	4.86	61.86	299.86	375 50	.....	14 29	389 79	393 93	67 26	—4 14
Stratford	3.80	66.00	302.40	358 00	.....	12 00	370 00	368 80	76 83	1 20
Tinsmith :										
Aylmer	3.80	60.00	294.80	422 30	3 20	.....	425 50	409 20	85 25	16 30
London	3.00	56.50	286.25	420 68	12 50	25 00	458 18	404 86	101 21	53 32
Ottawa	3.00	55.00	245.25	393 00	.....	.....	393 00	379 25	94 81	13 75
Woodturner :										
Guelph	4.25	59.00	267.50	520 00	.....	.....	520 00	471 50	89 81	48 50
Hamilton	3.75	57.50	237.50	421 25	5 00	.....	426 25	404 75	85 21	21 50
Woodworker :										
Chatham	2.70	59.50	272.80	469 40	8 50	.....	477 90	431 30	116 57	46 60
Lindsay	3.50	60.00	297.25	470 25	5 00	.....	475 25	396 70	88 15	78 55
Perth	2.50	60.00	270.25	474 13	.....	.....	474 13	411 75	117 64	62 38
Stratford	4.63	50.25	291.75	478 13	.....	16 25	494 38	416 25	74 00	78 13

COST OF LIVING—MALE HOUSEHOLDERS.

TABLE XI.—Showing by localities the averages of rent,*taxes, fuel, clothing and food, as derived from returns furnished by 2,476 male householders for the year 1889; also the total cost of living per capita.

Localities.	Rent.	Taxes, interest and instalments.	Fuel.	Clothing per capita.			Food per capita.			Cost of living per capita.		
	T.	O.	O.&T.	O.	T.	Av.	O.	T.	Av.	O.	T.	Av.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Aylmer	68 79	38 18	29 17	10 29	16 76	13 68	41 03	43 56	42 33	85 02	88 27	86 96
Barrie	64 50	11 75	31 38	13 60	13 54	13 58	37 53	40 08	38 74	60 75	75 08	67 53
Berlin	69 19	62 55	30 59	19 57	20 07	19 93	39 07	37 58	38 01	103 74	90 09	94 29
Bowmanville	76 06	13 97	51 03	26 57	29 86	28 34	24 75	33 44	31 45	77 05	101 35	90 10
Brantford	74 21	22 89	35 83	25 33	20 14	22 12	56 37	46 03	49 93	107 19	93 20	98 44
Brockville	81 56	22 77	38 80	26 43	25 16	25 66	45 03	44 58	44 76	94 60	108 24	102 85
Carleton Place	77 92	38 56	31 58	17 03	14 50	15 52	39 78	44 50	42 56	80 14	93 11	87 87
Chatham	68 69	33 37	32 87	16 85	13 63	15 02	52 98	49 66	51 09	95 63	101 62	99 15
Cobourg	62 83	34 28	38 81	13 56	12 45	12 69	33 11	34 27	34 02	70 59	73 23	72 66
Collingwood	57 85	12 88	35 52	20 35	22 86	21 60	32 21	38 68	35 42	67 50	84 82	76 10
Cornwall	73 30	54 65	41 10	10 08	13 74	12 42	39 37	40 07	39 79	75 20	92 13	86 46
Galt	73 84	25 91	35 81	24 05	17 57	19 69	54 32	51 90	52 75	83 67	97 52	91 09
Gananoque	65 65	66 21	39 96	18 16	17 72	17 89	42 43	38 92	40 27	94 62	94 58	94 60
Guelph	73 68	43 68	46 64	14 93	15 40	15 20	42 93	45 74	44 53	85 79	99 08	93 34
Hamilton	90 05	96 30	37 13	12 50	14 46	13 89	37 57	39 11	38 65	81 38	87 72	85 90
Kingston	68 72	11 57	31 88	22 84	22 11	22 28	48 22	50 08	49 63	89 20	100 97	98 16
Lindsay ...	72 01	22 87	30 78	17 06	20 56	18 72	54 64	43 43	48 92	77 72	88 41	82 59
Listowel	57 74	16 77	29 67	18 02	22 47	20 12	30 62	40 65	35 77	61 70	93 47	76 71
London	66 74	32 95	37 45	17 25	15 17	15 91	50 95	44 06	46 54	88 60	84 68	86 11
Orillia	82 00	42 68	24 58	17 81	20 14	18 64	49 75	49 69	49 73	80 29	94 51	84 74
Oshawa	65 72	29 97	42 67	11 51	11 76	11 70	44 93	46 61	45 92	80 35	88 58	84 82
Ottawa	110 01	40 00	33 87	13 33	11 59	11 94	37 22	34 63	35 15	72 73	77 01	76 16
Owen Sound	67 07	12 93	32 27	15 38	20 90	18 79	34 76	30 26	32 08	56 61	88 90	71 59
Perth	62 32	72 40	32 74	16 71	21 15	19 16	36 54	36 85	36 71	85 98	85 98	85 93
Peterborough	86 17	28 00	32 87	15 41	16 81	16 48	35 71	33 28	33 85	71 39	79 26	77 42
Petrolia *	90 00	86 56	30 00	45 00	32 50	38 18	70 00	95 83	84 09	197 02	181 90	190 04
Preston	60 33	28 00	31 28	14 60	14 84	14 73	31 20	39 19	35 63	69 41	83 49	78 06
St. Catharines	55 80	36 47	40 82	21 61	17 67	18 79	51 35	53 68	52 99	99 95	95 39	96 52
St. George	63 25	4 44	32 83	.....	14 00	14 00	.....	39 00	39 00	63 64	79 55	73 90
St. Thomas	41 83	69 87	35 90	15 98	13 30	14 43	41 91	37 86	39 64	103 51	85 11	93 56
Stratford	80 29	33 31	40 80	25 00	23 08	23 75	36 28	34 70	35 20	95 32	100 51	98 61
Toronto	110 87	117 56	39 64	15 39	16 99	16 67	56 57	56 96	56 89	116 44	118 20	117 88
Waterloo	53 89	41 16	28 71	13 33	16 67	16 11	46 67	39 06	42 50	73 69	79 73	77 87
Whitby ..	54 67	15 86	57 50	22 77	16 78	19 48	36 15	33 78	34 85	85 69	87 20	86 52
Woodstock	100 35	38 81	43 36	19 35	22 43	20 81	42 30	43 34	42 82	84 50	112 09	97 62
The Province :												
1889	81 24	42 26	37 75	17 65	16 82	17 10	42 29	43 01	42 76	85 12	93 48	90 54
1888	77 63	.....	41 78	18 51	16 92	17 41	45 40	43 57	44 14	88 07	92 93	91 36

* These high averages per capita are due to the small number dependent on workers returned.

MISCELLANEOUS—EXTRA EARNINGS, SOCIETY DUES, ETC.

TABLE XII.—Showing by localities the number of workers making extra earnings outside of regular occupation, the number aided by dependents' earnings, the number quoting rent, fuel, food and clothing, and the number paying society dues and life insurance, together with the average amount so paid.

Localities.	With dependents.								Without dependents.					
	Extra earnings of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Rent.	Taxes, interest and instalments.	Fuel.	Clothing.	Food.	Society dues and life insurance.		Extra earnings of self.	Clothing.	Board and lodging.	Society dues and life insurance.	
								No.	Av.				No.	Av.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		\$ c.	No.	No.	No.		\$ c.	
Aylmer.....	13	7	33	22	42	16	16	22	24 76	2	13	11	4	19 50
Barrie.....	8	2	45	42	81	87	90	39	18 65	....	66	66	18	16 73
Berlin.....	3	4	21	10	27	20	23	19	18 71	1	21	23	7	13 70
Bowmanville.....	12	12	42	30	72	72	72	48	13 90	3	26	26	14	13 00
Brantford.....	5	5	21	17	38	30	34	21	21 95	3	64	6	10	24 69
Brockville.....	15	1	73	44	118	119	119	72	22 19	4	76	76	27	20 04
Carleton Place....	4	5	23	13	36	37	36	30	16 46	2	13	15	9	18 11
Chatham.....	13	6	13	11	23	22	22	13	26 92	1	2	2	....	....
Cobourg.....	7	9	33	9	42	42	42	31	18 77	1	24	24	11	16 05
Collingwood.....	16	3	16	15	31	31	31	15	10 07	1	23	23	6	20 13
Cornwall.....	12	6	26	11	36	34	31	26	14 60	2	10	10	5	26 62
Galt.....	6	4	22	14	36	30	28	20	32 60	2	10	9	3	33 87
Gananoque.....	8	5	17	11	28	28	28	17	13 00	4	21	23	2	13 00
Guelph.....	7	4	81	56	137	137	137	115	18 07	....	27	28	9	20 78
Hamilton.....	25	23	120	43	160	138	100	105	11 38	4	47	47	20	8 95
Kingston.....	8	15	29	7	33	36	35	18	14 01	5	26	26	7	9 43
Lindsay.....	5	10	25	24	44	35	28	19	26 41	3	18	19	6	9 88
Listowel.....	2	4	19	16	36	36	34	18	23 69	2	38	35	8	14 00
London.....	44	42	89	54	142	128	135	101	15 63	22	76	76	51	10 17
Orillia.....	6	7	7	17	24	22	21	7	18 34	....	9	9	3	3 72
Oshawa.....	6	3	19	14	33	25	27	29	16 41	....	8	9	9	10 72
Ottawa.....	9	49	167	42	218	217	218	79	8 47	2	69	69	13	6 54
Owen Sound.....	3	8	14	11	26	15	10	16	13 60	6	13	19	10	9 56
Perth.....	10	26	50	36	64	53	63	29	17 77	3	35	36	13	14 46
Peterborough.....	3	4	30	9	39	39	39	26	27 27	....	25	25	10	31 40
Petrolea.....	1	....	2	2	4	4	4	4	44 35	2	4	4	4	33 25
Preston.....	2	2	12	6	18	12	12	10	12 05	2	14	15	5	15 93
St. Catharines....	29	22	110	31	122	96	91	64	15 16	8	51	46	17	11 24
St. George.....	2	....	4	2	6	4	4	4	9 88	....	3	3	....	....
St. Thomas.....	4	2	23	22	44	42	43	40	24 37	....	10	11	11	18 55
Stratford.....	18	30	107	61	106	77	80	120	21 57	12	78	105	42	19 61
Toronto.....	12	40	223	42	265	250	267	194	13 12	4	200	202	98	12 57
Waterloo.....	8	5	18	6	17	5	5	8	17 75	1	3	5	2	13 00
Whitby... ..	5	9	18	14	32	33	33	13	24 88	2	13	13	6	25 25
Woodstock.....	5	5	23	23	45	45	45	36	27 97	1	4	5	3	22 00
The Province.	336	379	1,575	787	2,225	2,017	2,003	1,428	17 45	105	1,140	1,181	463	15 01

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1889.

PART V.—LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:
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1890.

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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.
PART V.

TO THE HONORABLE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE :

SIR,—I have the honor to present herewith Part V. of the eighth annual report of the Bureau of Industries, being a statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies in Ontario for the year 1889.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Toronto, Sept., 1890.

A. BLUE,
Secretary.

PART V.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.

The number of loan and investment companies doing business in Ontario which have made returns to the Bureau of their affairs for 1889 is seventy-one, being seven more than for the previous year. Several of the latter are new companies, all are comparatively weak concerns, and they do not add much to the aggregate of business as reported for 1888. Of the seventy-one companies, one was organised in 1844, one in 1851, one in 1855, one in 1858, one in 1859, two in 1863, one in 1864, three in 1865, one in 1869, five in 1870, two in 1871, two in 1872, five in 1873, one in 1874, four in 1875, five in 1876, eight in 1877, one in 1878, three in 1879, two in 1880, five in 1881, one in 1882, one in 1883, three in 1884, two in 1885, three in 1886, one in 1887 and five in 1889. Of these, forty-seven are located in four cities, viz: twenty-nine in Toronto, ten in London, five in St. Thomas and three in Hamilton, and from the following general statement of affairs it will appear that a very large proportion of the business of loan and investment societies in the province is carried on in those cities.

Schedule.	Hamilton.	London.	St. Thomas.	Toronto.	Other places.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital subscribed.....	2,486,382	10,780,500	1,535,350	47,061,700	7,770,289
Liabilities to stockholders	2,198,923	7,895,188	1,063,933	23,902,552	6,569,391
Liabilities to the public..	3,221,224	9,173,501	674,545	42,718,349	7,179,537
Total liabilities.....	5,420,147	17,068,689	1,738,478	66,620,901	13,748,928
Secured loan assets.....	5,053,081	15,650,225	1,720,457	59,105,378	13,137,716
Property assets.....	367,066	1,418,434	18,021	7,515,523	611,212
Total assets.	5,420,147	17,068,689	1,738,478	66,620,901	13,748,928

The subscribed capital of the companies in the four cities named makes nearly 90 per cent. of the whole, while the assets and liabilities respectively make nearly 87 per cent. of the whole.

The subscribed capital of the seventy-one companies is \$69,694,221, which is only \$1,754,662 more than the amount of the subscribed capital returned by sixty-four companies in 1888.

The liabilities to stockholders of the seventy-one companies is \$41,629,987 and the liabilities to the public \$62,967,156, as against \$40,108,161 of liabilities to shareholders and \$59,540,175 of liabilities to the public of the sixty-four companies reporting for 1888.

The amount of secured loan assets of the seventy-one companies is \$94,666,887 and of property assets \$9,930,256, as against \$89,042,190 of secured loan assets and \$10,606,146 of property assets for the sixty-four companies reporting in 1888.

The amount of dividend declared by the seventy-one companies is \$2,202,217, being at the average rate of 7.17 per cent. on the amount of paid up stock. The amount loaned during the year was \$21,795,945; the amount received from borrowers \$21,353,871; and the total amount invested and secured by mortgage \$91,574,215. The amount of deposits received was \$24,734,347; deposits repaid, \$24,583,550; debentures issued, \$11,337,938, and debentures repaid, \$7,578,661. The total amount of debentures issued by the companies is \$44,335,081, of which \$7,622,256 is payable in Canada and \$36,712,825 elsewhere. The amount of interest paid and accrued on debentures for the year was \$2,015,084, being at the average rate of 4.545 per cent., while the amount paid on deposits was \$680,570, being at the average rate of 4.017 per cent.

For the purpose of showing the growth of the business of companies, the following table has been prepared for fifty-five companies which have reported their affairs for the years 1887, 1888 and 1889 :

Schedule.	1889.	1888.	1887.
	\$	\$	\$
Capital subscribed.....	60,351,871	57,379,159	56,114,310
Liabilities to stockholders.....	38,591,870	36,895,451	35,910,563
Liabilities to the public.....	57,073,892	52,948,095	51,177,104
Total liabilities.....	95,665,762	89,843,546	87,087,667
Secured loan assets.....	87,129,592	81,235,305	79,035,804
Property assets.....	8,536,170	8,608,241	8,051,863
Total assets.....	95,665,762	89,843,546	87,087,667
Dividend declared.....	2,098,814	2,035,446	2,021,207
Loaned during the year.....	20,391,868	17,049,796	17,162,412
Received from borrowers.....	19,965,687	18,839,040	18,987,927
Total invested and secured by mortgage.....	84,171,465	78,776,916	75,494,963
Deposits received.....	24,419,674	22,918,698	25,283,071
Deposits repaid.....	24,357,831	24,188,350	25,283,441
Debentures issued.....	10,505,870	7,958,544	6,263,884
Debentures repaid.....	6,868,817	5,123,871	4,346,294
Reserve fund.....	8,371,340	7,667,885	7,254,105
Stock paid up fully and in part.....	28,397,572	27,346,847	26,772,028
Debentures payable in Canada.....	7,089,355	5,949,676	5,500,622
Debentures payable elsewhere.....	31,601,564	29,078,893	26,722,070
Total debentures.....	38,690,919	35,028,569	32,222,692
Interest paid and accrued—			
On debentures.....	1,741,483	1,592,484	1,552,621
On deposits.....	676,871	708,708	685,138

Taking those fifty-five companies which made returns for the years 1887, 1888 and 1889, it will be observed that the liabilities to stockholders increased in the two years by \$2,681,307 and the liabilities to the public by \$5,896,788, while the increase of secured loan assets in the same period was \$8,093,788 and of properly assets \$484,307. The amount loaned in 1889 was \$3,229,456 more than in 1887, and the total amount invested and secured by mortgage at the end of 1889 was \$8,676,502 more than at the end of 1887; yet the amount of dividend declared in 1889 was only \$77,607 more than in 1887, although the paid up stock had increased in the interval from \$26,772,028 in 1887 to \$28,397,572 in 1889. The reserve fund of the companies, however, had increased in the same period from \$7,254,105 to \$8,371,340. With the increase in the amount loaned there is a corresponding increase in the debentures issued, the total in 1887 having been \$6,263,884 and in 1889 \$10,505,870, while the amount of debentures repaid was \$4,346,294 in 1887 and \$6,868,817 in 1889. The total amount of debentures outstanding at the close of 1887 was \$32,222,692 and in 1889 \$38,690,919, of which amounts only \$5,500,622 was payable in Canada in the former year and \$7,089,355 in the latter. It thus appears that while 83 per cent. of the total debentures were payable elsewhere than in Canada in 1887, the proportion in 1889 so payable was about 82 per cent. The interest paid and accrued on debentures issued by the fifty-five companies in 1887 was \$1,552,621 and in 1889 it was \$1,741,483, being for the former year at the rate of 4.818 per cent. and for the latter year at the rate of 4.501 per cent. The total amount of deposits received was \$25,283,071 in 1887 and \$24,419,674 in 1889, while the amount of deposits repaid was \$25,283,441 in 1887 and

\$24,357,831 in 1889. The amount of interest paid on deposits in the former year was, \$685,138, being at the rate of 3.908 per cent., and in the latter year \$676,871, being at the rate of 4.023 per cent.

For further comparison the following statement is prepared of sixty-four companies which reported for the years 1888 and 1889 :*

Schedule.	1889.	1888.
	\$	\$
Capital subscribed.....	69,045,671	67,939,559
Liabilities to stockholders.....	41,485,965	40,108,161
Liabilities to the public	62,943,603	59,540,175
Total liabilities.....	104,429,568	99,648,336
Secured loan assets.....	94,502,621	89,042,190
Property assets.....	9,926,947	10,606,146
Total assets.....	104,429,568	99,648,336
Dividend declared.....	2,201,454	2,152,377
Loaned during the year.....	21,705,423	18,567,954
Received from borrowers.....	21,330,361	20,393,404
Total invested and secured by mortg. ge.....	91,413,189	86,728,523
Deposits received.....	24,721,232	23,001,584
Deposits repaid.....	24,580,790	24,261,630
Debentures issued.....	11,337,938	8,736,777
Debentures repaid.....	7,578,661	5,944,268
Reserve fund.	8,711,107	8,030,118
Stock paid up fully and in part.....	30,594,567	30,088,097
Debentures payable in Canada.....	7,622,256	6,578,122
Debentures payable elsewhere.....	36,712,825	34,857,050
Total debentures.....	44,335,081	41,435,172
Interest paid and accrued—		
On debentures.....	2,015,084	1,906,741
On deposits.....	680,570	710,636

Taking again these sixty-four companies which reported for the years 1888 and 1889, it will be observed that the amount of paid up capital in the former year was \$30,038,097, and in the latter \$30,594,567. The liabilities of these companies to stockholders increased in the year by \$1,377,804 and the liabilities to the public by \$3,403,428. The amount of secured loan assets increased by \$5,460,431, while the property assets show a decrease of \$679,199. The amount loaned during the year rose from \$18,567,954 to \$21,705,423, and the total amount invested and secured by mortgage from \$86,728,523 to \$91,413,189. The reserve fund of the sixty-four companies was \$8,030,118 in 1888 and \$8,711,107 in 1889, being an increase of \$680,989. The amount of debentures issued in 1888 was \$8,736,777 and in 1889 \$11,337,938, while the total amount of debentures outstanding was in the former year \$41,435,172 and in the latter \$44,335,081. Of these debentures the amount payable in Canada in 1888 was only \$6,578,122, and in 1889 \$7,622,256, being only 16 per cent. of the total issue in the former year and 17 per cent. in the latter. The amount of interest paid and accrued on debentures in the sixty-four companies was \$1,906,741 in 1888, being at the rate of 4.601 per cent., and \$2,015,084 in 1889, being at the rate of 4.545 per cent. The amount of interest on deposits in 1888 was \$710,636 and in 1889 \$680,570, being at the rate of 4.049 per cent. in the former year and 4.017 in the latter.

* The amalgamation of the two Peterborough companies reduces the 64 reporting in 1888 to 63 in 1889. In the comparison of 55 companies a portion of the increase is due to this combination, as the Real Estate Association did not report in 1887 and was not included in 1888.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. I.—Companies reporting Statement of Affairs as required by Chapter 169, Section 83, *et. seq.*, R. S. O. 1887, or by provisions of Special Charters.

Number.	Name of Company.	When organised.	President.	Manager.	Head Office.	For year ending—
1	Barrie Loan and Savings Company	April 14, 1881.	N. Dymont	Robert Laidlaw.	Barrie	Dec. 31, 1889.
2	Hastings Loan and Investment Society	January, 1876.	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.	J. P. C. Phillips	Belleville	Dec. 31, 1889.
3	Royal Loan and Savings Company	June, 1, 1876.	T. S. Shenston	R. S. Schell	Brantford	Dec. 31, 1889.
4	Chatham Loan and Savings Company	Sept. 28, 1881.	Archibald Bell	S. F. Gardner	Chatham	Dec. 31, 1889.
5	Huron and Bruce Loan and Investment Company	June, 1886.	Joseph Williams	Horace Horton	Goderich	Dec. 31, 1889.
6	Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society	1876.	David Storton	William Ross	Guelph	Dec. 31, 1889.
7	Hamilton Provident and Loan Society	Sept., 1871.	George H. Gillespie	H. D. Cameron	Hamilton	Dec. 31, 1889.
8	Hamilton Homestead Loan and Savings Society	Jan. 1, 1883.	James E. O'Reilly	I. A. Studdart	Hamilton	Dec. 31, 1889.
9	Landed Banking and Loan Company	February, 1877.	Matthew Leggat	Samuel Slater	Hamilton	Dec. 31, 1889.
10	Frontenac Loan and Investment Society	December, 1863.	James A. Henderson	Thomas Briggs	Kingston	Dec. 31, 1889.
11	Ontario Building and Savings Society	June, 26, 1874.	C. V. Price	James McArthur	Kingston	Dec. 31, 1889.
12	Agricultural Savings and Loan Company	May, 1872.	William Glass	W. A. Lipsey	London	Dec. 31, 1889.
13	Canadian Savings and Loan Company	October, 1875.	James Durand	H. W. Elmin	London	May 31, 1889.
14	Dominion Savings and Investment Society	April, 1872.	Robert Reid	F. B. Leys	London	Dec. 31, 1889.
15	Empire Loan Company of Canada.	April, 1881.	R. R. Eccles	George Pritchard	London	Dec. 31, 1889.
16	Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company	April, 1864.	John W. Little	George A. Somerville	London	Dec. 31, 1889.
17	London Loan Company of Canada.	1877.	Thomas Kent	Malcolm John Kent	London	Dec. 31, 1889.
18	Ontario Stock Company of Ontario	1884.		M. J. Kent	London	Dec. 31, 1889.
19	Ontario Investment Association	April, 1880.	Wm. J. McIntosh	Alfred A. Booker	London	Dec. 31, 1889.
20	Ontario Loan and Debiture Company	October, 1870.	Joseph Jeffery	William F. Bullen	London	Dec. 31, 1889.
21	Royal Standard Loan Company	August, 1877.	C. N. Spencer	D. McMillan	London	Dec. 31, 1889.
22	Orangeville Building and Loan Association.	1873.	James S. Fead	Francis Irwin	Orangeville	Dec. 31, 1889.
23	Ontario Loan and Savings Company	1873.	W. F. Cowan	T. H. McMillan	Oshawa	Dec. 31, 1889.
24	Civil Service Building and Savings Society.	1865.	Henry Hartney	J. M. Courtney	Oshawa	Dec. 31, 1889.
25	Dominion Investment Loan and Savings Company.	Dec. 1, 1886.	James Gillies	James Gillies	Ottawa	Dec. 31, 1889.
26	Metropolitan Loan and Savings Company	August, 1870.	H. V. Noel	C. R. Cunningham	Ottawa	Dec. 31, 1889.
27	Ottawa Building and Loan Society	June 6, 1884.	A. Smirle	C. A. Douglas	Ottawa	May 31, 1889.
28	Owen Sound Grey and Bruce Loan and Savings Company	April 15, 1889.	William Roy	W. P. Telford	Owen Sound	Dec. 31, 1889.
29	Central Canada Loan and Savings Company	April, 1, 1884.	George A. Cox	Fred G. Cox	Peterborough	Dec. 31, 1889.
30	Grown Savings and Loan Company	Jan. 30, 1882.	John H. Fairbank	John Fraser	Potterville	Dec. 31, 1889.
31	Midland Loan and Savings Company	1873.	John Mulligan	Port Hope	Port Hope	Dec. 31, 1889.
32	Security Loan and Savings Company	March 15, 1870.	Thomas R. Merritt	A. M. Macrae	St. Catharines	Dec. 31, 1889.
33	Elgin Loan and Savings Company	May 1, 1879.	Edward Miller	George Rowley	St. Thomas	Dec. 31, 1889.
34	Southern Loan and Savings Company	1870.	Samuel Eccles	A. J. Allworth	St. Thomas	Dec. 31, 1889.
35	Southwestern Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings and Loan Society	February, 1875.	E. W. Gastin	George Sufell	St. Thomas	Dec. 31, 1889.

36	Star Loan Company	August 31, 1881.	G. E. Casey, M.P.	D. M. Tait.	St. Thomas.	Feb. 28, 1890.
37	The St. Thomas Loan Company	August, 1887.	George Scott.	Alexander E. Wallace	St. Thomas.	Dec. 31, 1889.
38	Huron and Lambton Loan and Savings Company	Nov., 1877.	James Flintoft, Sheriff.	Michael Fleming	Sarnia	Dec. 31, 1889.
39	Lambton Loan and Investment Company	1844.	Chas. Mackenzie, M.P.P.	Robert S. Gurd.	Sarnia	June 30, 1889.
40	British Mortgage Loan Company	October, 1877.	James Trow, M.P.	William Euckingham.	Stratford	Dec. 31, 1889.
41	Arcanum Loan and Savings Association	February, 1889.	A. K. McIntosh	Appleton J. Pattison	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
42	(Bristol and West of England Canadian Land Mortgage and Investment Company)	March 25, 1878.	(Sir George W. Edwards.	William Smith & Co.	Bristol, Eng.	Dec. 31, 1889.
43	British Canadian Loan and Investment Company	July 1, 1877.	T. S. Stayner	R. H. Tomlinson	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
44	Building and Loan Association	March 1, 1870.	A. H. Campbell	Walter Gillespie	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
45	Canadian Homestead Loan and Savings Association.	Sept., 1886.	L. W. Smith, Q.C., D.C.L.	Appleton J. Pattison	Toronto	Sept. 30, 1889.
46	Canada Landed Credit Company	1858.	John Hillock	David McGee	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
47	Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company	1855.	John Lang Blackie	John Herbert Mason	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
48	City and County Loan Association.	Jan. 26, 1889.	John Herbert Mason	J. C. Laidlaw	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
49	Dovercourt Land, Building and Savings Company	Dec. 16, 1885.	Amrose Kent	A. G. Lightbourn	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
50	Farmers' Loan and Savings Company	October, 1871.	William Brandon.	George S. C. Bethune.	Toronto	April 30, 1889.
51	Freehold Loan and Savings Company	May, 1859.	A. T. Fulton	Hon. S. C. Wood.	Toronto	April 30, 1889.
52	Home Savings and Loan Company	April 25, 1877.	Hon. Frank Smith	James Mason	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
53	Imperial Loan and Investment Company	Sept. 14, 1869.	Sir. Alex. Campbell.	E. H. Kertland	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
54	Land Security Company	Dec., 1873.	Major George Greig	W. Innes Mackenzie	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
55	London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company.	Jan. 1, 1873.	Sir W. P. Howland, C.B.	James Ferrier Kirk	Toronto	Aug. 31, 1889.
56	London and Ontario Investment Company	May 15, 1877.	Hon. Frank Smith	Alfred Morgan Cosby	Toronto	June 30, 1889.
57	National Investment Company of Canada	.....	John Hoskin, LL.D., Q.C.	Andrew Rutherford	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
58	North British Canadian Investment Company	Oct. 14, 1876.	Peter Sturrock	James L. Scarth	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
59	North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company	Dec. 17, 1875.	James W. Barclay, M.P.	(William Smith	Glasgow, Scot.	Nov. 11, 1889.
60	Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Company	Jan. 5, 1880.	James Gornley	(Oster and Hammond	Aberdeen, Scot.	Dec. 31, 1889.
61	Peoples' Loan and Deposit Company	March, 1875.	William Elliot	Edmund T. Lightbourn.	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
62	Real Estate Loan Company of Canada	Dec., 1879.	T. R. Wadsworth	James Watson.	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
63	Royal Oak Building and Savings Society	Dec., 1886.	W. W. Ogden, M. D.	Benjamin Norton	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
64	Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Company	Dec. 15, 1879.	Robert Young	Appleton J. Pattison	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
65	Toronto Land and Loan Company	May 27, 1881.	Arthur Harvey	James L. Scarth	Glasgow, Scot.	Dec. 31, 1889.
66	Trust and Loan Company of Canada.	Oct. 1, 1851.	Charles Morrison	(W. C. Baddome	Toronto	Aug. 31, 1889.
67	Union Loan and Savings Company	March, 1865.	Francis Richardson	(W. W. Ravenhill	London, Eng.	Sept. 30, 1889.
68	Western Canada Loan and Savings Company	March, 1865.	Hon. George W. Allan	William B. B. Simpson.	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
69	Workmen's Savings and Loan Association.	March, 1889.	E. F. Clarke, M.P.P.	Walter S. Lee	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
70	Oxford Permanent Loan and Savings Society	1865.	William Grey	Appleton J. Pattison	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.
71	(Sons of England Building, Loan and Savings Association	June 24, 1889.	Stephen B. Pollard, M.D.	William Grey	Woodstock	Dec. 31, 1889.
				John W. Carter	Toronto	Dec. 31, 1889.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. II.—Comparative statement of Liabilities and Assets of 64 companies reporting for 1888 and 1889.

Companies.	Liabilities.				Assets.			
	To stockholders.		To the public.		Secured loans.		Property.	
	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888
Barrie Loan,	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Barrie.....	130,461	130,209	43,898	41,301	174,074	171,189	285	321
Hastings Loan,								
Belleville.....	209,270	204,359	142,193	119,246	322,952	319,202	28,511	4,403
Royal Loan,								
Brantford.....	596,983	592,577	706,971	689,153	1,244,349	1,208,235	59,605	73,495
Chatham Loan,								
Chatham.....	107,235	87,853	219,642	191,233	310,219	251,320	16,658	27,766
Huron and Bruce,								
Goderich.....	150,548	133,270	72,611	74,938	220,459	190,076	2,700	18,132
Guelph & Ontario,								
Guelph.....	476,137	432,916	846,174	850,786	1,284,285	1,206,266	38,026	77,436
Hamilton Provident,								
Hamilton.....	1,398,557	1,379,198	2,288,261	2,248,173	3,368,144	3,383,865	318,674	243,506
Homestead Loan,								
Hamilton.....	98,166	97,051	.....	.....	95,633	94,368	2,533	2,683
Landed Banking,								
Hamilton.....	702,200	666,785	932,963	830,020	1,589,304	1,469,019	45,859	27,786
Frontenac Loan,								
Kingston.....	240,931	242,377	252,904	254,111	389,564	417,433	104,271	79,055
Ontario Building,								
Kingston.....	271,057	279,682	176,713	163,445	407,531	374,925	40,239	68,202
Agricultural Sav-								
ings, London..	746,227	739,705	950,402	848,349	1,600,358	1,514,147	96,271	73,898
Canadian Sav-								
ings, London..	873,674	858,708	820,834	817,145	1,676,587	1,627,935	17,921	47,918
Dominion Sav-								
ings, London..	1,006,895	1,030,054	948,637	961,177	1,904,794	1,930,299	50,738	60,932
Empire Loan,								
London.....	112,193	106,036	114,638	116,653	225,912	221,813	919	876
Huron and Erie,								
London.....	1,829,946	1,602,826	2,555,438	2,279,488	4,196,041	3,663,068	189,343	219,246
London Loan,								
London.....	698,155	692,125	626,464	547,722	1,316,838	1,189,043	7,781	50,804
London Stock,								
London.....	40,000	40,000	.....	.....	40,000	40,000	.....	.....
Ontario Investm't,								
London.....	780,524	765,294	799,989	1,274,550	907,253	1,338,331	673,260	701,513
Ontario Loan,								
London.....	1,602,878	1,582,345	2,176,565	2,024,437	3,412,620	3,388,338	366,823	218,444
Royal Standard,								
London.....	204,696	198,061	180,534	177,516	369,852	355,992	15,378	19,585
Orangeville Bdg.								
Orangeville....	22,389	22,020	56	1,338	22,217	23,253	228	105
Ontario Loan,								
Oshawa.....	377,628	374,512	532,910	525,306	842,313	881,027	68,225	18,791
Civil Service,								
Ottawa.....	23,077	44,214	.....	.....	20,118	41,079	2,959	3,135
Metropolitan								
Loan, Ottawa..	363,676	365,095	27,473	29,810	278,242	283,921	112,906	110,984
Central Canada,								
Peterborough..	1,025,427	599,261	1,616,383	633,167	2,579,183	1,191,424	62,627	41,004
Peterboro' R'Is,								
Peterborough..	.....	384,543	.....	893,941	.....	1,231,647	.....	46,843
Crown Savings,								
Petrolia.....	127,794	119,098	42,300	32,179	166,425	146,460	3,669	4,817
Midland Loan,								
Port Hope....	373,379	367,425	664,198	589,149	1,010,544	912,485	27,033	44,089
Security Loan,								
St. Catharines..	321,336	321,069	292,916	280,782	602,849	561,187	11,403	40,664
Elgin Loan,								
St. Thomas....	191,233	175,901	130,574	122,495	316,430	283,243	5,377	15,153
Southern Loan,								
St. Thomas....	465,331	464,000	253,586	279,099	714,938	713,493	3,979	29,606

*This company sold its assets to the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company during the year.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. II.—Comparative statement of Liabilities and Assets of 64 companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Companies.	Liabilities.				Assets.			
	To stockholders.		To the public.		Secured loans.		Property.	
	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888
Southw't'n Fm's, St. Thomas....	\$ 149,901	\$ 149,367	\$ 105,863	\$ 99,309	\$ 255,422	\$ 236,892	\$ 342	\$ 11,784
Star Loan, St. Thomas....	177,980	171,666	106,103	115,418	279,964	281,211	4,119	5,873
St. Thomas Loan, St. Thomas ...	79,488	36,942	78,419	.....	153,703	33,140	4,204	3,802
Huron & Lamb- ton, Sarnia....	377,265	374,783	319,943	272,462	689,262	644,296	7,946	2,949
Lambton Loan, Sarnia	625,937	601,391	648,113	644,523	1,260,389	1,161,557	13,661	84,357
British Mortgage, Stratford	364,152	357,282	455,070	340,415	819,222	695,153	.....	2,544
Bristol & West of Eng., Toronto.	156,606	154,135	1,087,583	1,081,914	1,226,958	1,109,327	17,231	126,722
British Canadian, Toronto	413,838	404,047	1,361,406	1,237,418	1,718,424	1,483,891	56,820	157,574
Building & Loan, Toronto	917,705	910,840	835,561	784,665	1,427,411	1,496,540	325,855	198,965
Can. Homestead, Toronto	50,849	37,796	10,026	10,495	60,750	45,400	125	2,891
Canada Landed, Toronto	888,446	872,088	1,484,431	1,426,669	2,223,808	2,182,801	149,069	115,956
Can. Permanent, Toronto	4,101,432	4,071,305	7,163,903	6,515,314	10,809,378	10,027,868	455,957	553,751
Dovercourt Land, Toronto	99,859	83,240	46,836	39,538	109,755	84,008	36,940	38,775
Farmers' Loan, Toronto	752,993	745,429	993,774	884,665	1,735,597	1,582,753	11,170	47,332
Freehold Loan, Toronto	2,030,606	1,867,642	3,831,037	3,526,212	5,489,144	5,084,889	372,499	308,965
Home Savings, Toronto	279,382	265,315	1,792,873	1,552,817	1,880,294	1,648,362	191,961	169,770
Imperial Loan, Toronto	765,650	760,119	1,104,767	1,045,894	1,832,868	1,776,193	37,549	29,820
Land Security, Toronto	1,119,403	918,859	875,597	789,211	1,030,724	792,276	964,276	915,794
Lon. & Canadian, Toronto	1,099,549	1,113,723	3,523,244	3,490,887	3,834,965	3,659,269	787,828	945,341
Lon. & Ontario, Toronto	638,422	626,828	2,248,122	2,265,761	2,757,070	2,659,969	129,474	232,620
National Invest., Toronto	480,056	473,934	1,116,558	1,092,135	1,545,926	1,474,487	50,688	91,582
North British, Toronto	618,020	630,675	1,784,878	1,800,266	2,213,143	1,966,538	189,755	464,403
North of Scotlnd, Toronto	980,690	916,806	2,648,920	2,540,880	3,409,251	3,158,877	220,359	298,809
Ont. Industrial, Toronto	506,039	451,592	267,888	218,680	302,236	207,070	471,691	463,202
People's Loan, Toronto	738,278	732,314	605,228	562,347	1,328,715	1,244,923	14,791	49,738
Real Estate Loan, Toronto	479,139	483,187	286	284	169,189	235,669	310,236	247,802
Scottish, Ontario, Toronto	923,017	921,664	342,962	342,898	255,865	175,111	1,010,114	1,089,451
Toronto Land, Toronto	87,703	74,575	81,791	28,841	107,813	57,777	61,681	45,639
Trust and Loan, Toronto	2,382,356	2,366,975	4,016,256	3,719,984	5,078,027	5,081,516	1,320,585	1,005,443
Union Loan, Toronto	946,147	921,219	1,141,775	922,488	1,989,591	1,657,321	98,331	186,386
Western Canada, Toronto	2,421,644	2,247,733	4,351,844	4,196,486	6,545,469	6,149,741	228,019	294,478
Oxford Perman't, Woodstock	265,411	266,124	6,319	94,599	352,260	323,287	9,470	37,436
Totals.....	41,485,965	40,108,161	62,943,603	59,540,175	94,502,621	89,042,190	9,926,947	10,606,146

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. III.—Comparative statement of dividends declared, amounts loaned during the year, amount received from borrowers (principal and interest), and total amounts invested and secured by mortgage by the 64 companies reporting for 1888 and 1889.

Companies.	Dividend declared.		Loaned during the year.		Received from borrowers.		Total invested and secured by mortgage.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Barrie Loan,								
Barrie.....	8,213	8,168	22,913	38,223	30,285	40,920	174,074	171,189
Hastings Loan,								
Belleville.....	11,177	11,814	26,140	40,571	43,383	54,724	320,567	315,792
Royal Loan,								
Brantford.....	34,666	39,263	203,467	214,873	270,524	201,102	1,235,993	1,201,365
Chatham Loan,								
Chatham.....	6,775	5,379	94,627	47,544	54,620	38,581	309,742	250,778
Huron and Bruce,								
Goderich.....	8,359	7,147	29,854	34,024	12,480	9,984	220,459	181,337
Guelph and Ontario								
Guelph.....	26,002	22,736	287,584	316,010	289,211	311,879	1,280,613	1,203,150
Hamilton Provid-								
ent, Hamilton ..	77,000	77,000	624,245	751,309	804,486	825,166	3,355,211	3,320,068
Homestead Loan,								
Hamilton.....			10,718	17,032	5,776	4,524	95,633	94,368
Landed Banking,								
Hamilton.....	34,812	33,455	371,083	341,688	336,287	319,519	1,589,304	1,470,039
Frontenac Loan,								
Kingston.....	12,000	12,000	70,080	70,772	87,552	73,220	327,037	392,434
Ontario Building,								
Kingston.....	15,000	15,000	64,173	135,367	76,529	141,322	399,017	398,970
Agricultural Sav-								
ings, London....	43,406	43,304	301,479	216,853	314,983	334,654	1,579,776	1,487,964
Canadian Savings,								
London.....	48,221	47,743	242,036	190,843	322,416	344,139	1,550,225	1,511,519
Dominion Savings,								
London.....	55,921	55,646	276,468	391,896	436,086	662,833	1,810,553	1,866,342
Empire Loan,								
London.....	6,075	5,709	69,694	53,844	66,049	38,083	179,552	177,327
Huron and Erie,								
London.....	101,904	99,000	937,176	736,594	666,227	724,411	4,196,041	3,663,068
London Loan,								
London.....	44,121	43,638	290,526	200,805	260,329	334,471	1,219,099	1,205,618
London Stock,								
London.....				100		1,706		
Ontario Investm't,								
London.....*			6,099	42,496	467,792	485,387	650,495	1,039,251
Ontario Loan,								
London.....	84,000	84,000	588,325	619,880	798,578	654,859	3,379,305	3,341,030
Royal Standard,								
London.....	10,641	10,340	52,106	23,670	62,783	68,983	350,611	344,670
Orangeville Build'g,								
Orangeville.....	1,254	1,234	93	6,477	2,264	3,060	22,217	23,253
Ontario Loan,								
Oshawa.....	20,949	20,949	102,045	88,895	134,307	163,888	812,333	784,106
Civil Service,								
Ottawa.....	1,493	3,110	520	1,260	24,425	18,878	19,834	41,079
Metropolitan Loan,								
Ottawa.....	18,635	18,635	47,061	57,777	73,234	77,681	255,603	261,701
Central Canada,								
Peterborough....	47,739	30,000	1,684,371	713,401	594,898	866,539	2,135,894	780,213
Peterboro' R'l Est'e								
Peterborough....		17,373		203,635		367,691		1,231,647
Crown Savings,								
Petrolia.....	6,801	6,982	51,606	24,231	41,981	23,933	157,517	138,954
Midland Loan,								
Port Hope.....	21,000	20,312	202,514	153,444	178,955	146,104	902,804	899,308
Security Loan,								
St. Catharines...	19,191	19,191	134,761	149,603	122,072	132,216	596,593	580,052
Elgin Loan,								
St. Thomas.....	10,092	9,407	123,682	19,701	103,838	61,587	315,323	281,847
Southern Loan,								
St. Thomas.....	28,000	28,000	101,977	83,532	139,709	106,460	707,188	707,110

*In liquidation. †This company sold its assets to the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company during the year.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. III.—Comparative statement of dividends declared, etc.—*Continued.*

Companies.	Dividend declared.		Loaned during the year.		Received from borrowers.		Total invested and secured by mortgage.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
S. Western Farmers' St. Thomas	9,397	9,318	56,219	36,767	52,016	56,502	251,972	234,132
Star Loan, St. Thomas	9,864	9,407	46,299	44,924	65,628	37,167	273,464	276,138
St. Thomas Loan, St. Thomas	3,673	779	107,855	34,987	18,897	3,257	153,303	32,540
Huron and Lambton, Sarnia	22,770	22,728	156,072	94,386	152,301	109,274	588,639	543,394
Lambton Loan, Sarnia	35,550	33,246	213,918	212,760	259,221	244,900	1,174,299	1,145,902
British Mortgage, Stratford	20,700	20,480	223,988	127,811	143,350	168,655	818,922	694,702
Bristol & W. of England, Toronto	10,639	10,639	234,073	229,431	290,584	310,804	1,170,719	1,139,383
British Canadian, Toronto	22,580	22,570	274,264	182,006	236,399	271,124	1,628,005	1,491,507
Building and Loan, Toronto	45,000	45,000	331,079	289,973	354,126	328,261	1,427,411	1,496,540
Canadian Homestead, Toronto			29,250	15,600	3,292	2,298	60,750	45,400
Canada Landed, Toronto	46,480	46,480	252,550	237,547	370,911	325,200	2,199,320	2,177,205
Canada Permanent, Toronto	300,000	276,000	2,276,984	2,122,103	2,310,989	1,910,937	10,794,231	9,967,219
Dovercourt Land, Toronto	6,364	4,427					106,170	82,610
Farmers' Loan, Toronto	42,800	42,800	391,567	308,119	350,170	338,859	1,727,280	1,578,168
Freehold Loan, Toronto	124,241	120,000	1,459,559	823,144	1,343,874	903,783	5,442,510	5,063,758
Home Savings, Toronto	10,500	10,500	1,586,866	1,387,119	1,429,316	1,455,912	798,398	705,067
Imperial Loan, Toronto	43,887	43,885	453,068	469,764	433,090	392,850	1,819,397	1,764,457
Land Security, Toronto	46,721	38,511	619,854	476,965	439,766	235,342	1,095,443	837,649
London and Canadian, Toronto	63,000	70,000	608,605	605,581	867,113	950,069	3,758,802	3,739,168
London and Ontario, Toronto	34,716	34,583	360,305	320,177	565,257	392,407	2,757,070	2,604,140
National Investm't, Toronto	25,500	25,500	316,076	299,236	346,029	257,066	1,543,092	1,472,220
North British, Toronto	24,333	24,333	518,968	718,430	510,544	474,961	2,212,657	2,136,213
North of Scotland, Toronto	66,917	64,667	841,811	486,653	821,920	388,242	3,408,729	3,158,877
Ontario Industrial, Toronto	21,892	21,681	174,431	108,974	79,265	73,892	295,827	198,911
Peoples' Loan, Toronto	41,745	41,480	297,205	242,067	312,866	295,645	1,320,136	1,254,446
Real Estate Loan, Toronto			72,894	20,504	50,668	29,343	165,414	235,669
Scottish Ontario, Toronto	9,125	9,125					255,865	238,971
Toronto Land, Toronto	4,631	3,011	64,695	9,528	19,679	13,959	107,813	57,777
Trust and Loan, Toronto	94,900	94,900	776,601	917,430	858,194	1,018,561	5,073,797	4,833,988
Union Loan, Toronto	52,999	51,857	672,855	435,998	540,781	467,659	1,911,857	1,709,598
Western Canada, Toronto	141,885	141,855	1,224,811	1,303,682	1,231,551	1,250,667	6,491,192	6,118,983
Oxford Permanent, Woodstock	15,198	16,080	45,278	14,938	50,505	47,304	342,042	328,192
Totals	2,201,454	2,152,377	21,705,423	18,567,954	21,330,361	20,393,404	91,413,189	86,728,523

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. IV.—Comparative statement of amounts of deposits (received and repaid) and of debentures (issued and repaid) by the 64 companies reporting for 1888 and 1889.

Companies.	Deposits—				Debentures—			
	Received.		Repaid.		Issued.		Repaid.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
Barrie Loan,	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Barrie	67,608	61,030	70,134	60,044				
Hastings Loan,								
Belleville	121,964	210,165	116,684	235,301	48,667			
Royal Loan,								
Brantford	828,829	786,082	820,665	762,069	111,712	189,637	101,909	119,802
Chatham Loan,								
Chatham	424,160	380,072	396,058	364,533	300			
Huron and Bruce,								
Goderich	125,503	130,911	135,755	120,845				
Guelph and Ontario,								
Guelph	753,976	820,567	779,028	784,029	265,760	338,210	246,091	368,591
Hamilton Provident,								
Hamilton	962,151	1,200,202	1,076,312	1,295,423	326,045	455,146	193,555	223,636
Homestead Loan,								
Hamilton	25,084	17,991	28,841	17,474				
Landed Banking,								
Hamilton	1,424,520	1,206,959	1,349,220	1,157,284	104,184	144,128	76,079	76,700
Frontenac Loan,								
Kingston	352,892	317,820	361,177	333,023				
Ontario Building,								
Kingston	361,326	349,465	353,118	351,331				
Agricultural Savings,								
London	624,915	712,605	592,176	768,136	152,197	111,194	105,160	86,465
Canadian Savings,								
London	1,023,848	1,145,392	1,020,300	1,194,518	22,576	24,286	22,386	23,986
Dominion Savings,								
London	750,771	782,617	786,972	914,562	38,933	67,608	22,379	65,276
Empire Loan,								
London	267,117	209,445	273,492	198,435				
Huron and Erie,								
London	1,134,875	951,507	1,129,475	1,006,724	386,292	204,037	164,090	39,693
London Loan,								
London	882,960	882,163	828,707	857,780	121,200	39,300	107,200	86,340
London Stock,								
London				550				
Ontario Investment,*								
London		380	440	9,890	320,000	55,000	790,842	471,380
Ontario Loan,								
London	575,326	574,615	565,127	596,703	365,436	316,427	224,305	225,123
Royal Standard,								
London	298,060	287,098	294,016	309,570			1,000	1,000
Orangeville Build'g,								
Orangeville								
Ontario Loan,								
Oshawa	298,953	298,528	293,905	336,368	7,800	74,592	39,510	57,631
Civil Service,								
Ottawa								
Metropolitan Loan,								
Ottawa	39,316	34,955	42,841	37,788				
Central Canada,								
Peterborough	395,052	378,580	388,004	541,454	1,105,442	72,340	136,337	
Peterboro' Real								
Estate, Peterboro'+						192,355		236,471
Crown Savings,								
Petrolia	36,118	28,426	25,998	24,385				
Midland Loan,								
Port Hope	399,378	476,874	439,107	493,049	297,677	245,176	188,508	229,824
Security Loan,								
St. Catharines	297,891	302,551	285,755	316,056	7,000	20,867	8,341	10,113
Elgin Loan,								
St. Thomas	269,925	219,121	261,845	228,349				
Southern Loan,								
St. Thomas	314,301	362,411	339,473	329,875				

* In liquidation. † This Company sold its assets to the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company during the year.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. IV.—Comparative statement of amounts of deposits (received and repaid).—*Continued.*

Companies.	Deposits—				Debentures—			
	Received.		Repaid.		Issued.		Repaid.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
South-western Farmers', St. Thomas . . .	122,483	119,846	127,816	123,504				
Star Loan, St. Thomas	109,648	126,228	118,910	111,072				
St. Thomas Loan, St. Thomas	182,837		115,845					
Huron and Lambton, Sarnia	447,146	327,617	386,177	314,614				
Lambton Loan Sarnia	598,476	680,597	618,358	830,738	77,037	137,484	61,620	25,108
British Mortgage, Stratford	567,309	436,212	478,836	441,252				
Bristol & W. of Eng., Toronto					106,365	72,270	98,063	63,997
British Canadian, Toronto			260	163	219,123	157,248	85,517	133,046
Building and Loan, Toronto	892,668	753,503	898,023	826,273	268,175	69,931	211,843	46,887
Canadian Homestead, Toronto	26,683	21,856	13,871	8,630				
Canada Landed, Toronto					367,506	373,753	306,580	323,635
Canada Permanent, Toronto	513,541	301,585	459,913	353,750	1,068,282	1,081,732	507,836	347,860
Dovercourt Land, Toronto					9,500		2,500	
Farmers' Loan, Toronto	451,218	737,624	512,984	778,701	167,295	134,686	500	8,707
Freehold Loan, Toronto	664,650	477,226	701,871	753,907	690,928	819,185	386,907	223,633
Home Savings, Toronto	4,142,252	3,407,775	3,902,196	3,467,992				
Imperial Loan, Toronto	310,077	250,677	361,489	264,918	157,227	132,877	56,493	37,377
Land Security, Toronto	371,057	277,205	381,648	177,493	347,235	251,500	208,250	202,700
London & Canadian, Toronto					1,114,355	470,417	1,034,385	468,121
London and Ontario, Toronto					422,099	263,762	403,527	270,231
National Invest'm't, Toronto					163,999	199,835	149,323	94,020
North British, Toronto	24,333		22,387	3,893	145,513	108,906	172,377	121,032
North of Scotland, Toronto					604,474	703,301	495,947	610,363
Ontario Industrial, Toronto	101,113	65,237	111,232	90,865				
Peoples' Loan, Toronto	892,677	823,082	921,901	854,809	56,700	10,900	6,700	11,700
Real Estate Loan, Toronto								
Scottish Ontario, Toronto	97		462		45,333	55,962	48,423	59,617
Toronto Land, Toronto	833		491				1,550	
Trust and Loan, Toronto					677,033	199,144	434,415	75,093
Union Loan, Toronto	514,051	446,441	515,135	531,412	321,770	235,598	117,361	75,622
Western Canada, Toronto	635,320	513,533	778,003	586,319	626,668	708,033	360,852	423,488
Oxford Permanent, Woodstock	95,944	103,808	98,357	96,277				
Totals	24,721,232	23,001,584	24,580,790	24,261,630	11,337,938	8,736,777	7,578,661	5,944,268

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. V.—Statement of affairs showing the capital stock, liabilities and assets of 71 Loan and Investment Companies in the Province of Ontario for the year 1889, as required to be furnished by Chapter 169, Section 83, R. S. O. 1887, or by provisions of Special Charters.

Schedule.	Barrie Loan and Savings Company, Barrie.	Hastings Loan and Investment Society, Belleville.	Royal Loan and Savings Company, Brantford.	Chatham Loan and Savings Company, Chatham.	Huron and Bruce Loan and Investment Company, Goderich.	Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society, Guelph.	Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, Hamilton.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised	250,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,500,000
Capital subscribed	250,000	225,000	500,000	316,900	196,000	494,300	1,500,000
<i>Liabilities.</i>							
Liabilities to stockholders...	130,461	209,270	596,983	107,235	150,548	476,137	1,898,351
Stock fully paid up			490,550			321,800	1,000,000
Stock on which has been paid	117,500	188,196	5,463	102,635	145,188	26,603	100,000
Accumulating stock						10,543	
Reserve fund	8,500	14,000	73,000	4,600		101,000	235,000
Dividends declared and unpaid	4,112	5,611	17,346		4,286	13,988	38,500
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	349	1,463	10,624		1,074	2,203	25,051
Liabilities to the public	43,898	142,193	706,971	219,642	72,611	846,174	2,288,361
Deposits	25,234	93,526	415,185	219,335	67,611	311,060	910,231
Debentures payable in Canada			284,778	307		520,067	272,471
Debentures payable elsewhere		48,667					1,064,681
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued			6,801			15,047	12,831
Owing to banks	18,659				5,000		
Other liabilities	5		207				28,041
Total liabilities	174,359	351,463	1,303,954	326,877	223,159	1,322,311	3,686,811
<i>Assets.</i>							
Secured loan assets	174,074	322,952	1,244,349	310,219	220,459	1,284,285	3,368,141
Real estate of—							
General borrowers	174,074	320,567	1,235,993	309,742	220,459	1,280,613	3,355,211
Directors and officers of company							
Shareholders' stock		2,385	4,098	477		2,228	2,385
Directors and officers of company on their stock			4,258				300
Otherwise secured						1,444	10,251
Property assets	285	28,511	59,605	16,658	2,700	38,026	318,671
Municipal and school section securities, cash value						8,137	57,511
Office furniture and fixtures		1,638	286	551	590		
Cash on hand	285	3,184	1,537	1,735	585		2,121
Cash in banks		+ 23,689	\$57,782	5,311	1,525	29,889	\$170,031
Office premises				9,061			89,001
Real estate foreclosed							
Other property							
Total assets	174,359	351,463	1,303,954	326,877	223,159	1,322,311	3,686,811

* Including \$378,383 of debenture stock. † Including \$22,258 special deposit. ‡ Including \$20,000 special deposit. § Including \$50,802 special deposits.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Hamilton Homestead Loan and Savings Society, Hamilton.	Landed Banking and Loan Company, Hamilton.	Frontenac Loan and Investment Society, Kingston.	Ontario Building and Savings Society, Kingston.	Agricultural Savings and Loan Company, London.	Canadian Savings and Loan Company, London.	Dominion Savings and Investment Society, London.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised	1,000,000	700,000	Unlimited	250,000	1,000,000	Unlimited	1,000,000
Capital subscribed	286,382	700,000	200,000	250,000	630,200	750,000	1,000,000
<i>Liabilities.</i>							
Liabilities to stockholders...	98,166	702,200	240,931	271,057	746,227	873,674	1,006,895
Stock fully paid up			200,000	250,000			
Stock on which has been paid	63,002	557,700			615,700	683,250	928,556
Accumulating stock		21,768			5,200	5,472	702
Reserve fund		93,000	30,000		103,000	170,000	
Dividends declared and unpaid		16,700	6,086	7,529	21,549		27,856
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	35,164	13,032	4,845	13,528	778	14,952	49,697
Liabilities to the public		932,963	252,904	176,713	950,402	820,834	948,637
Deposits		596,173	252,888	176,642	601,467	638,450	546,325
Debentures payable in Canada		244,360			192,600	141,976	72,111
Debentures payable elsewhere		84,302			151,650	36,500	326,504
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued		7,118			3,624	3,908	3,697
Owing to banks		1,010	16	71	1,061		
Other liabilities							
Total liabilities	98,166	1,635,163	493,835	447,770	1,696,629	1,694,508	1,955,532
<i>Assets.</i>							
Secured loan assets	95,633	1,589,304	389,564	407,531	1,600,358	1,676,587	1,904,794
Real estate of—							
General borrowers	91,083	1,589,304	323,423	399,017	1,579,776	1,550,225	1,904,794
Directors and officers of company	4,550		3,614				
Shareholders' stock			17,445	6,249	19,504	124,679	
Directors and officers of company on their stock			19,729	2,265	1,078	856	
Otherwise secured			25,353			827	
Property assets	2,533	45,859	104,271	40,239	96,271	17,921	50,738
Municipal and school section securities, cash value		3,293		515	1,905	173	
Office furniture and fixtures	290		189	87	500		1,000
Cash on hand		6,940		42	6,434		
Cash in banks	1,035	32,426	25,625	33,831	58,618	7,342	49,738
Office premises			3,716		28,000	10,406	
Real estate foreclosed		3,200	34,860				
Other property	1,208		39,881	5,764	814		
Total assets	98,166	1,635,163	493,835	447,770	1,696,629	1,694,508	1,955,532

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities etc.—Continued.

Schedule.	Empire Loan Company of Canada, London.	Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, London.	London Loan Company of Canada, London.	London Stock Company of Ontario, London.	Ontario Investment Association, London.	Ontario Loan and De- benture Company, London.	Royal Standard Loan Company, London.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised	1,000,000	2,500,000	Unlimited	100,000	2,750,000	Unlimited	1,000,000
Capital subscribed	215,000	2,500,000	679,700	100,000	2,665,600	2,000,000	240,000
<i>Liabilities.</i>							
Liabilities to stockholders...	112,193	1,829,946	698,155	40,000	780,524	1,602,878	204,696
Stock fully paid up.	75,600	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....
Stock on which has been paid	28,270	239,455	627,950	40,000	780,524	200,000	174,800
Accumulating stock .....	.....	.....	2,911	.....	.....	.....	4,021
Reserve fund	8,267	536,068	65,000	.....	.....	360,000	19,500
Dividends declared and unpaid .....	.....	52,404	.....	.....	.....	42,000	5,239
Contingent funds and un- appropriated profits.....	56	2,019	2,294	.....	.....	878	1,136
Liabilities to the public	114,638	2,555,438	626,464	.....	799,989	2,176,565	180,534
Deposits	108,526	1,138,605	440,947	.....	2,080	450,214	163,724
Debentures payable in Canada .....	.....	425,614	171,376	.....	160,000	67,200	16,400
Debentures payable else- where .....	.....	974,161	.....	.....	630,842	1,639,913	.....
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued .....	.....	17,058	2,803	.....	4,217	19,238	410
Owing to banks	5,722	.....	11,338	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities	390	.....	.....	.....	2,850	.....	.....
Total liabilities	226,831	4,385,384	1,324,619	40,000	1,580,513	3,779,443	385,230
<i>Assets.</i>							
Secured loan assets	225,912	4,196,041	1,316,838	40,000	907,253	3,412,620	369,852
Real estate of—							
General borrowers	183,182	4,196,041	1,216,009	.....	632,109	3,360,494	346,738
Directors and officers of company .....	.....	.....	3,090	.....	18,386	18,811	3,873
Shareholders' stock	42,730	.....	24,634	.....	21,457	28,799	10,822
Directors and officers of company on their stock..	.....	.....	73,105	.....	.....	4,516	8,419
Otherwise secured .....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	235,301	.....	.....
Property assets	919	189,343	7,781	.....	673,260	366,823	15,378
Municipal and school sec- tion securities, cash value .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,186	14,288	.....
Office furniture and fixtures	507	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	300
Cash on hand	412	4,362	5,881	.....	.....	.....	21
Cash in banks .....	.....	104,511	.....	.....	4,934	239,760	12,057
Office premises .....	.....	19,000	.....	.....	.....	72,681	.....
Real estate foreclosed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Other property .....	.....	61,470	1,500	.....	*667,090	40,094	.....
Total assets	226,831	4,385,384	1,324,619	40,000	1,580,513	3,779,443	385,230

* Company in liquidation ; this amount, \$667,090, is the estimated loss in realising on assets.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Orangeville Building and Loan Association, Orangeville.	Ontario Loan and Savings Company, Oshawa.	Civil Service Building and Savings Society, Ottawa.	Dominion Investment Loan and Savings Company, Ottawa.	Metropolitan Loan and Savings Company, Ottawa.	Ottawa Building and Loan Society, Ottawa.	Owen Sound Grey and Bruce Loan and Savings Company, Owen Sound.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised.....	50,000	300,000	22,000	Unlimited	320,000	Unlimited	100,000
Capital subscribed.....	24,550	300,000	20,739	27,400	320,000	184,200	100,000
<i>Liabilities.</i>							
Liabilities to stockholders ..	22,389	377,628	23,077	18,311	363,675	68,007	32,981
Stock fully paid up.....	15,450		20,739	14,600			4,900
Stock on which has been paid ..	5,454	299,281		2,101	310,560	67,960	27,416
Accumulating stock ..				321	32		
Reserve fund ..	231	75,000	1,716		30,000		
Dividends declared and unpaid ..	1,254		622		9,318		658
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits ..		3,347		1,289	13,765	47	7
Liabilities to the public ..	56	532,910		2,092	27,473	7,964	12,694
Deposits ..		279,048			27,473		
Debentures payable in Canada ..		195,992					
Debentures payable elsewhere ..							
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued ..		2,258					
Owing to banks ..		55,612		286		7,900	12,647
Other liabilities ..	56			1,806		64	47
Total liabilities ..	22,445	910,538	23,077	20,403	391,148	75,971	45,675
<i>Assets.</i>							
Secured loan assets ..	22,217	842,313	20,118	20,320	278,242	75,731	45,208
Real estate of—							
General borrowers ..	22,217	810,383	19,834	18,770	248,896	55,500	45,208
Directors and officers of company ..		2,000			6,707	19,400	
Shareholders' stock ..		12,013	61	1,012	7,163		
Directors and officers of company on their stock ..		4,463	223		14,778		
Otherwise secured ..		13,454		538	698	831	
Property assets ..	228	68,225	2,959	83	112,906	240	467
Municipal and school section securities, cash value ..		500			460		
Office furniture and fixtures ..		272		79			6
Cash on hand ..		*56,453	2,959	4	3,621	240	
Cash in banks ..	228	11,000			16,116		
Office premises ..					92,709		
Real estate foreclosed ..							461
Other property ..							
Total assets ..	22,445	910,538	23,077	20,403	391,148	75,971	45,675

*Including \$52,626 special deposit.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Central Canada Loan and Savings Company, Peterborough.*	Crown Savings and Loan Company, Petrolia.	Midland Loan and Savings Company, Port Hope.	Security Loan and Savings Company, St. Catharines.	Elgin Loan and Savings Company, St. Thomas.	Southern Loan and Savings Company, St. Thomas.	Southwestern Farmers and Mechanics' Savings and Loan Society, St. Thomas.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised.....	2,000,000	1,000,000	380,000	300,000	625,000	Unlimited	Unlimited
Capital subscribed.....	2,000,000	165,650	380,000	275,000	625,000	400,000	157,150
<i>Liabilities.</i>							
Liabilities to stockholders...	1,025,427	127,794	373,379	321,336	191,233	465,331	149,901
Stock fully paid up.....	500,000	79,800	280,000			400,000	
Stock on which has been paid.....	300,000	37,142	20,000	274,156	174,084		134,520
Accumulating stock.....							49
Reserve fund.....	180,000	7,000	60,000	34,000	16,000	62,000	9,200
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	23,390	3,477	10,561	9,595			4,687
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits.....	22,037	375	2,818	3,585	1,149	3,331	1,445
Liabilities to the public.....	1,616,383	42,300	664,198	292,916	130,574	253,586	105,863
Deposits.....	351,580	42,300	238,848	264,451	130,574	253,586	98,094
Debentures payable in Canada.....	368,750		409,214	28,465			
Debentures payable elsewhere.....	824,778						
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued.....	18,815		11,960				
Owing to banks.....			4,176				7,769
Other liabilities.....	52,460						
Total liabilities.....	2,641,810	170,094	1,037,577	614,252	321,807	718,917	255,764
<i>Assets.</i>							
Secured loan assets.....	2,579,183	166,425	1,010,544	602,849	316,430	714,938	255,422
Real estate of—							
General borrowers.....	2,135,894	165,405	992,804	596,593	312,748	707,188	251,972
Directors and officers of company.....		1,020					
Shareholders' stock.....			6,955	6,256	2,575	6,600	3,450
Directors and officers of company on their stock..			10,225			1,150	
Otherwise secured.....	443,289		560				
Property assets.....	62,627	3,669	27,033	11,403	5,377	3,979	342
Municipal and school section securities, cash value.....				4,344			
Office furniture and fixtures.....		64	669	230			
Cash on hand.....	1,521		800				342
Cash in banks.....	61,106	3,605	6,880	6,742	631	3,979	
Office premises.....							
Real estate foreclosed.....			17,789		4,746		
Other property.....			895	87			
Total assets.....	2,641,810	170,094	1,037,577	614,252	321,807	718,917	255,764

*This Company purchased the assets of the Peterboro' Real Estate Investment Company during the year.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—Continued.

Schedule.	Star Loan Company, St. Thomas.	St. Thomas Loan Company, St. Thomas.	Huron and Lambton Loan and Savings Company, Sarnia.	Lambton Loan and Investment Company, Sarnia.	British Mortgage Loan Company, Stratford.	Arcanum Loan and Savings Association, Toronto.	Bristol and West of England Canadian Land Mortgage and Investment Company, Toronto.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised.....	270,000	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	2,433,333
Capital subscribed.....	237,700	175,500	398,100	450,000	450,000	86,200	664,908
<i>Liabilities.</i>							
Liabilities to stockholders...	177,980	79,488	377,265	625,937	364,152	4,854	156,606
Stock fully paid up.....					128,600		
Stock on which has been paid.....	128,400	78,825	325,697	446,366	170,209		132,982
Accumulating stock.....	37,950					4,712	
Reserve fund.....	10,000		51,550	175,000	54,000		14,600
Dividends declared and unpaid.....					10,457		
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits.....	1,630	663	18	4,571	886	142	9,024
Liabilities to the public.....	106,103	78,419	319,943	648,113	455,070	346	1,087,583
Deposits.....	105,943	78,419	313,534	432,608	403,921		
Debentures payable in Canada.....				204,193			
Debentures payable elsewhere.....							1,063,832
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued.....				4,313	15,967		11,862
Owing to banks.....			6,409	6,999	35,182		11,889
Other liabilities.....	160					346	
Total liabilities.....	284,083	157,907	697,208	1,274,050	819,222	5,200	1,244,189
<i>Assets.</i>							
Secured loan assets.....	279,964	153,703	689,262	1,260,389	819,222	5,200	1,226,958
Real estate of—							
General borrowers.....	273,464	153,303	588,639	1,167,695	794,451	5,200	1,226,958
Directors and officers of company.....				6,604	24,471		
Shareholders' stock.....	6,500	400	32,035	16,476	300		
Directors and officers of company on their stock.....				515			
Otherwise secured.....			68,588	69,099			
Property assets.....	4,119	4,204	7,946	13,661			17,231
Municipal and school section securities, cash value							
Office furniture and fixtures.....				1,000			
Cash on hand.....			7,946	4,394			34
Cash in banks.....	1,416	4,204					16,496
Office premises.....	2,703			267			
Real estate foreclosed.....				8,000			701
Other property.....							
Total assets.....	284,083	157,907	697,208	1,274,050	819,222	5,200	1,244,189

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Toronto.	Building and Loan Association, Toronto.	Canadian Homestead Loan and Savings Association, Toronto.	Canada Landed Credit Company, Toronto.	Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	City and County Loan Association, Toronto.	Dovercourt Land, Building and Savings Company, Toronto.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised	5,000,000	750,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	4,500,000	500,000	500,000
Capital subscribed	1,620,000	750,000	418,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	31,600	64,550
<i>Liabilities.</i>							
Liabilities to stockholders...	413,838	917,705	50,849	888,446	4,101,432	6,505	99,839
Stock fully paid up		750,000			2,000,000	1,250	
Stock on which has been paid	322,570		47,040	664,000	500,000	5,147	63,630
Accumulating stock	70,000	100,000		166,000	1,340,000		25,000
Reserve fund	11,290	22,500		25,776	150,016		2,864
Dividends declared and unpaid	9,978	45,205	3,809	32,670	111,416	108	8,345
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits							
Liabilities to the public	1,361,406	835,561	10,026	1,484,431	7,163,903	176	46,836
Deposits	10,249	227,002			1,018,649		
Debentures payable in Canada	147,401	120,607		32,670	510,160		7,000
Debentures payable elsewhere	1,184,290	487,041		1,449,121	*5,425,165		
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued	14,278			299	185,871		303
Owing to banks			2,002		7,500		
Other liabilities	5,188	911	8,024	2,341	16,558	176	39,533
Total liabilities	1,775,244	1,753,266	60,875	2,372,877	11,265,335	6,681	146,696
<i>Assets.</i>							
Secured loan assets	1,718,424	1,427,411	60,750	2,223,808	10,809,378	6,007	109,755
Real estate of —							
General borrowers	1,713,685	1,412,761	60,750	2,199,191	10,794,231	6,007	106,170
Directors and officers of company							
Shareholders' stock	1,634	14,650			15,147		
Directors and officers of company on their stock							
Otherwise secured	3,105			24,617			3,585
Property assets	56,820	325,855	125	149,069	455,957	674	36,940
Municipal and school section securities, cash value	4,574				220,280		
Office furniture and fixtures	446		125			34	
Cash on hand	526	1,630		260	2,813	17	926
Cash in banks	36,215	29,928		83,386	116,302	590	4,785
Office premises		80,000		40,000	115,064		
Real estate foreclosed		†212,922		17,617			
Other property	15,059	1,375		7,806	1,498	33	181,229
Total assets	1,775,244	1,753,266	60,875	2,372,877	11,265,335	6,681	146,695

* Including \$578,063 of debenture stock. † Including \$20,579 real estate. ‡ Acquired by foreclosure or otherwise.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Farmers' Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Freehold Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Home Savings and Loan Company, Toronto.	Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada, Toronto.	Land Security Company, Toronto.	London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, Toronto.	London and Ontario Investment Company, Toronto.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised	1,057,250	3,700,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	2,500,000
Capital subscribed	1,057,250	3,198,900	1,500,000	629,850	1,377,825	5,000,000	2,480,300
<i>Liabilities.</i>							
Liabilities to stockholders...	752,993	2,030,606	279,382	765,650	1,119,403	1,099,549	638,422
Stock fully paid up	500,000	827,000					
Stock on which has been paid	111,430	474,380	150,000	626,200	489,445	700,000	496,060
Accumulating stock				1,167			
Reserve fund	120,163	621,058	100,000	113,000	545,000	360,000	125,000
Dividends declared and unpaid	21,400	64,241	5,250	21,968	24,389	28,000	17,362
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits		43,927	24,132	3,315	60,569	11,549	
Liabilities to the public	993,774	3,831,037	1,792,873	1,104,767	875,597	3,523,244	2,248,122
Deposits	457,142	779,515	1,733,245	93,368	218,678		
Debentures payable in Canada	203,042	735,090		192,659	470,035	20,000	385,500
Debentures payable elsewhere	312,245	2,238,222		784,048		*3,447,902	1,842,432
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued	21,345	78,210	57,128	26,199	6,702	25,018	17,537
Owing to banks				8,493			
Other liabilities			2,500		180,182	30,324	2,653
Total liabilities	1,746,767	5,861,643	2,072,255	1,870,417	1,995,000	4,622,793	2,886,544
<i>Assets.</i>							
Secured loan assets	1,735,597	5,489,144	1,880,294	1,832,868	1,030,724	3,834,965	2,757,070
Real estate of —							
General borrowers	1,727,280	5,442,510	773,363	1,819,397	1,030,724	3,758,802	2,757,070
Directors and officers of company			25,035				
Shareholders' stock	8,317	40,087	2,167	10,976			
Directors and officers of company on their stock				2,495			
Otherwise secured		6,547	1,073,729			76,163	
Property assets	11,170	372,499	191,961	37,549	964,276	787,828	129,474
Municipal and school section securities, cash value		1,346	47,065	500		382,821	58,841
Office furniture and fixtures	365	4,302	1,900	700			2,486
Cash on hand	1,370	124	15,589	21,597			94
Cash in banks	6,964	238,896	90,957	14,752	62,997	83,820	51,855
Office premises		67,247	15,850			108,393	
Real estate foreclosed		60,584				153,035	
Other property	2,471		20,600		+901,279	59,759	16,198
Total assets	1,746,767	5,861,643	2,072,255	1,870,417	1,995,000	4,622,793	2,886,544

* Including certificates payable at fixed dates. † Real estate.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. V—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	National Investment Company of Canada, Toronto.	North British Canadian Investment Company, Toronto.	North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company, Toronto.	Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Com- pany, Toronto.	People's Loan and Deposit Company, Toronto.	Real Estate Loan Company of Canada, Toronto.	Royal Oak Building and Savings Society, Toronto.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised	2,000,000	2,433,333	3,650,000	500,000	600,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Capital subscribed	1,700,000	2,433,333	3,406,667	466,800	600,000	735,100	87,350
<i>Liabilities.</i>							
Liabilities to stockholders ...	480,056	618,020	980,690	506,039	738,278	479,139	9,280
Stock fully paid up				58,000		401,300	
Stock on which has been paid	425,000	486,667	681,333	255,462	596,100	68,683	
Accumulating stock					1,738		8,693
Reserve fund	35,000	77,867	255,500	165,000	110,000		
Dividends declared and un- paid	13,051	12,759	34,067	10,967	20,864	129	
Contingent fund and un- appropriated profits ...	7,905	40,727	9,790	16,610	9,576	9,027	587
Liabilities to the public ...	1,116,558	1,784,878	2,648,920	267,888	605,228	286	
Deposits		3,893		74,204	465,664	286	
Debentures payable in Canada	107,269				136,800		
Debentures payable else- where	986,391	1,762,765	2,644,157				
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued.	8,649	10,665		1,778	2,318		
Owing to banks	4,450						
Other liabilities	9,799	7,555	4,763	191,906	446		
Total liabilities	1,596,614	2,402,898	3,629,610	773,927	1,343,506	479,425	9,280
<i>Assets.</i>							
Secured loan assets	1,545,926	2,213,143	3,409,251	302,236	1,328,715	169,189	8,200
Real estate of—							
General borrowers	1,516,092	2,212,657	3,408,729	254,998	1,320,136	165,414	8,200
Directors and officers of company	27,000			40,829			
Shareholders' stock				5,870	8,412	3,775	
Directors and officers of company on their stock ..							
Otherwise secured	2,834	486	522	539	167		
Property assets	50,688	189,755	220,359	471,691	14,791	310,236	1,080
Municipal and school sec- tion securities, cash value.		15,682	113,810				
Office furniture and fix- tures		243	1,320		564	325	
Cash on hand	252	3,434	73	104	1,000	44	
Cash in banks	3,987	71,197	9,183	29,977	13,227	2,661	1,080
Office premises			62,218				
Real estate foreclosed	46,449	52,677	33,755			236,904	
Other property		46,522		441,610		70,302	
Total assets	1,596,614	2,402,898	3,629,610	773,927	1,343,506	479,425	9,280

* Including \$368,728 of debenture stock. † Including \$12,653, payments in anticipation of call.
‡ Real estate.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. V—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Com- pany, Toronto.	Toronto Land and Loan Company, Toronto.	Trust and Loan Company of Canada, Toronto.	Union Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Western Canada Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Workmen's Savings and Loan Association Toronto.	Oxford Permanent Loan and Savings Society, Woodstock.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised	2,433,333	1,000,000	14,600,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	Unlimited
Capital subscribed	1,216,667	104,600	7,300,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	58,000	242,450
<i>Liabilities.</i>							
Liabilities to stockholders ..	923,017	87,703	2,382,356	946,147	2,421,644	2,633	265,411
Stock fully paid up				599,370	1,000,000		230,550
Stock on which has been paid	608,333	75,533	1,581,667	78,030	500,000		1,763
Accumulating stock						2,566	
Reserve fund	58,400	1,015	727,872	225,000	750,000		19,000
Dividends declared and un- paid	9,161		47,450	26,724	70,000		8,149
Contingent fund and un- appropriated profits	\$247,123	11,155	25,367	17,023	101,644	67	5,949
Liabilities to the public	342,962	81,791	4,016,256	1,141,775	4,351,844		96,319
Deposits	1,995	1,947		426,988	1,155,418		96,119
Debentures payable in Canada				162,968	615,182		
Debentures payable else- where	321,774		3,912,197	551,819	2,517,427		
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued ..	2,153				62,937		
Owing to banks	1,232	12,000			670		
Other liabilities	15,808	67,844	104,059		210		200
Total liabilities	1,265,979	169,494	6,398,612	2,087,922	6,773,488	2,633	361,730
<i>Assets.</i>							
Secured loan assets	255,865	107,813	5,078,027	1,989,591	6,545,469	2,400	352,260
Real estate of—							
General borrowers	255,865	107,813	5,078,797	1,911,857	6,491,192	2,400	342,042
Directors and officers of company							
Shareholders' stock				26,734	46,581		10,019
Directors and officers of company on their stock ..				1,000			
Otherwise secured			4,230	50,000	7,696		199
Property assets	1,010,114	61,681	1,320,585	98,331	228,019	233	9,470
Municipal and school sec- tion securities, cash value ..							
Office furniture and fix- tures	155		1,189	1,226	2,221	44	276
Cash on hand	779		1,493	209	51		4
Cash in banks	29,227	4,924	437,025	35,146	81,878	189	428
Office premises			63,442	61,013	118,539		7,762
Real estate foreclosed			116,950				
Other property	*979,953	56,757	767,286	707	25,330		1,000
Total assets	1,265,979	169,494	6,398,612	2,087,922	6,773,488	2,633	361,730

*Including \$920,358 real estate. †Including \$326,700 special deposits. \$Including \$240,507, payments
in anticipation of "A" shares. ‡Including \$295,346 Dominion securities and \$283,240 Consols.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Sons of England Building, Loan and Savings Association, Toronto.*	Totals of 71 companies.	Totals of 64 companies reporting for the years —		Totals of 55 companies reporting for the years—		
			1889	1888	1889	1888	1887
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised.....	Unlimited	99,824,249	96,224,249	96,246,249	82,007,583	80,029,583	79,175,583
Capital subscribed.....	73,800	69,694,221	69,045,671	67,939,559	60,351,871	57,379,159	56,114,310
<i>Liabilities.</i>							
Liabilities to stockholders.	1,451	41,629,987	41,485,965	40,108,161	38,591,870	36,895,451	35,910,563
Stock fully paid up.....		12,149,509	12,128,759	11,617,271	12,128,759	11,617,271	11,342,861
Stock on which has been paid.....	1,451	18,569,883	18,465,808	18,470,826	16,268,813	15,729,576	15,429,167
Accumulating stock.....		107,935	91,643	205,839	91,643	205,839	222,602
Reserve fund.....		8,711,107	8,711,107	8,030,118	8,371,340	7,667,885	7,254,105
Dividends declared and unpaid.....		985,602	984,944	955,644	930,260	901,150	885,736
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits.....		1,105,951	1,103,704	828,463	801,055	773,730	776,092
Liabilities to the public...	281	62,967,156	62,943,603	59,540,175	57,073,892	52,948,095	51,177,104
Deposits †.....		16,942,965	16,942,965	16,560,766	16,823,175	16,519,063	17,533,413
Debentures payable in Canada.....		7,622,256	7,622,256	6,578,122	7,089,355	5,949,676	5,500,622
Debentures payable elsewhere.....		36,712,825	36,712,825	34,857,050	31,601,564	29,078,893	26,722,070
Interest on debent'rs and depo'ts due and accrued.....		683,322	683,322	619,070	638,689	570,858	587,484
Owing to banks.....		214,046	193,213	131,903	171,320	114,852	155,326
Other liabilities.....	281	791,742	789,022	793,264	749,789	714,753	678,189
Total liabilities.....	1,732	104,597,143	104,429,568	99,648,336	95,665,762	89,843,546	87,087,667
<i>Assets.</i>							
Secured loan assets.....	1,200	94,666,887	94,502,621	89,042,190	87,129,592	81,235,305	79,035,804
Real estate of—							
General borrowers....	1,200	91,536,309	91,393,824	85,573,993	84,066,420	77,826,753	74,954,076
Directors and officers of company.....		207,965	188,565	169,777	188,565	164,977	252,957
Shareholders' stock.....		602,587	601,575	708,137	599,541	703,187	852,267
Directors and officers of company on their stock.....		149,375	149,375	126,482	149,375	126,482	177,465
Otherwise secured.....		2,170,651	2,169,282	2,458,801	2,125,691	2,413,906	2,799,039
Property assets.....	532	9,930,256	9,926,947	10,606,146	8,536,170	8,608,241	8,051,863
Municipal and school section securit's, cash value.....		936,271	936,271	1,159,113	857,174	1,078,462	1,061,151
Office furniture and fixtures.....		27,182	27,104	30,385	23,649	26,851	27,372
Cash on hand.....	46	101,376	101,228	63,768	96,110	59,738	74,053
Cash in banks.....	486	2,501,983	2,499,394	2,316,875	2,306,696	2,045,685	2,127,308
Office premises.....		1,001,508	1,001,508	869,650	1,001,508	869,650	751,971
Real estate foreclosed....		1,095,197	1,095,197	1,574,041	1,042,520	1,092,929	1,091,961
Other property.....		4,266,739	4,266,245	4,592,314	3,208,513	3,434,926	2,918,047
Total assets.....	1,732	104,597,143	104,429,568	99,648,336	95,665,762	89,843,546	87,087,667

* For six months.

† Including in many instances the interest accrued.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of 71 Loan and Investment Companies in the Province of Ontario for the year 1889, as required to be furnished by Chapter 169, Section 83, *et seq*, R. S. O., 1887, or by provisions of Special Charters.

Miscellaneous.	Barrie Loan and Savings Company, Barrie.	Hastings Loan and Investment Society, Belleville.	Royal Loan and Savings Company, Brantford.	Chatham Loan & Savings Company, Chatham.	Huron and Bruce Loan and Investment Company, Goderich.	Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society, Guelph.	Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, Hamilton.
Dividends declared in year—							
Rate per cent.....	7.	6.	7.	7.	6.	7½.	7.
Amount.....\$	8,213	11,177	34,666	6,775	8,359	26,002	77,000
Loaned during year. \$	22,913	26,140	203,467	94,627	29,854	287,584	624,245
Received from borrowers—							
Principal.....\$	30,285	22,222	195,022	38,567	3,200	220,712	804,486
Interest.....\$		21,161	75,502	16,053	9,280	68,499	
Received from depositors.....\$	67,608	121,964	828,829	424,160	125,503	753,976	962,151
Repaid depositors.....\$	70,134	116,684	820,665	396,058	135,755	779,028	1,076,312
Debentures issued.....\$		48,667	111,712	300		265,760	326,045
Debentures repaid.....\$			101,909			246,091	193,555
Debentures to mature within one year.....\$			107,592	300		321,016	145,723
Average rate of interest—							
For debentures.....p.c.		5.00	4.89	4.50		4.48	4.33
For deposits.....p.c.		4.00	3.50	4.02	4.00	3.00	2.96
Interest paid and accrued—							
On debentures.....\$		1,449	13,715	7		24,841	64,505
On deposits.....\$	1,630	3,917	14,259	8,034	3,094	9,455	26,553
Cost of management.....\$	796	3,055	6,446	3,829	1,263	6,951	27,864
Invested and secured by mortgage—							
In Ontario.....\$	174,074	320,567	1,235,993	309,742	220,459	1,280,613	3,231,903
Elsewhere.....\$							123,308
Mortgages by instalments.....\$	900		24,855	55,891		233,329	2,163,422
Mortgages at stated period.....\$	173,174	320,567	1,210,138	253,851	220,459	1,047,284	1,191,789
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages.....p.c.	7.00	6.80	6.52	7.03	6.50	6.41	6.65
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year.....p.c.	7.00	6.50	6.29	6.70	6.50	6.10	6.40
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken—							
Number.....	3		18	3		5	63
Amount.....\$	5,021		45,628	6,250		22,854	128,100
Value of mortgaged property held for sale.....\$		20,000	29,677	11,900			65,545
Amount chargeable against such property.....\$		14,000	25,677	11,736			62,810

NOTE.—Cost of management includes commission, agency, taxes and all other expenses at the head office or elsewhere, not directly chargeable to or on account of borrowers.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous.	Hamilton Homestead Loan and Savings Society, Hamilton.	Landed Banking and Loan Company, Hamilton.	Frontenac Loan and Investment Society, Kingston.	Ontario Building and Savings Society, Kingston.	Agricultural Savings and Loan Company, London.	Canadian Savings and Loan Company, London.	Dominion Savings and Investment Society, London.
Dividends declared in year—							
Rate per cent.....		6.	6.	6.	7.	7.	6.
Amount.....	\$	34,812	12,000	15,000	43,406	48,221	55,921
Loaned during year.....	\$	10,718	371,083	70,080	64,173	301,479	242,036
Received from borrowers—							
Principal.....	\$	5,776	336,287	87,552	76,529	314,983	322,416
Interest.....	\$						
Received from depositors.....	\$	*25,084	1,424,520	352,892	361,326	624,915	1,023,848
Repaid depositors.....	\$	*28,841	1,349,220	361,177	353,118	592,176	1,020,300
Debentures issued.....	\$		104,184			152,197	22,576
Debentures repaid.....	\$		76,079			105,160	22,386
Debentures to mature within one year.....	\$		93,200			195,953	42,576
Average rate of interest—							
For debentures..... p.c.		4.99			4.88	4.90	4.75
For deposits..... p.c.		4.14	3.17	3.17	4.20	4.20	4.50
Interest paid and accrued—							
On debentures.....	\$	14,629			15,112	8,428	18,393
On deposits.....	\$	23,408	7,261	5,055	23,396	26,448	23,120
Cost of management.....	\$	1,354	15,277	3,963	2,572	10,913	9,860
Invested and secured by mortgage—							
In Ontario.....	\$	495,633	1,391,113	222,761	399,017	1,579,776	1,550,225
Elsewhere.....	\$		198,191	104,276			
Mortgages by instalments.....	\$		855,025	308,387	163,703	36,139	22,062
Mortgages at stated period.....	\$	95,633	734,279	18,650	235,314	1,543,637	1,528,163
Average rate of interest on total am't secured by mortgage p.c.		6.00	6.74	7.25	5.65	6.46	6.58
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year..... p.c.			6.68	6.00	5.94	6.26	6.20
Mortgages on which compulsory proceed'gs have been taken—							
Number.....		16		12	9	12	36
Amount.....	\$	37,196		40,938	32,658	31,786	56,349
Value of mortgaged property held for sale.....	\$	38,480	37,600	50,670	19,414	32,900	234,455
Amount chargeable against such property.....	\$	35,168	40,281	55,703	19,414	26,231	230,535

*Members only for dues and withdrawals.

†In Hamilton.

‡Principal only.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous.	Empire Loan Company of Canada, London.	Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, London.	London Loan Company of Canada, London.	London Stock Company of Ontario, London.	*Ontario Investment Association, London.	Ontario Loan and De- benture Company, London.	Royal Standard Loan Company, London.
Dividends declared in year— Rate per cent	6.	9.	7.			7.	6.
Amount.....\$	6,075	101,904	44,121			84,000	10,641
Loaned during year.....\$	69,694	937,176	290,526		6,099	588,325	52,106
Received from borrowers— Principal.....\$	51,285	666,227	181,380	467,792	798,578	40,291	22,492
Interest.....\$	14,764		78,949				
Received from depositors.....\$	267,117	1,134,875	882,960			573,826	298,060
Repaid depositors.....\$	273,492	1,129,475	828,707		440	565,127	294,016
Debentures issued.....\$		386,292	121,200		320,000	365,436	
Debentures repaid.....\$		164,090	107,200		790,842	224,305	1,000
Debentures to mature within one year.....\$		549,559	97,500		790,842	668,023	
Average rate of interest— For debentures.....p.c.		4.45	5.63			4.53	5.00
For deposits.....p.c.	4.50	4.00	4.68			4.15	4.33
Interest paid and accrued— On debentures.....\$		57,705	11,779		52,617	73,617	854
On deposits.....\$	5,090	45,358	21,114		102	19,092	6,673
Cost of management.....\$	2,572	27,284	6,893		14,373	24,155	2,189
Invested and secured by mort- gage— In Ontario.....\$	†179,552	4,196,041	1,219,099		627,407	3,379,365	350,611
Elsewhere.....\$					23,088		
Mortgages by instalments.....\$	88,399	557,827	614,139			1,619,603	2,225
Mortgages at stated period.....\$	91,153	3,638,214	604,960		650,495	1,759,702	348,866
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mort- gages.....p.c.	6.87	6.43	6.50			6.43	
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mort- gages in year.....p.c.	6.50	6.10	6.50			6.20	6.25
Mortgages on which compulsory proceed'gs have been taken— Number	3	10	9			13	
Amount.....\$	5,438	45,261	24,149			55,393	
Value of mortgaged property held for sale.....\$	2,600	3,012	7,500		64,730	3,522	
Amount chargeable against such property.....\$	2,081	3,012	12,012		64,730	3,522	

*In Liquidation.

†Principal only.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous.	Orangeville Building and Loan Association, Orangeville.	Ontario Loan and Savings Company, Oshawa.	Civil Service Building and Savings Society, Ottawa.	Dominion Investment Loan and Savings Company, Ottawa.	Metropolitan Loan and Savings Company, Ottawa.	Ottawa Building and Loan Society, Ottawa.	Owen Sound, Grey and Bruce Loan and Savings Company, Owen Sound.
Dividends declared in year—							
Rate per cent.	6.	7.	6.	.....	6.	.....	6.
Amount \$	1,254	20,949	1,493	.....	18,635	.....	658
Loaned during year \$	93	102,045	520	9,440	47,061	25,800	44,349
Received from borrowers—							
Principal \$	1,487	96,256	24,425	{ 14,628	53,604	{ 5,716	{ 126
Interest \$	777	38,051			19,630		
Received from depositors \$		298,953			39,316		
Repaid depositors \$		293,905			42,841		
Debentures issued \$		7,800					
Debentures repaid \$		39,510					
Debentures to mature within one year \$							
Average rate of interest—							
For debentures p.c.		5.00					
For deposits p.c.		4.00			4.00		
Interest paid and accrued—							
On debentures \$		9,799					
On deposits \$		8,761			1,178		
Cost of management \$	114	5,755	514	614	2,414	537	259
Invested and secured by mortgage—							
In Ontario \$	22,217	812,383	19,510	18,770	255,603	74,900	*44,349
Elsewhere \$			324				
Mortgages by instalments \$	5,790	462,383	7,826	18,770	255,603	74,900	4,025
Mortgages at stated period \$	16,427	350,000	12,008				40,324
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages p.c.	7.00	6.25	7.00	7.00	6.50	7.00	6.50
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year p.c.	7.00	6.25	7.00	7.00	6.75	7.00	6.50
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken—							
Number \$		1		3			
Amount \$		1,232		2,015			
Value of mortgaged property held for sale \$		75,000					
Amount chargeable against such property \$		50,600					

*Principal only.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous.	Central Canada Loan and Savings Company, Peterborough.	Crown Savings and Loan Company, Petrolia.	Midland Loan and Savings Company, Port Hope.	Security Loan and Savings Company, St. Catharines.	Elgin Loan and Savings Company, St. Thomas.	Southern Loan and Savings Company, St. Thomas.	Southwestern Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings and Loan Society, St. Thomas.
Dividends declared in year—							
Rate per cent.....	6.	6.	7.	7.	6.	7.	7.
Amount.....\$	47,739	6,801	21,000	19,191	10,092	28,000	9,397
Loaned during year.....\$	1,684,371	51,606	202,514	134,761	123,682	101,977	56,219
Received from borrowers—							
Principal.....\$	414,499	32,163	130,890	122,072	84,306	102,266	52,016
Interest.....\$	180,399	9,818	48,065				
Received from depositors.....\$	395,052	36,118	399,378	297,891	269,925	314,301	122,483
Repaid depositors.....\$	388,004	27,998	439,107	285,755	261,845	339,473	127,816
Debentures issued.....\$	1,105,442		297,677	7,000			
Debentures repaid.....\$	136,337		188,508	8,341			
Debentures to mature within one year.....\$	501,326		239,573	400			
Average rate of interest—							
For debentures.....p.c.	4.84		4.69	4.71			
For deposits.....p.c.	4.65	4.50	3.96	4.00	4.00	3.90	4.00
Interest paid and accrued—							
On debentures.....\$	52,889		16,818	1,338			
On deposits.....\$	17,480	1,716	10,389	9,879	5,351	10,853	4,142
Cost of management.....\$	16,577	1,197	6,972	4,446	2,359	4,225	2,268
Invested and secured by mortgage—							
In Ontario.....\$	2,129,894	157,517	992,804	596,593	315,323	707,188	251,972
Elsewhere.....\$	6,000						
Mortgages by instalments.....\$	2,995	80,795	29,033	377,028	251,957	259,412	176,751
Mortgages at stated period.....\$	2,132,899	76,722	963,771	219,565	63,366	447,776	75,221
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages.....p.c.	6.35	6.87	6.75	6.30	6.50	6.40	7.00
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year.p.c.	6.30	6.50	6.40	6.25	6.25	6.50	6.25
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken—							
Number.....	16	3	7	11	3	14	5
Amount.....\$	51,750	2,592	21,804	25,991	10,522	32,522	6,100
Value of mortgaged property held for sale.....\$			19,200	37,700		5,774	11,894
Amount chargeable against such property.....\$			21,972	41,179		5,774	11,000

*This Company purchased the assets of the Peterboro' Real Estate Investment Company during the year.
†Principal only.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous.	Star Loan Company, St. Thomas.	St. Thomas Loan Com- pany, St. Thomas.	Huron and Lambton Loan and Savings Com- pany, Sarnia.	Lambton Loan and In- vestment Company, Sarnia.	British Mortgage Loan Company, Stratford.	Arcanum Loan and Sav- ings Association, Toronto.*	Bristol and West of Eng- land Canadian Land Mortgage and Invest- ment Co., Toronto.
Dividends declared in year—							
Rate per cent.....	6.	6.	7.	8.	7.	.....	8.
Amount.....\$	9,864	3,673	22,770	35,550	20,700	.....	10,639
Loaned during year.....\$	46,299	107,855	156,072	213,918	223,988	.....	234,073
Received from borrowers—							
Principal\$	48,318	14,594	112,288	259,221	143,350	131	206,678
Interest.....\$	17,310	4,303	40,013				
Received from depositors.....\$	109,648	182,837	447,146	598,476	567,309	†5,330	.....
Repaid depositors.....\$	118,910	115,845	386,177	618,358	478,836	†563	.....
Debentures issued.....\$				77,037			106,365
Debentures repaid.....\$				61,620			98,063
Debentures to mature within one year.....\$				76,074			257,611
Average rate of interest—							
For debentures.....p.c.				4.50			4.37
For deposits.....p.c.	4.28	4.47	4.66	3.75	4.00		
Interest paid and accrued—							
On debentures.....\$				8,246			47,294
On deposits.....\$	4,589	1,623	13,287	16,545	15,967		
Cost of management.....\$	2,065	857	4,643	5,072	4,541	176	18,613
Invested and secured by mort- gage—							
In Ontario.....\$	273,464	153,303	588,639	1,174,299	818,922	5,200	†1,170,719
Elsewhere.....\$							
Mortgages by instalments.....\$		144,918					15,814
Mortgages at stated period.....\$	273,464	8,385	588,639	1,174,299	818,922	5,200	1,154,905
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mort- gages.....p.c.	6.50	6.72	6.85	6.50	6.37	6.00	6.90
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year.....p.c.	6.25	6.42	6.25	6.50	6.25	6.00	6.75
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken—							
Number.....					12		10
Amount.....\$					17,050		17,600
Value of mortgaged property held for sale.....\$					15,700		38,000
Amount chargeable against such property.....\$					15,700		31,071

* For 11 months. † Members only for dues and withdrawals. ‡ Principal only.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous.	British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Toronto.	Building and Loan Association, Toronto.	Canadian Homestead Loan and Savings Association, Toronto.	Canada Landed Credit Company, Toronto.	Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	City and County Loan Association, Toronto.	Dovercourt Land, Building and Savings Company, Toronto.
Dividends declared in year—							
Rate per cent.....	7.	6.		7.	12.	4.	10.
Amount.....\$	22,580	45,000		46,480	300,000	105	6,364
Loaned during year.....\$	274,264	331,079	29,250	252,550	2,276,984	6,633	
Received from borrowers—							
Principal.....\$	137,766	354,126	{ 3,292	{ 215,503 155,408	2,310,989	805	
Interest.....\$	98,633						
Received from depositors.....\$		892,668	+26,683		513,541		
Repaid depositors.....\$	260	898,023	+13,871		459,913		
Debentures issued.....\$	219,123	268,175		367,506	*1,068,282		9,500
Debentures repaid.....\$	85,517	211,843		306,580	507,836		2,500
Debentures to mature within one year.....\$	218,730	60,510		304,013	769,862		
Average rate of interest—							
For debentures.....p.c.	4.83	4.62		4.43	4.24		5.00
For deposits.....p.c.	4.43	3.26			3.90		
Interest paid and accrued—							
On debentures.....\$	59,117	27,158		66,636	242,066		
On deposits.....\$	446	7,693			45,381		
Cost of management.....\$	14,239	15,575	1,414	22,175	87,729	100	2,439
Invested and secured by mortgage—							
In Ontario.....\$	1,378,686	\$1,284,325	60,750	1,778,516	9,420,570	6,007	106,170
Elsewhere.....\$	249,319	143,086		420,804	1,373,661		
Mortgages by instalments.....\$	±699,643	72,146	60,750	536,804	9,095,555	2,361	106,170
Mortgages at stated period.....\$	±928,362	1,355,265		1,662,516	1,698,676	3,646	
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages.....p.c.	6.58	6.73	6.00	7.00	6.80	6.90	
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year.....p.c.	6.81	6.75	6.00	6.66	6.80	6.90	
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken—							
Number.....	8	10		42	137		
Amount.....\$	15,405	152,686		53,128	272,314		
Value of mortgaged property held for sale.....\$	105,000			101,680	523,875		
Amount chargeable against such property.....\$	101,478			126,906	419,558		

* Including debenture stock bearing interest at four per cent. †Members only for dues and withdrawals.
 ‡Principal only. §Including amount loaned on shareholders' stock secured by mortgage deeds.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.,—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous.	Farmers' Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Freehold Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Home Savings and Loan Company, Toronto.	Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada, Toronto.	Land Security Company, Toronto.	London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, Toronto.	London and Ontario Investment Company, Toronto.
Dividends declared in year — Rate per cent	7.	10.	7.	7.	10.	9.	7.
Amount	42,800	124,241	10,500	43,887	46,721	63,000	34,716
Loaned during year	\$ 391,567	1,459,559	1,586,866	453,068	619,854	608,605	360,305
Received from borrowers— Principal	263,765 }	1,343,874	1,354,934 }	272,355	377,629	580,300 }	565,257
Interest	86,405 }		74,382 }	160,735	62,137	286,813 }	
Received from depositors	\$ 451,218	664,650	4,142,252	310,077	371,057		
Repaid depositors	\$ 512,984	701,871	3,902,196	361,489	381,648		
Debentures issued	\$ 167,295	690,928		157,227	347,335	1,114,355	422,099
Debentures repaid	\$ 500	386,907		56,493	208,250	1,034,385	403,527
Debentures to mature within one year	\$ 8,267	380,410		74,363	263,700	1,673,177	642,562
Average rate of interest— For debentures	p.c. 5.33	4.57		4.70	5.30	4.40	4.67
For deposits	p.c. 4.25	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.75		
Interest paid and accrued — On debentures	\$ 22,067	133,759		63,454	22,478	157,749	103,280
On deposits	\$ 19,109	31,829	60,813	5,378	17,428		
Cost of management.	\$ 9,772	47,731	15,596	16,267	18,937	43,512	31,624
Invested and secured by mortgage— In Ontario	\$ 1,715,280	4,382,952	798,398	1,794,171	1,095,443	3,758,802	2,757,070
Elsewhere	\$ 12,000	1,059,558		25,226			
Mortgages by instalments	\$ 39,426	796,811	207,287	385,935	810,868		
Mortgages at stated period ..	\$ 1,687,854	4,645,699	591,111	1,433,462	284,575	3,758,802	2,757,070
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages	p.c. 6.87	6.75	6.00	6.77	*	6.50	6.63
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year	p.c. 6.50	16.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	6.50	6.63
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken— Number	12	52	1	8	3	20	26
Amount	\$ 24,266	173,119	2,144	21,700	3,055	25,266	63,849
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	\$ 63,850	418,053	2,300	4,000	4,110	225,534	127,012
Amount chargeable against such property	\$ 50,507	396,942	2,144	4,000	2,720	225,534	124,811

* 6 per cent. on land sales and 8 per cent. on loans. † Including certificates payable at fixed dates.

‡ For Ontario, 8 per cent. in Manitoba.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued*

Miscellaneous.	National Investment Company of Canada, Toronto.	North British Canadian Investment Company, Toronto.	North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company, Toronto.	Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Company, Toronto.	Peoples' Loan and Deposit Company, Toronto.	Real Estate Loan Company of Canada, Toronto.	Royal Oak Building and Savings Society, Toronto.
Dividends declared in year—							
Rate per cent.....	6.	5.	10.	7.	7.	.....	.....
Amount.....\$	25,500	24,333	66,917	21,892	41,745	.....	.....
Loaned during year.....\$	316,076	518,968	841,811	174,431	297,205	72,894	3,10
Received from borrowers—							
Principal.....\$	245,304	510,544	594,368	57,692	312,866	40,811	452
Interest.....\$	100,725		227,552	21,573		9,857	
Received from depositors.....\$	.....	24,333	.....	101,113	892,677	.....	†4,905
Repaid depositors.....\$	.....	22,387	.....	111,232	921,901	.....	†1,891
Debentures issued.....\$	163,999	145,513	604,474	.....	56,700	.....	.....
Debentures repaid.....\$	149,323	172,377	495,947	.....	6,700	.....	.....
Debentures to mature within one year.....\$	175,160	272,051	705,545	.....	11,100	.....	.....
Average rate of interest—							
For debentures.....p.c.	4.61	*4.00-5.00	4.13	.....	5.34	.....	.....
For deposits.....p.c.	.....	.....	.....	5.00	4.38	.....	.....
Interest paid and accrued—							
On debentures.....\$	51,470	92,467	104,906	.....	5,769	.....	.....
On deposits.....\$	.....	.....	.....	8,593	21,086	.....	.....
Cost of management.....\$	13,490	19,729	46,135	6,729	7,730	3,882	336
Invested and secured by mortgage—							
In Ontario.....\$	1,165,164	1,539,867	3,408,729	295,827	1,320,136	66,617	8,200
Elsewhere.....\$	377,928	672,790		.....	.....	98,797	.....
Mortgages by instalments.....\$	53,808	2,772	.....	.....	33,323	.....	.....
Mortgages at stated period.....\$	1,489,284	2,209,885	3,408,729	295,827	1,286,813	165,414	8,200
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages.....p.c.	6.83	6.75	6.78	6.25	7.00	6.00	6.00
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year.....p.c.	6.52	6.75	6.38	6.25	7.00	6.00	6.00
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken—							
Number.....	1	11	23	.....	12	.....	.....
Amount.....\$	2,400	17,563	40,539	.....	46,804	.....	.....
Value of mortgaged property held for sale.....\$	.....	106,905	.....	.....	20,800	25,079	.....
Amount chargeable against such property.....\$	.....	126,619	.....	.....	17,394	25,079	.....

* Debenture stock bears 5 per cent.

† Members only for dues and withdrawals.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous.	Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Com- pany, Toronto.	Toronto Land and Loan Company, Toronto.	Trust and Loan Company of Canada, Toronto.	Union Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Western Canada Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Workmen's Savings and Loan Association, Toronto.	Oxford Permanent Loan and Savings Society, Woodstock.
Dividends declared in year—							
Rate per cent	1½	7	6	8	10		6½
Amount	\$ 9,125	4,631	94,900	52,999	141,885		15,198
Loaned during year	\$	64,695	776,601	672,855	1,224,811		45,278
Received from borrowers—							
Principal	\$	14,773	547,004	540,781	1,231,551	{ 55 }	50,505
Interest	\$	4,906	311,190				
Received from depositors	\$ 97	833		514,051	635,320	±2,880	95,944
Repaid depositors	\$ 462	491		515,135	778,003	±306	98,357
Debentures issued	\$ 45,333		677,033	321,770	626,668		
Debentures repaid	\$ 48,423	1,550	434,415	117,361	360,852		
Debentures to mature with- in one year	\$ 17,520		962,468	42,922	478,831		
Average rate of interest—							
For debentures	p. c. *		4.15	4.50	4.25		
For deposits	p. c.	5.00		4.00	3.88		4.50
Interest paid and accrued—							
On debentures	\$ 18,737	163	191,747	28,243	129,783		
On deposits	\$	95		16,108	47,673		4,119
Cost of management	\$ 6,711	2,027	61,662	15,698	58,973	94	2,015
Invested and secured by mortgage—							
In Ontario	\$ 128,250	107,813	2,558,594	1,911,857	5,149,266	2,400	342,042
Elsewhere	\$ 127,615		2,515,203		1,341,926		
Mortgages by instalments	\$			911,857	6,491,192		11,689
Mortgages at stated period	\$ 255,865	107,813	5,073,797	1,000,000		2,400	330,353
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages	p. c. †	7.00	6.51	7.00	6.86	6.00	7.75
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mort- gages in year	p. c. 6.00	7.00	6.36	6.75	6.72	6.00	6.50
Mortgages on which com- pulsory proceedings have been taken—							
Number	\$	1	28	11	62		2
Amount	\$	1,713	45,580	39,200	120,817		2,900
Value of mortgaged pro- perty held for sale	\$ 75,890		51,124	80,071	254,623		11,440
Amount chargeable against such property	\$ 60,852		56,737	80,071	243,394		11,440

*From 4½ to 5 p. c.

†From 6 to 7 p. c.

‡Members only for dues and withdrawals.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous.	Sons of England Building, Loan and Savings Association, Toronto.	Totals of 71 companies	Totals for the 64 companies report- ing for the years—		Totals for the 55 companies reporting for the years—		
			1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Dividends declared in year— Rate per cent							
Amount	\$	2,202,217	2,201,454	2,152,377	2,098,814	2,035,446	2,021,207
Loaned during year	\$ 1,200	21,795,945	21,705,423	18,567,954	20,391,868	17,049,796	17,162,412
Received from borrowers— Principal	\$ }	21,353,871	21,330,361	20,393,404	19,965,687	18,839,040	18,987,927
Interest							
Received from depositors.	\$	24,734,347	24,721,232	23,001,584	24,419,674	22,918,698	25,283,071
Repaid depositors	\$	24,583,550	24,580,790	24,261,630	24,357,831	24,188,350	25,283,441
Debentures issued	\$	11,337,938	11,337,938	8,736,777	10,505,870	7,958,544	6,263,884
Debentures repaid	\$	7,578,661	7,578,661	5,944,268	6,868,817	5,123,871	4,346,294
Debentures to mature with- in one year	\$	10,230,949	10,230,949	10,527,983	9,080,086	9,033,705	5,777,979
Average rate of interest— For debentures	p.c.	4.545	4.545	4.601	4.501	4.546	4.818
For deposits	p.c.	4.017	4.017	4.049	4.023	4.290	3.908
Interest paid and accrued— On debentures	\$	2,015,084	2,015,084	1,906,741	1,741,483	1,592,484	1,552,621
On deposits	\$	680,570	680,570	710,636	676,871	708,708	685,138
Cost of management	\$	843,390	841,274	838,906	765,904	749,158	685,905
Invested and secured by mortgage— In Ontario	\$ 1,200 }	91,574,215	91,413,189	86,728,523	84,171,465	78,776,916	75,494,963
Elsewhere							
Mortgages by instalments.	\$ 1,200	29,233,503	29,132,247	32,337,689	28,223,264	31,406,575	30,001,162
Mortgages at stated period.	\$	62,340,712	62,280,942	54,390,834	55,948,201	47,370,341	45,493,801
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages	p.c.						
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mort- gages in year	p.c. 4.00						
Mortgages on which com- pulsory proceedings have been taken— Number		767	764	820	716	736	688
Amount	\$	1,850,647	1,848,632	1,834,890	1,746,794	1,673,103	1,419,012
Value of mortgaged pro- perty held for sale	\$	3,026,619	3,026,619	3,196,160	2,611,812	2,719,277	2,491,788
Amount chargeable against such property	\$	2,860,394	2,860,394	2,969,480	2,446,634	2,493,399	2,190,465



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